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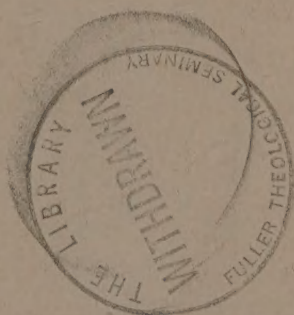
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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church

For the Year 1910

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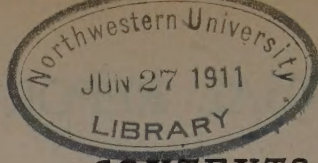
BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

of the

Methodist Episcopal Church

150 FIFTH AVENUE, - - - - - NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS: MISSIONS, NEW YORK



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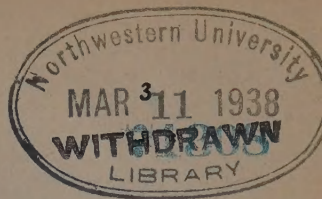
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PRINTED, APRIL, 1911

1910]

Board of Foreign Missions



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Officers

President

REV. JAMES M. BUCKLEY

Vice-Presidents

BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN,	BISHOP WILLIAM BURT,
" H. W. WARREN,	" L. B. WILSON,
" J. M. WALDEN,	" T. B. NEELY,
" W. F. MALLALIEU,	" W. F. ANDERSON
" J. H. VINCENT,	" J. L. NUELSEN,
" EARL CRANSTON,	" W. A. QUAYLE,
" D. H. MOORE,	" C. W. SMITH,
" J. W. HAMILTON,	" W. S. LEWIS,
" J. F. BERRY,	" E. H. HUGHES,
" W. F. McDOWELL,	" ROBERT MCINTYRE
" J. W. BASHFORD,	" F. M. BRISTOL,

GEO. G. REYNOLDS.	EDWARD L. DOBBINS,
GEORGE J. FERRY,	EZRA B. TUTTLE,
JOHN S. MCLEAN,	WILLIAM V. KELLEY.
JAMES F. RUSLING,	

Elected

Corresponding Secretary

1888. ADNA B. LEONARD, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

First Assistant Corresponding Secretary

1908. HOMER C. STUNTZ, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Recording Secretary

1902. STEPHEN O. BENTON, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Field Secretaries

1903. JOHN B. TRIMBLE, 3532 Woodland Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.
1903. JOHN C. FLOYD, 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Secretary for Young People's Work

1909 GEORGE F. SUTHERLAND, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Treasurer

1896. HOMER EATON, Methodist Book Concern, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

Assistant Treasurer

1900. H. C. JENNINGS, Western Book Concern, 220 W. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.

Missionary Editor

1902. CHARLES H. FAHS, Mission Rooms, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. City.

19160

8. The Board
Date unknown.
v. 92 - 93.

Managers

Bishops

Elected

Managers ex-officio

1872. BISHOP THOMAS BOWMAN, East Orange, N. J.
 1880. " HENRY W. WARREN, University Park, Colo.
 1884. " JOHN M. WALDEN, 220 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, O.
 1884. " WILLARD F. MALLALIEU, 42 Grove Street, Auburndale, Mass.
 1888. " JOHN H. VINCENT, Indianapolis, Ind.
 1896. " EARL CRANSTON, The Ontario, Washington, D. C.
 1900. " DAVID H. MOORE, Cincinnati, O.
 1900. " JOHN W. HAMILTON, Boston, Mass.
 1904. " JOSEPH F. BERRY, 455 Franklin Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
 1904. " WILLIAM F. McDOWELL, 57 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.
 1904. " JAMES W. BASHFORD, Peking, China.
 1904. " WILLIAM BURT, Zurich, Switzerland.
 1904. " LUTHER B. WILSON, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1904. " THOMAS B. NEELY, New Orleans, La.
 1908. " WILLIAM F. ANDERSON, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 1908. " JOHN L. NUELSEN, Omaha, Neb.
 1908. " WILLIAM A. QUAYLE, Oklahoma City, Okla.
 1908. " CHARLES W. SMITH, Portland, Ore.
 1908. " WILSON S. LEWIS, Foochow, China.
 1908. " EDWIN H. HUGHES, 435 Buchanan Street, San Francisco, Cal.
 1908. " ROBERT MCINTYRE, Saint Paul, Minn.
 1908. " FRANK M. BRISTOL, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

Missionary Bishops

Managers ex-officio

1888. BISHOP JAMES M. THOBURN, Meadville, Pa.
 1896. " JOSEPH C. HARTZELL, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 1900. " FRANK W. WARNE, Lucknow, India.
 1904. " ISAIAH B. SCOTT, Monrovia, Liberia.
 1904. " WILLIAM F. OLDHAM, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 1904. " JOHN E. ROBINSON, Bombay, India.
 1904. " MERRIMAN C. HARRIS, Seoul, Korea.

Ministers

1876. JAMES M. BUCKLEY, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.
 1880. HENRY A. BUTTZ, Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J.
 1884. JOHN F. GOUCHER, 2309 Saint Paul Street, Baltimore, Md.
 1884. CHARLES S. HARROWER, 245 W. 104th St., Manhattan, New York City.
 1887. HENRY A. MONROE, 768 Ferry Street, Camden, N. J.
 1890. HOMER EATON, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.
 1892. CHARLES R. BARNES, 518 Hudson Street, Hoboken, N. J.
 1895. EZRA S. TIPPLE, Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J.
 1896. SAMUEL W. THOMAS, 1513 Centennial Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896. SAMUEL W. GEHRETT, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1896. GEORGE P. MAINS, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.
 1897. F. MASON NORTH, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.
 1898. ALEXANDER H. TUTTLE, Summit, N. J.
 1898. WILLIAM V. KELLEY, 150 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.
 1898. JESSE L. HURLBUT, 93 Quitman St., Newark, N. J.
 1899. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, 550 West End Ave., Manhattan, New York City.
 1899. JAMES B. FAULKS, Chatham, N. J.
 1900. BENJAMIN C. CONNER, 1224 Thirteenth Avenue, Altoona, Pa.
 1901. JAMES W. MARSHALL, 142 Livingstone Ave., New Brunswick, N. J.
 1902. WILLIAM I. HAVEN, Bible House, Astor Place, Manhattan, N. Y. City.
 1903. DAVID G. DOWNEY, 57 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
 1904. ANDREW J. COULTAS, 103 Oak St., Fall River, Mass.
 1904. A. G. KYNETT, 4820 Beaumont Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Managers—Continued

Elected

1905. JOHN E. ADAMS, Patchogue, Long Island, N. Y.
 1906. ALLAN MACROSSIE, 1981 Madison Ave., New York City.
 1907. CHARLES REUSS, 140 East 103d St., New York City.
 1907. WALLACE MACMULLEN, 46 East Sixtieth St., New York City.
 1908. JOHN KRANTZ, 150 Fifth Ave., Manhattan, New York City.
 1908. PHILIP M. WATTERS, 178 Warburton Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
 1910. ERNEST G. RICHARDSON, Bristol, Conn.
 1910. J. SUMNER STONE, New Rochelle, N. Y.
 1911. ARTHUR B. SANFORD, 190 Van Alst Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.

Ministers

Laymen

1858. JOHN S. McLEAN, 7 East 63d Street, Manhattan, New York City.
 1866. GEORGE J. FERRY, 21 West Fourth Street, Manhattan, New York City.
 1869. GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1876. LEMUEL SKIDMORE, 69 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.
 1880. EZRA B. TUTTLE, care Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1884. WM. H. FALCONER, 100 Fourth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City.
 1888. J. MILTON CORNELL, 560 West 26th St., Manhattan, New York City.
 1888. ALEX. H. DEHAVEN, 40 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City.
 1890. EDWARD L. DOBBINS, 752 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
 1891. JAMES F. RUSLING, 224 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.
 1892. JOHN E. ANDRUS, Yonkers, N. Y.
 1894. JOHN BEATTIE, 234 West 46th Street, Manhattan, New York City.
 1897. SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN, 1006 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
 1898. GEORGE C. BATCHELLER, 237 West 72d St., Manhattan, New York City.
 1898. JOHN R. CURRAN, 392 Park Avenue, Paterson, N. J.
 1899. WILLIS McDONALD, 139A South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1900. CHARLES GIBSON, 415 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
 1901. JAMES H. WELCH, Elizabeth, N. J.
 1904. GEORGE W. F. SWARTZELL, 727 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 1904. JOHN R. MOTT, 125 East 27th Street, New York City.
 1904. JOHN M. BULWINKLE, 413 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1904. JAMES W. PEARSALE, Ridgewood, N. J.
 1904. JOHN GRIBBELL, 1513 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1906. FRANK A. HORNE, 312 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1906. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 17 West 42d Street, New York City.
 1906. M. S. CORNELL, 489 East 18th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 1907. GEORGE I. BODINE, 129 South 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1907. WARREN A. LEONARD, 245 West 125th St., New York City.
 1908. WILLIAM O. GANTZ, 52 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
 1909. CHARLES MITCHELL, Masonic Building, New Bedford, Mass.
 1909. HENRY K. CARROLL, 145 Westervelt Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
 1910. C. R. SAUL, 149 Columbus Ave., New York City.

Secretarial Administration

The division of the work between the Corresponding Secretary and the First Assistant Corresponding Secretary is as follows:

SECRETARY LEONARD—Lands and Legacies, Finance, Publications, and Missions in India, Malaysia, Africa, Italy, Japan, and Korea.

SECRETARY STUNTZ—Missions in China, Europe (except Italy), South America, and Mexico.

Meetings of the Board

The Board of Managers meets regularly in the Board Room in the Book Concern and Mission Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, on the third Tuesday of each month, at 3 P.M.

"Any person giving \$500 at one time shall be an honorary manager for life; and any person giving \$1,000 at one time shall be a patron for life; and such manager or patron shall be entitled to a seat, and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the meetings of the Board of Managers."

Standing Committees

The Treasurer is, ex officio a member and the Corresponding Secretaries are advisory members of each of the Standing Committees, except the Committees on Estimates and on Audits; and the Bishop having charge of a foreign Mission is an ex officio member of the Committee having charge of that Mission.

Finance

E. L. DOBBINS, *Ch'n*,
G. J. FERRY,
J. S. MCLEAN,
E. B. TUTTLE,
J. E. ANDRUS,
J. M. BULWINKLE,
G. W. F. SWARTZELL,
F. A. HORNE,
M. S. CORNELL,
W. O. GANTZ,
E. G. RICHARDSON.

Lands and Legacies

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, *Ch'n*,
G. G. REYNOLDS,
J. F. RUSLING,
SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN,
J. M. BULWINKLE,
JOHN GRIBBELL,
W. A. LEONARD,
W. O. GANTZ,
CHARLES MITCHELL,
C. R. SAUL.

Station Plan and Special Gifts

F. A. HORNE, *Ch'n*,
P. M. WATTERS,
J. M. BULWINKLE,
W. O. GANTZ,
G. P. ECKMAN,
H. K. CARROLL,
J. M. CORNELL,
J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
J. E. MARSHALL,
A. B. SANFORD.

Field Work

G. P. ECKMAN, *Ch'n*,
J. M. BUCKLEY,
J. R. MOTT,
F. M. NORTH,
J. W. PEARSTALL,
H. K. CARROLL,
P. M. WATTERS,
A. B. SANFORD.

Nominations and General Reference

W. V. KELLEY, *Ch'n*,
E. S. TIPPLE,
H. A. BUTTZ,
J. F. GOUCHER,
G. P. ECKMAN,
E. L. DOBBINS,
LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
C. S. HARROWER,
J. M. BUCKLEY,
E. B. TUTTLE,
J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
H. K. CARROLL,
J. W. PEARSTALL,
F. A. HORNE,
ALLAN MACROSSIE.

Examination of Candidates

W. V. KELLEY, *Ch'n*,
Same as On Nominations and
General Reference and
G. P. MAINS,
C. R. BARNES,
F. M. NORTH,
P. M. WATTERS.

Africa

J. W. PEARSTALL, *Ch'n*,
C. S. HARROWER,
H. A. MONROE,
D. G. DOWNEY,
J. E. ADAMS,
G. I. BODINE,
A. G. KYNETT,
J. S. STONE.

South America & Mexico

ALLAN MACROSSIE, *Ch'n*,
J. S. MCLEAN,
G. C. BATCHELLER,
W. I. HAVEN,
J. R. MOTT,
J. E. ADAMS,
J. H. WELCH,
J. E. LEAYCRAFT,
WALLACE MACMULLEN,
JOHN KRANTZ,
A. B. SANFORD.

China

W. V. KELLEY, *Ch'n*,
G. P. MAINS,
A. H. TUTTLE,
J. L. HURLBUT,
CHARLES GIBSON,
W. I. HAVEN,
J. M. CORNELL,
ALLAN MACROSSIE,
J. W. PEARSTALL,
W. A. LEONARD,
E. G. RICHARDSON.

Japan and Korea

E. S. TIPPLE, *Ch'n*,
JOHN BEATTIE,
F. M. NORTH,
J. F. GOUCHER,
J. R. CURRAN,
J. B. FAULKES,
B. C. CONNER,
G. W. F. SWARTZELL,
A. J. COULTAS,
S. W. THOMAS,
H. K. CARROLL.

Europe

H. A. BUTTZ, *Ch'n*,
A. H. DEHAVEN,
J. M. BUCKLEY,
G. P. MAINS,
A. H. TUTTLE,
G. P. ECKMAN,
A. J. COULTAS,
J. R. MOTT,
CHARLES REUSS.

Southern Asia

J. F. GOUCHER, *Ch'n*,
E. B. TUTTLE,
W. H. FALCONER,
C. R. BARNES,
G. P. ECKMAN,
J. W. MARSHALL,
D. G. DOWNEY,
S. W. GEHRETT,
P. M. WATTERS,
J. E. LEAYCRAFT.

Publications and Young People's Work

H. K. CARROLL, *Ch'n*,
J. F. GOUCHER,
J. M. BUCKLEY,
JOHN BEATTIE,
W. V. KELLEY,
WILLIS McDONALD,
J. R. MOTT,
ALLAN MACROSSIE,
WALLACE MACMULLEN,
S. W. THOMAS,
C. R. BARNES.

Woman's Mission Work

C. S. HARROWER, *Ch'n*,
E. S. TIPPLE,
G. P. MAINS,
LEMUEL SKIDMORE,
A. G. KYNETT,
J. E. ADAMS,
JOHN KRANTZ,
P. M. WATTERS.

Estimates

J. M. BUCKLEY, *Ch'n*,
J. S. MCLEAN,
G. J. FERRY,
J. L. HURLBUT,
G. W. F. SWARTZELL,
F. A. HORNE,
CHARLES MITCHELL,
W. V. KELLEY.

Apportionments

J. E. LEAYCRAFT, *Ch'n*,
J. F. GOUCHER,
J. M. BUCKLEY,
C. S. HARROWER,
F. M. NORTH,
J. B. FAULKES,
W. O. GANTZ,
F. A. HORNE.

Audits at New York

E. B. TUTTLE, *Ch'n*,
W. H. FALCONER,
C. S. HARROWER,
JOHN BEATTIE,
D. G. DOWNEY,
M. S. CORNELL,
WALLACE MACMULLEN,
P. M. WATTERS.

Audits at Cincinnati

RICHARD DYMOND, *Ch'n*,
R. H. RUST,
A. J. NAST,
G. B. JOHNSON,
J. N. GAMBLE.

MEMOIRS

BISHOP CYRUS DAVID FOSS

(Adopted by the Board March 15, 1910)

From the time of his graduation from Wesleyan University as valedictorian of his class, nearly fifty-six years ago, Cyrus D. Foss served with unstinted devotion the Methodist Episcopal Church, as pastor, teacher, and bishop, until six weeks ago he passed into the possession and use of the "things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

In his early manhood, as pastor of some of the strong churches of New York, he took high rank, and now deserves fame as an earnest, powerful, compelling preacher. As university president at Wesleyan he was a strong administrator, a friendly counselor, a scholarly colleague of great teachers, an eager spiritual leader. His administration gained friends, students, and money for the university. In five years he seemed so necessary to its success that his election to episcopal office was regarded by many as an educational calamity. Since 1880 he had been one of our strongest and best-known bishops, giving dignity to his office, bringing honor to the church of which he was a conspicuous representative. His was a striking personality. His straight, strong body, with its erect, impressive, majestic carriage, served as a hint of his powerful soul with its white ideals and indomitable will, while gentleness and grace were present in his intimate intercourse with men.

His religious experience began quietly, not in an emotional stir but in rational decision, but it became rich through steady communion with God and passion for service, and became deep and steady and beautiful through the ministry of suffering.

As a preacher he was always strong, and often great, clear in his thinking, unyielding in convictions, luminous in speech with latent passion which often broke forth in subduing fervor. Concerning the central verities of the Christian faith he had a radiant certainty, which proved an inspiration to many an unsettled soul. Sometimes there was a simple pathos in his speech which was strangely moving, as when he said, "When in the long procession of the years I stand before my Master, I will thank him for having died for me." He seemed austere, but there were perennial springs of loving sympathy in his heart. He had a pen, dedicated to sacred things, used only for spiritual speech, never out of his reach, and from it there flowed innumerable message of hope and love and faith to troubled hearts. He was a friend of his younger brethren in the ministry of Jesus, speaking to them sincere, hearty words of approval, words with no

hint of patronage in them, nonofficial in their tone, simple, human, brotherly.

As a bishop he was dignified, stately, wise, judicial in temper, independent in action. In administration he was firm, accused, sometimes, of arbitrariness, but never of caprice, moved in his decisions, as would be admitted by those who disapproved of them, by rigid, conscientious devotion to the demands of his office.

As missionary leader he had both vision and passion. His faith in the world-triumph of Christ was steadied and made sure by his careful observation when on his episcopal missionary tour in 1898. He saw "the footprints of the ever-living Christ all over" India. He saw our work "so bursting with promise that our measureless opportunities are our gravest embarrassment." He was sure that if our home pastors could be transported for careful study of distant fields "they would return—the whole fourteen thousand of them—flaming heralds and impassioned advocates of missionary work in the whole heathen world."

BISHOP HENRY SPELLMEYER

(Adopted by the Board April 19, 1910)

The members of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church desire to express their sorrow at the death of the Rev. Henry Spellmeyer, D.D., LL.D., one of the bishops of our church, and a vice-president of our Board, who was suddenly called from earth on March 12, 1910.

Nearly all the life of Bishop Spellmeyer was passed near New York. He was born in New York in 1847, lived during his youth in Staten Island, was graduated from the University of the City of New York, and was for thirty-seven years a pastor in the Newark Conference, all his churches being within twelve miles of this city. By his election to the episcopate in 1904 he was called from among us to a home in the West, but he ever retained an interest in his earlier fields of labor.

Henry Spellmeyer was a true gentleman in spirit and manner; a devoted follower of Christ, a careful student of the Scriptures, an able preacher, and most successful in the pastoral vocation. In his sudden call from his work on earth we realize the great loss to the church, but we bow to the will of the church's Head, and we commend his stricken family to the tender care of a loving Father in heaven.

THE REV. AARON K. SANFORD

(Adopted by the Board April 19, 1910)

When Dr. Aaron K. Sanford departed this life on February 21, 1910, this Board lost one of its most valued members and the cause of missions one of its most loyal advocates. For fifty-seven years he had been engaged in the active ministry of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, only asking to be relieved from the effective list of his Conference a few months before his decease, in the eighty-third year of his age. Occupying some of the most important positions in the New York Conference, which he joined in 1852, he not only manifested deep interest in the missionary operations of the church, as pastor and district superintendent, but was privileged to give himself to specific missionary activities. In 1858-61 he served the Five Points Mission of New York; 1867-8, the City Mission of New York; 1882-4, the New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society, and in 1893-1904 the Five Points Mission of New York a second time.

In 1870 he was elected to membership in this Board, and at his decease was not only the oldest minister in the Board, but surpassed all but three of its members in length of service. In 1898 he became one of the vice-presidents of the Board and remained in this position till his death. He was elected fourteen times to represent the Board in the General Missionary Committee, and discharged his duties in this capacity with much patience and fidelity.

As in his Conference, so in this Board, he gave close attention to the business in hand. He was almost never absent from its meetings, and was equally faithful in his attendance upon the various committees to which he was assigned. His gentleness of spirit, intelligent interest, and painstaking industry rendered him of marked service to this body. We record our gratitude for his work and fellowship, our sorrow for the loss which his removal has occasioned, and our prayer for worthy successors of this loyal servant of the church.

THE REV. CHARLES H. BUCK

(Adopted by the Board March 15, 1910)

It is seldom that any organization is called upon to surrender from its ranks a character so valuable and symmetrical as was that of the Rev. Charles H. Buck. Dr. Buck was born January 10, 1841, in Easton, Mass. He was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1864, and in the same year united himself with the New York East Conference, in which he held a continuous and increasingly honored membership throughout his entire after life.

Prepossessing in personal appearance, effective as a pulpit and platform speaker, always a gentleman, courteous, tactful, optimistic, an exceptional pastor, diligent in his preparation for the pulpit, he not only won for himself a large place socially, but he became one of the most trusted, popular, and sought-for ministers of the New York East Conference. He was frequently, after the required interim of absence, invited to return to a pastorate which he had formerly held. He was three times pastor at Bristol, twice at New Britain, was also pastor of our two leading churches in New Haven. In addition he also served single pastorates in several of the most prominent churches in his Conference. In a body representing exceptional culture and

talent, he came to be recognized as equal to the most important and critical work to which he could be called, and, in the pastorate especially, he made for himself a record of success second to that of no one of his brethren.

Fortunate in his personal finances, he was able to gratify a taste for wide travels, a taste which was fully shared with him by his devoted and accomplished wife. Together, and at different times, they visited far and near many of the most historical fields of the world. In these travels were included visits to and inspection of many of our most important foreign mission fields. He was thus, from first-hand knowledge, peculiarly qualified for a valuable membership in this Board, a place to which he was elected in the year 1904.

In his first pastorate, at Simsbury, Conn., he made the acquaintance of and married Miss Julia O. Toy, who in all his busy and responsible life fully proved herself a loyal and most fitting partner in both his labors and his joys.

Dr. Buck, full of honors, in the midst of a beautiful home environment and with no blemish on his long and fruitful record, after a somewhat continued period of physical enfeeblement, passed peacefully to his reward from his residence at Yonkers, January 12, 1910. He is survived by his widow and a daughter, Mrs. Sarah Buck Crehore, whose children ministered to the delight of his closing years.

We wish to record herewith our appreciation of the character and the labors of our departed brother, and to assure his bereaved family of our sympathy with them in their sorrow, as also of our confidence that they who die in the Lord are blessed forevermore.

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Bishops

THOMAS BOWMAN,	JOSEPH F. BERRY,	JOHN L. NUELSEN,
HENRY W. WARREN,	WM. F. McDOWELL,	WM. A. QUAYLE,
JOHN M. WALDEN,	JAMES W. BASHFORD,	CHARLES W. SMITH,
WILLARD F. MALLALIEU	WILLIAM BURT,	WILSON S. LEWIS,
JOHN H. VINCENT,	LUTHER B. WILSON,	EDWIN H. HUGHES,
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DAVID H. MOORE	WM. F. ANDERSON,	FRANK M. BRISTOL.
JOHN W. HAMILTON,		

Missionary Bishops

JAMES M. THOBURN,	ISAIAH B. SCOTT,	JOHN E. ROBINSON,
JOSEPH C. HARTZELL,	WILLIAM F. OLDHAM,	MERRIMAN C. HARRIS.
FRANCIS W. WARNE,		

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First Assistant Corresponding Secretary.—HOMER C. STUNTZ.

Recording Secretary

STEPHEN O. BENTON.

Treasurer

HOMER EATON.

Assistant Treasurer

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DAVID GORDON,	W. T. SMITH,	W. E. CARPENTER,
J. W. MARSHALL,	B. T. McEWEN,	J. G. MOORE,
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J. H. HOLT,	C. R. BENEDICT,	A. J. WALLACE,
O. W. HOLMES,	R. E. BUCKEY,	W. B. HOLLINGSHEAD,
O. F. HYPES,	PERLEY LOWE,	L. V. WELLS.

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S. W. THOMAS,	ALLAN MACROSSIE,	JOHN BEATTIE,
G. P. ECKMAN,	C. R. BARNES,	F. A. HORNE,
E. S. TIPPLE,	SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN,	CHARLES GIBSON.
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II. REV. JAMES W. MARSHALL, 142 Livingstone Ave., New Brunswick, N. J. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 19 West 42d Street, New York City. (Italy, New Jersey, Newark, New York, New York East, Norway, Sweden.)

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VI. REV. GEORGE W. COOPER, Orangeburg, S. C. WILLIAM T. SMITH, Harriman, Tenn. (Alabama, Austin, Blue Ridge, Central Tennessee, Delaware, East Tennessee, Georgia, Gulf, Holston, Liberia, North Carolina, Saint Johns River, South Carolina, Washington.)

VII. REV. B. T. McEWEN, Corinth, Miss. REUBEN S. LOVINGGOOD, Austin, Texas. (Atlanta, Central Alabama, Central Missouri, Florida, Lexington, Lincoln, Little Rock, Louisiana, Mississippi, Savannah, Tennessee, Texas, Upper Mississippi, West Texas.)

VIII. REV. JOHN S. FORD, Maryville, Mo. J. LUTHER TAYLOR, Pittsburg, Kan. (Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Northwest Kansas, Oklahoma, Saint Louis, South Kansas, Southwest Kansas, West Nebraska, Western Swedish.)

IX. REV. EDWIN A. SCHELL, Mount Pleasant, Iowa. CHARLES R. BENEDICT, Shelby, Iowa. (Des Moines, Iowa, Nebraska, North Nebraska, Northwest Iowa, Northwest Nebraska, Upper Iowa.)

X. REV. R. EMORY BUCKEY, Watseka, Ill. PERLEY LOWE, Chicago, Ill. (Central Illinois, Central Swedish, Illinois, Northern Swedish, Rock River, Southern Illinois.)

XI. REV. LESLIE J. NAFTZGER, Greenfield, Ind. WILLIAM E. CARPENTER, Brazil, Ind. (Indiana, Michigan, North Indiana, Northwest Indiana.)

XII. REV. JABEZ G. MOORE, Grand Forks, N. D. FRANK J. CLEMANS, Saint Paul, Minn. (Dakota, Detroit, Minnesota, North Dakota, Northern Minnesota, Norwegian and Danish, West Wisconsin, Wisconsin.)

XIII. REV. WILLIAM H. ROLFING, Colesburg, Iowa. WILLIAM ALBRECHT, Saint Joseph, Mo. (California German, Central German, Chicago German, East German, North Germany, Northern German, Northwest German, Pacific German, Saint Louis German, South Germany, Southern German, Switzerland, Western German.)

XIV. REV. WILLIAM D. PHIFER, Denver, Colo. ALFRED J. WALLACE, Los Angeles, Cal. (California, Chile, Colorado, Eastern South America, Foochow, Hinghwa, Korea, Mexico, North China, Southern California.)

XV. REV. WILLIAM B. HOLLINGSHEAD, Portland, Ore. LEROY V. WELLS, Wenatchee, Wash. (Bengal, Bombay, Columbia River, Idaho, Malaysia, Montana, North India, North Montana, Northwest India, Oregon, Philippine Islands, Puget Sound, South India, Western Norwegian-Danish.)

The General Committee Meeting at Baltimore

Hospitable Baltimore, popular meeting place for conventions and conferences of all kinds, and a strong Methodist center, was the scene of the annual meeting of the General Committee of Foreign Missions,

held from Thursday, November 3, to Monday, November 7, in the East Baltimore Church, of which the Rev. J. M. M. Gray is pastor.

On the Wednesday evening preceding the first session, at a great Methodist mass meeting held in Lyric Hall, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt addressed an enthusiastic audience of five thousand on the subject of Christian missions, telling particularly of those which he had visited during his African journey. Bishop Bashford followed with the thrilling story of present-day movements in the new China.

TREASURER'S REPORT

At the opening session on Thursday morning, the report of the treasurer, Dr. Homer Eaton, awaited with eagerness, in view of the recent debt-raising campaign, showed decided ground for encouragement. The following statements, are of special interest: The total income from Conference collections, \$1,101,043.91, was an increase of \$116,068.56 over the Conference collections of the previous year, and the total of regular receipts plus special gifts, \$1,477,699.92, was an advance of \$135,577.14 over the total receipts of a year ago. The debt of a year ago, amounting to \$168,877.89, was reduced to \$98,610.62. Under "Immediate Advance Movement" it was shown that, in addition to the \$47,988.86 included in Conference collections, there is a further sum of \$55,800.87 in pledges and cash reported by the movement, which, if fully paid, would reduce the debt to \$42,809.75.

REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES

The great "embarrassment of success" on our foreign mission fields is nowhere indicated more clearly than in the report of the corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. B. Leonard, and that of the first assistant corresponding Secretary, Dr. Homer C. Stuntz, which were both read on the first day of the session. These surveys indicated that the increase in appropriations asked from all the fields amounted to \$1,670,785. But the sum which the Committee had at its disposal to add to last year's appropriations to the fields was only \$58,812.

THE APPROPRIATIONS

The total sum for appropriation was fixed at \$1,114,800. This was \$42,000 less than the total receipts for regular work last year, thus leaving a margin which, it is hoped, will be sufficient to enable the Board to close the next fiscal year without debt. The "expenses of collection" called forth much discussion. Realizing the importance of the campaign now being carried on by the Laymen's Missionary Movement, the Committee voted to appropriate \$15,000 for coöperation with the movement in our church. That the General Expenses might not exceed \$100,000, it then became necessary to cut down other appropriations under this head, and hence the appropriation for Young People's Work was cut to \$7,500, that for miscellaneous expenses to \$10,000, and that for the Publication Fund to \$25,000. The decrease in

the appropriation to the Publication Fund seemed to make necessary some change in the present plan of circulation of World-Wide Missions, by which a copy of the paper is sent to every person contributing \$1 or more to the regular missionary collections. The Committee on appropriations for General Expenses reported in favor of putting World-Wide Missions on a direct subscription basis, making it self-supporting. A minority report opposing this recommendation was also submitted. After prolonged discussion the General Committee accepted the majority report on this matter.

After providing for Divisions I and III of the appropriations the sum left for the Committee on General Distribution to assign to the six large divisions was \$888,050, an increase of \$58,812, or of about seven per cent over last year. Accordingly, an approximate basis of a seven per cent advance was followed by the Committee, the total amount being distributed as follows:

Eastern Asia.....	\$268,802
Southern Asia.....	240,784
Africa	47,269
South America.....	100,860
Mexico	60,496
Europe	169,839

SPAIN

In an executive session held on Saturday two subjects occupied the attention of the General Committee: one, the Publication Fund, as told above; the other, the question as to the advisability of opening a Methodist Mission in Spain. The Committee on New Work and New Fields submitted a report recommending that the Methodist Episcopal Church enter Spain as soon as special gifts for the purpose amounting to \$5,000 should be available. But after considerable debate it was voted that no attempt should be made to enter Spain during the current missionary year.

APPORTIONMENTS

The following report of the Committee on Apportionments, involving some change in the apportionment scheme, was accepted by the Committee:

The Committee on Apportionments recommends the following method of making the apportionments for the Board of Foreign Missions:

1. That we request the Board of Managers to apportion the whole amount asked for by the General Committee to each Conference in a lump sum, basing the computation on the number of full members, on the church and parsonage property exclusive of debts, on the whole amount paid for ministerial support (including rent of parsonages and cash total salaries of pastors, district superintendents, bishops and Conference Claimants) and on the sum raised for the disciplinary benevolences exclusive of special offerings to foreign and home missions, the gifts to Conference permanent funds and the Supply Column of the Woman's Home Missionary Work.

2. That the Conference Board of Foreign Missions apportion this sum to the several districts during the session of the Annual Conference and in

the event of delay or failure so to do, the bishop and the Cabinet shall apportion it to the districts.

3. The District Board of Foreign Missions shall apportion this amount to the pastoral charges as soon as possible after the adjournment of the Annual Conference, and in case of delay or failure so to do, the district superintendent and the district missionary secretary shall make the apportionment.

4. We request the Board of Managers to specially emphasize the fact that this apportionment is in every case to be considered the minimum which the Conference, district, and charge ought to give, and that any Conference, district or charge meeting its apportionment shall be distinguished as an honor Conference, district, or charge.

The sum of \$1,500,000 was fixed upon by the General Committee as the amount to be apportioned to the various Conferences for their foreign mission collections during the ensuing year.

FIVE-YEAR BUDGET

The special committee formed at the last meeting of the General Committee for the purpose of securing from the fields "five-year budgets" or estimates as to the amount of money demanded for efficient work in their fields, submitted the following report, previously submitted to the Board of Managers and adopted by them:

Your Special Committee on the proposed Five-Year Budget report that the Five-Year Estimates were not received in time to allow them to be properly canvassed and prepared for the October meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions and the Laymen's Missionary Movement, as required by the action of the General Committee; that the estimates were returned on different sets of blanks and follow no consistent order, making the work of canvassing them slow and difficult; that no estimates have been received from Hinghwa and Liberia, and that the estimates from some other Missions are given only in part.

It being impossible for these reasons to comply with the instructions of the General Committee to present these statistics to the Committee with recommendations, your Committee recommends that the Board of Foreign Missions report these facts to the General Committee and ask that the estimates be committed to the Board with instructions to secure complete returns from Missions which have not reported or have reported only in part, to finish the canvass, present the result to the Laymen's Missionary Movement for its suggestions, and adopt such a budget of objects for special gifts in 1911 as it may deem best, submitting to the General Committee of 1911 recommendations for the Budget for the remaining four years of the period.

This report was adopted by the General Committee.

A NEW PAMPHLET

The General Committee requested that three recently published articles on "Methodism in Rome"—those by Dr. R. J. Cooke, by Bishop Burt, and by Bishop Cranston—be issued by the publishing agents in the form of a booklet.

KOREA QUARTER CENTENNIAL

The work of the Korea Quarter-Centennial Commission was commended to the church, with the request that January 29, 1911, be set apart as a day for special presentation of its cause.

SESSION OF 1911

A cordial invitation from Denver to hold the next meeting of the Committee there was unanimously accepted by the Committee. The sentiment was expressed that if possible the meeting should be held the third week in November, that the members might not lose the opportunity of voting through being away from their homes on election day.

PERSONALIA

Of the bishops the following were absent: Bishop Vincent, Bishop McDowell on the sea en route to India, Bishop Lewis in China, Bishops Hartzell and Scott in Africa, and Bishop Thoburn for the first time in some years absent from the Committee meeting because of ill health. A telegram of sympathy was sent by the Committee to Bishop Thoburn. Bishop Bashford was compelled to leave the Committee on the afternoon of the first day, Thursday, that he might sail from Vancouver for China November 9. His brief address to the Committee before his departure and the loving farewell of his colleagues to him about to start on his long journey made one of the impressive incidents of the session.

The missionaries present during all or part of the session included the following: The Rev. Carl F. Kupfer, of Central China; the Rev. George Heber Jones, of Korea; the Rev. W. Rockwell Clancy, of Northwest India; the Rev. David G. Abbott, of Central Provinces, India; the Rev. Harry C. Bower, of the Philippine Islands; the Rev. Erwin H. Richards, of Portuguese East Africa; the Rev. N. Walling Clark, of Italy; and the Rev. George A. Simons, of Russia.

As Dr. Simons, of Saint Petersburg, represented a Mission which had never been represented in the Committee by one directly connected with the field, he was invited to make a brief presentation of his work to the Committee. Upon his telling of a property in Saint Petersburg valued at \$50,000, and greatly to be desired as a headquarters for Methodism, the Committee recommended to the favorable consideration of the Board the matter of a loan toward the purchase of this property.

At the Memorial Service, held on the last day of the session, memoirs were read of the following: Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, Bishop Henry Spellmeyer, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss, and the Rev. L. H. Stewart, D.D.

Bishops, missionaries, and other prominent ministerial members of the Committee filled many of the pulpits of Baltimore and the surrounding suburbs on Sunday, November 6. Members of the Committee were also the speakers at mass meetings held in East Baltimore and Mount Vernon Place Churches and at a banquet given at the Hotel Rennert by the Methodist Social Union of Baltimore.

The cordial and generous hospitality extended to their guests by the Rev. J. M. M. Gray, pastor of the East Baltimore Church, and the members of the church as well as by other Methodists throughout the city, was thoroughly appreciated by the Committee.

REPORTS BY THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

Africa, Southern Asia, Japan, Korea, and Italy

BY CORRESPONDING SECRETARY, A. B. LEONARD

AFRICA

Liberia

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	15
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	00
Members and probationers.....	5,614
Increase in membership.....	788
Number of Sabbath school scholars.....	3,444

Bishop Scott reports that notwithstanding various embarrassments the work in Liberia has made steady advance. The uprisings of natives in two counties hindered the work to some extent, but not so seriously as was feared. Some of the workers were cut off from their stations and some did not succeed in reaching the session of the Annual Conference. The government succeeded in quelling the disturbances and restoring order. There were 1,210 conversions reported at the Conference, bringing the membership (including probationers) to 5,614, an increase over the former year of 1,019. Self-support amounted to \$5,528, and there was an advance in the benevolent collections of \$150. For the first time the membership exceeds 5,000.

The plea for missionaries along the Kroo coast is very urgent. A few places have been opened by native workers, who hold services monthly. At a point sixty miles interiorward there has been a revival resulting in 24 conversions. A site has been procured among the Bassa people for a church, the erection of which was provided for by a special gift made over three years ago, of \$2,500 by "F," an unknown friend who has given over \$50,000 in the last four years for the erection of churches in different parts of the world. Provision has been made to open two new points, as the beginning of a chain of stations that will extend into the Gibi country.

Some aid has been realized from Diamond Jubilee gifts, especially for scholarships. The support of two missionaries is provided for and the outgoing of one. If two more could be provided for, the workers on the field would be greatly encouraged. The places occupied by Dr. Sherrill, who has returned to this country, and Miss Lewis, recently deceased, are vacant and ought to be filled. Barraka, served so faithfully by the late Miss Agnes McAllister, is still without a missionary, and unless assistance is given to Mrs. Robertson at Sinoe she will break down and be compelled to leave. With \$2,000 additional to the appropriation for the current year, all these needs can be supplied.

Two old debts, which antedate Bishop Scott's administration, must be provided for—the DeCoursey debt for property purchased on Saint Paul River, near Monrovia, and another for building a mission house

at Greenville, Sinoe. When Bishop Scott took charge the former amounted to \$2,500, which has been reduced to \$1,100, with interest paid. Meanwhile Mr. DeCoursey has died and the heirs demand settlement. If something is not paid, there will be a lawsuit with consequent expenses. If one half, that is \$550, can be paid the coming year and the other half a year later, trouble can be avoided. The latter has been reduced from \$330.74 to \$120. This balance should be paid at once, as the party to whom the money is due has been very patient. If \$1,000 is appropriated for these debts, it will cancel one and so reduce the other as to tide over the balance one more year.

Repairs are a necessity to protect and preserve the college building at Monrovia and the seminary building at Cape Palmas. Five hundred dollars will put both buildings in fairly good condition, and for that sum there is an earnest plea.

Bishop Scott closes his review of the work with the following appeal:

And now, brethren, if your heart goes out for the salvation of this dark, heathen land, do find some way to help me. I do not take the credit to myself for the many and urgent calls that are continually made by the native people. While I am conscientiously doing what I can, yet I am glad to acknowledge that many of these calls are from places where Bishop Taylor preached and in some cases sent missionaries. I dare say that he turned away from some of them with the feeling that nothing had been accomplished. But whether he realized it or not, he was sowing precious seed. Let us hope that he looks down from the glory land and beholds the result. To-day they plead for the glorious old gospel, and hundreds of men and women are being converted to God. As I listen to the calls my heart is burdened; I simply do not know what to do. The native worker is trying, but he cannot be of the highest usefulness without the missionary to assist and guide him. May we not have a few more consecrated, self-sacrificing missionaries? This is God's time and the church's opportunity. Will you help us to reap the ripened harvest?

Amount asked for 1911, \$17,582. Received in 1910, \$14,912; increase asked, \$2,676.

West Central Africa

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	18
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	3
Members and probationers.....	453
Increase in membership.....	16
Sabbath school scholars.....	843

East Central Africa

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	34
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	2
Members and probationers.....	3,953
Increase in membership.....	1,351
Sabbath school scholars.....	5,113

The only information that has reached the office concerning the work in East Central Africa is in a single paragraph of a letter from Bishop Hartzell, dated September 16, 1910, in which the Bishop says:

The past year has been the best one the Conference has ever seen in the steady growth of the work. There is increase along every line, and outside of such portions of the mission as are under the supervision of Mr. Wodehouse, the district superintendent, there has been great improvement in economy, organization, and efficiency. I will send you a summary of statistics if possible by this mail.

North Africa

The field it is proposed to occupy extends from east to west 2,400 miles, and from north to south an average of 200 miles before reaching the sparsely populated desert region. The arable belt is ten times the size of the State of New York; the continuous arid belt brings it to over a third of the size of the United States, as is shown by the following table:

Country	Total Area	Population
Algeria.....	368,600	5,639,000
Morocco.....	220,000	8,000,000
Tunisia.....	51,000	2,200,000
Tripoli.....	400,000	1,300,000
Totals.....	1,039,600	17,139,000

Among these there are over a million Europeans, and the number is rapidly increasing. The Moslems number about 15,500,000, and there are 330,000 Jews. The Moslems are Berbers and Arabs, the former outnumbering the latter and constituting the backbone of the population. It is believed that the Berber will respond readily to civilization and the gospel appeal. This is the day of our opportunity. Perhaps no other field in the Moslem world exceeds this in strategic and potential importance.

In Morocco events are moving rapidly. The advent of the French protectorate is imminent and would bring many advantages. It is very important that work be opened in Morocco at once, and two missionaries should be sent to that country.

In Algeria and Tunisia are our most immediate opportunities. They estimate for three new missionaries, already on the field, who ask to be employed. Every missionary must master Arabic, Kabyle, or one of the Berber dialects, and French as well, which means that if men fully qualified are available on the field, their employment would save at least five years in getting into effective service. The three men available are well trained and should be employed rather than untrained men from America. One of them is likely to become so tied up that it will be difficult if not impossible for him to be released. If he is not accepted now, they may lose him. He is to marry a young woman who is the daughter of a missionary and speaks English, French, and Kabyle. The second man is a Scotchman, over thirty, has had several years experience, and speaks French and Kabyle. The third knows Arabic and French, and is greatly needed for Tunisia, where they have

only one man, who must have a respite in 1911. The work in Tunisia imperatively requires one more missionary *now*.

A training school and hostel for boys are urged as of prime importance. Indigenous workers are indispensable. They must be trained on the field. It is of special significance that boys can be had. Quite a number are now waiting for reception, and we have a man, Dr. Roesch, a German, well qualified to educate and train them.

During the year conversions have occurred at Tunis and Constantine. Bishop Hartzell said in 1907 that the work ought not to be undertaken on less than \$25,000 a year for the first five years. It is claimed of necessity the expense should be considerably greater for the latter than the former part of that period. Three years have gone, and 1911 will be the fourth year. It is thought to be reasonable that for the fourth year the expenditures should be \$30,000, particularly in view of the fact that Morocco now looms so largely and was not in view at the beginning.

The five-year pledges made at Rome in 1907 have run over three years. Some have been paid nearly in full and some will not materialize. The result is that not so much can be expected from this source during each of the next two years as for each of the past three. In two years the pledges will run out and then the entire expense will come upon the General Committee. To wait another year or two before taking hold of this mission would be to assume a heavy burden all at once when the five-year period shall have expired. It is claimed that as a minimum the General Committee should appropriate to North Africa for 1911 \$10,000. That sum will not be sufficient to do all that ought to be done, but it would enable them to make progress, and would make the assumption of the whole burden two years hence **very** much easier.

Total amount asked for 1911, \$18,617; for new missionaries, 7,430; asked for current work, \$11,187. Received in 1910, \$3,000; increase asked for current work, \$8,187; total increase asked, \$15,617; they ask a minimum of \$10,000.

SOUTHERN ASIA

North India

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	47
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	34
Native ordained preachers.....	141
Native unordained preachers.....	460
Other helpers.....	874
Members and probationers.....	58,051
Increase in membership.....	1,783
Sabbath school scholars.....	49,420

The North India Conference is the oldest in Southern Asia. It has ten districts. It covers a vast area, and in many parts the population

is very dense. In 1892, when India was divided into Conferences, North India had 32,512 Christians; in 1908, 58,071, an increase of 25,559 in sixteen years, showing an annual increase of 1,597. The increase for 1908 was 1,783, which is 186 more than the annual average for the sixteen years, and this notwithstanding that it was a famine year when special care was taken not to baptize those who were unworthy.

The work is organized into large circuits and these into subcircuits, as for illustration the Oudh District, which has 8 large circuits, is divided into 85 subcircuits. Lucknow, once the capital of Oudh, is situated in the bounds of this Conference, and has a population of 270,000. From a distance, this city presents a scene of great beauty, if not of magnificence, which on a nearer approach fades into the ordinary aspects of a crowded Oriental town with its wretchedness and squalor. Notwithstanding the fact that Lucknow is a Moham-medan stronghold, the government has made it an educational center, and there is considerable literary ability. Here is located our Publishing House, which is growing in importance and usefulness, and here also are our Reid Christian College, and the Isabella Thoburn College for women belonging to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, both finely located and doing a great work for young men and young women.

The part of Oudh for which our mission is responsible contains a population of over 5,000,000. In this vast territory we have no missionary free for evangelistic work. There are five large cities each one of which should have at least one missionary. There are 500 villages in each of which there should be a native worker, only 75 of which are now supplied. Our large Christian community makes it important to have schools for the children, and yet there are practically none. At least 25 small day schools are needed. The children are not only accessible, they are urged upon us. A high school for boys is greatly needed in Lucknow and a hostel to afford shelter. The greatest need is a Bible school to train what they call lower-grade workers. They have the ground at Sitapur, and they need \$3,000 for a building. They are also in need at Sitapur of at least 30 scholarships at \$35 a year, so that they can bring in from the circuits young men with their wives for a year at least of special training.

Total asked for 1911, \$207,184; for new property, \$58,875; for current work, \$148,309. Received in 1910, \$60,326; increase asked for current work, \$87,983; total increase asked, \$146,858.

Northwest India

This Conference occupies a vast region and has been a very fruitful field, as the following statistics show:

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	32
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	23
Native ordained preachers.....	68

Native unordained preachers.....	422
Other helpers.....	761
Members and probationers.....	66,589
Increase in membership.....	4,343
Sabbath school scholars.....	86,873

At the beginning of the year now closing Delhi, a stronghold of Mohammedanism, was occupied, the Board having provided by a special appropriation for house rent for our missionary. The total additional expense for this now work for 1911 is estimated at \$800, which will include house rent. Three men have been invalided home this year—Guthrie, Baker, and Robertson—and it seems absolutely necessary to send an equal number to fill their places. Of course the three men must have furlough support, which makes it necessary to increase the appropriations to the extent of three additional salaries, to which must be added outgoing expenses. At least \$5,000 must be provided for outgoing and support of three married men.

The Finance Committee calls special attention to the following four important points:

1. The Northwest India Conference covers an area large enough for four Conferences.
2. That they must care for a Christian community of 100,000—more than all the other India Conferences combined.
3. That they have millions of the accessible classes.
4. Their missionary force, consisting of only 11 on the field, is far too small to bear the present burden.
5. If this missionary force is not immediately increased, irretrievable disaster cannot be averted.

Total asked for 1911, \$146,744; for new missionaries, \$20,053; for property, \$27,635; total for new missionaries and property, \$47,688; asked for current work, \$99,056. Received in 1910, \$30,676; increase asked for current work, \$68,380; total increase asked, \$116,068.

Bombay

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	33
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	14
Native ordained preachers.....	16
Native unordained preachers.....	176
Other helpers.....	110
Members and probationers.....	16,097
Increase in membership.....	711
Sabbath school scholars.....	17,611

The Bombay Conference is in great financial distress. During the years when they were achieving such marvelous success in what is known as the Gujerat country they took large risks on special gifts year after year until they accumulated a debt, notwithstanding frequent and earnest warnings against such a policy from the Missionary Office, until it reached the sum of \$14,000, which has been loaned by the

Board, to be repaid by annual installments to be charged against their appropriations. I cannot better present the financial situation than by quoting the letter that accompanies the estimates:

A lengthy explanation of the estimates is unnecessary. The very large total is due in the main to the items indicated in Summary II under "New Lands and Buildings," "Land and Building Debts," and "Current Work Debts." There is also a considerable increase in the item of Missionary Salaries, for we have estimated for the reinforcements we really feel we need. In addition to this we have estimated for the proper equipment and moderate expansion of our work throughout the whole Conference. The sum total of our estimates will somewhat nearly approximate one fifth of the total amount asked for all purposes in the five-year budget.

The reports which come to us concerning collections do not encourage us to believe that this year any very large part of our expectation will be realized, *but our Conference must have an increase in appropriation this year* or else either cut down our present depleted mission staff or increase our debt as a Conference. It is to be greatly hoped that the appropriation will be sufficient to allow us to get the increase in salaries which the new scale allows us. Increased cost of living has made it very difficult, especially for missionaries with children, to get on with the salaries which are still paid on the old basis. Below you will find a brief summary of what we *must have* in order to *pay our present mission staff salaries on the new scale and meet other fixed charges which cannot be met from outside sources*:

Salaries.....	\$15,000
Rents, interest on properties, etc.....	4,971
Transit.....	1,500
District charges, itinerating of missionaries, etc.....	2,528
Special fund debt.....	963
First payment on loan from Board of Managers.....	1,364
Interest on loan from Board.....	682
Other general expenses.....	913
Total.....	<u>\$27,921</u>

This, you will note, gives us absolutely no increase in our mission staff. It does not take account of so much as a single dollar for the payment of salaries of Indian Conference members and other native preachers and teachers. It takes no account whatever of the scholarships necessary for the support of our theological students and the boys in our high school, industrial school, and orphanages. It leaves us entirely dependent upon our own resources for the carrying on of the work which the Missionary Society has sent us here to do. You recognize that we are on the firing line and must have supplies for our work as well as food and clothes for ourselves. Please take into account that *we must have the above-named sum*; and in addition to that, unless we are to have a contraction instead of expansion of our work, we must have something—a small amount at least—to help us with our native work. We ought also by all means to have something to help us with our properties. We have built up, as you know, a number of splendid mission plants in the Bombay Conference. In most cases the debt on these properties is a small percentage of their actual value. We ought to get something in the appropriations to enable us to begin paying off these debts. In addition to the items indicated in the above summary we should have at least \$5,000 to apply to our native work, and also

\$5,000 to apply on property indebtedness. It would seem, then, that the Committee cannot do less than to provide as follows:

To meet salaries and other fixed charges.....	\$27,921
To apply on native work.....	5,000
To apply on property debts.....	5,000
Total.....	\$37,921

The above are the naked facts. They speak for themselves. We must have help. We are eleven thousand miles from our base of supplies. Our appeal is through you to our brothers of the General Missionary Committee. *We beg of you do not again include us in a pro rata division but take our case on its merits.*

Total asked for 1911, \$161,006; for new lands and buildings, \$22,534; for land and building debts, \$47,523; current work debts, \$10,009; total, \$80,066; asked for current work 1911, \$80,940. Received for 1910, \$22,092; increase asked on current work, \$58,848; total increase asked, \$138,914.

Central Provinces

This Conference, as its name suggests, occupies a large area in the central part of the Indian peninsula.

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	18
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	7
Native ordained preachers.....	8
Native unordained preachers.....	41
Other helpers.....	425
Members and probationers.....	3,632
Decrease in membership.....	46
Sabbath school scholars.....	7,129

Our missionaries are in the midst of a great field, with marvelous possibilities. They are not taking up new fields, though there are many open doors. They are laying foundations for the future and are seeking to give the church a broad basis, that she may be increasingly a power for the salvation of the millions that are to be won to Christ.

In preparing the estimates for 1911 they have been guided somewhat by the five-year estimates on the basis suggested by this General Committee one year ago. Estimating 20 new missionaries for the next five years, they ask for one fifth of that number for 1911. This is a small number in view of the pressing needs. New openings in two different castes have recently occurred, and several have been baptized. The calls are so imperative that they dare not turn a deaf ear.

The educational work in this Conference is feeble and greatly needs strengthening. The government schools rarely provide for the lower classes, and much of our work is among these classes. This school work should be more vigorously sustained. The requirements of the government are more exacting than formerly and these requirements must be met to secure government aid. We now enjoy the confidence of the educational department, and we cannot afford to lose it.

They are in great need of property improvements. Some of the bungalows have only thatched roofs, and municipal authorities have intimated that they will not permit renewal or repairs of the same material. In many places they are paying heavy rentals to heathen landlords. They ought to have their own property. They can buy at reasonable prices, and by so doing would save rent. One missionary is living in a mud building awaiting the completion of a bungalow, the foundation of which has been laid, but there is no money to carry it to completion.

At Narsinghpur they still face the urgent need of a building for a high school necessary to keep in existence the only school of that grade in the Central Provinces. They emphasize the importance of better school facilities if they are to any reasonable extent succeed in this important department of their work.

Meanwhile they are putting forth every effort to increase their own resources. They are planning to raise about sixty-two per cent of their total proposed expenditure on the field, and from outside sources.

Total asked for 1911, \$74,832; for new missionaries, \$6,200; for property, \$34,040; total for new missionaries and property, \$40,240; asked for current work, \$34,592. Received in 1910, \$16,620; increase asked for current work, \$17,972; total increase asked, \$58,212.

South India

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	40
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	17
Native ordained preachers.....	14
Native unordained preachers.....	45
Other helpers.....	367
Members and probationers.....	8,745
Increase in membership.....	2,853
Sabbath school scholars.....	9,889

The South India Conference embraces the Madras presidency with its tributary states, the Hyderabad and Mysore states and the Belgaum District of the Bombay presidency, and contains a population of 60,000,000. It is regarded as a low estimate to allot one sixth, or 10,000,000 of these, to the Methodist Episcopal Church for evangelization. While the greater part of this vast field is directly under British rule of the two native states mentioned above, one is under Mohammedan and the other under the Hindu rule.

The principal cities within the bounds of this Conference are Madras, Hyderabad, and Bangalore. Of these Madras is third, and Hyderabad is fourth in size among the Indian cities, while Bangalore has a place among the first ten. The people are polyglot in character, which makes our problem only the more difficult. At the present time the work is carried on in six languages, which requires a much larger force than would be needed were there but one language.

Our Christian community numbers 12,000, or one out of 833 of the population. Of these about one fourth were baptized in 1909. Our equipment to meet present needs is as follows: Missionaries, 40; Indian helpers, 265; boarding schools, 5; Bible-training schools, 2; 1 industrial school; 1 dispensary; 130 day schools. We have 11 mission houses to accommodate 23 families; and 35 houses to accommodate 265 Indian helpers. We have 21 churches, of which 8 are the property of English-speaking congregations. Each missionary has an average field of 3,250 square miles, with an average population of 435,000. There is one Indian helper for every 37,500 people.

To in some measure meet the responsibilities that press upon them each missionary must take from two to three, and sometimes as high as six appointments.

The property needs are not only pressing but distressing. These needs include missionary residences, city and village churches, workers' houses, cheap school houses, boarding and training-school buildings, hospitals, and dispensaries. Notwithstanding the embarrassments and limitations, the success has been remarkable. The accessions the past year numbered about 4,000; but this success only increases the embarrassment. Meager and utterly insufficient equipment is our greatest hindrance. Brother King writes:

For the past 18 months, the people in many villages have been kept waiting for baptism. The number of such earnest inquirers is increasing. We tremble when we think that the invitation to the heathen to come to Christ has so largely given place to their invitation to us to show them the way to Christ and that we are not prepared to respond promptly to their call.

Of the total proposed expenditure for the work, we propose raising on the field for the various purposes as follows: Evangelistic work, nearly 9 per cent; education, over 34 per cent; property already owned or rented, almost 38 per cent.

Total amount asked for 1911, \$142,028; new missionaries, \$13,590; new property, \$62,366; total new missionaries and property, \$75,956; asked for the current work, \$67,072. Received 1910, \$23,062; increase asked for current work, \$44,010; total increase asked, \$119,966.

Bengal

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	28
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	16
Native ordained preachers.....	7
Native unordained preachers.....	42
Other helpers.....	263
Members and probationers.....	4,336
Increase in membership.....	597
Sabbath school scholars.....	5,111

The Bengal Conference includes territory that is the most densely populated to be found in all the world, ranging from 900 to 970 to the square mile. The total population is about 85,000,000. Of these about 23,000,000 are Mohammedans. Of the total number in Bengal

there are allotted to the Methodist Episcopal Church for evangelization 15,000,000. Through this territory runs the Ganges, held to be sacred by every Hindu. On the north is the majestic Himalaya range with the highest mountain peaks on the planet. Besides its vast agricultural wealth, including jute and tea, there are valuable desposits of coal. Calcutta, with its one million people, is the seat of government for the Indian empire. Here is also the seat of the government of Bengal. Calcutta is the center of the political and social unrest which exists in varying degrees through all India, and is known as the Swadeshi (that is, "our own country") Movement. By many it is regarded as an expression of nationalism having for its real object the overthrow of British rule. This movement manifests itself in the formation of various business enterprises, financed and managed by Indians. There are factories, mills, banks, and steamship lines each having as a prefix the word "Swadeshi." Periodicals of various kinds are published with the purpose of promoting a patriotic spirit among the common people. This so-called national spirit breaks out here and there in acts of violence aimed particularly at British officials. In a word, it is a spirit of lawlessness, which, if it should become general, would result in anarchy. Neither Hinduism nor Moham-medanism affords the moral standards and principles that are necessary to hold the people together during a period of transition from the lower to the higher levels of national life. Unless the standards and principles of the gospel of our Lord can be diffused among the people the outlook for the 300,000,000 people of British India is anything but hopeful.

Our Calcutta Publishing House is growing in resources and usefulness. A large amount of Christian literature is produced and widely circulated. It furnishes Sunday school supplies, without which the important part of our work would be almost impossible. By this House the Indian Witness, the official organ of our church and the leading missionary organ of India, is published. If a reasonable subsidy could be provided for this institution its power for the evangelization of the people would be greatly increased.

Here is the institution founded and built up by Brother and Sister Lee for the training of native workers; also the Collins Institute, with which the theological training school is related; and last, but of hardly less importance, is the Thoburn Church for English-speaking people.

The widespread aggressive evangelistic work in the bounds of this Conference goes forward with increasing momentum. The field for aggressive work is most inviting, and doors are wide open in many localities. Our workers are limited only by lack of funds with which to gather the waiting harvest. The asking is modest.

Total asked for 1911, for new missionaries, \$1,100; for new property, \$1,411; for new missionaries and property, \$2,511; for the work for 1911, \$23,061. Received in 1910, \$16,541; increase asked, \$6,052; total increase asked for 1911, \$13,931.

Burma

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	10
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	10
Native ordained preachers.....	1
Native unordained preachers.....	20
Other helpers.....	8
Members and probationers.....	921
Decrease in membership.....	70
Sabbath school scholars.....	1,441

This is a small mission in its actual proportions, but of large opportunity and possibility. From the beginning its force of missionaries has been numerically small for the reason that its appropriations have been very limited. There are now only five missionaries on the field and two of these are almost wholly supported by their own work. Of these five one has completed seven years, another almost six years, another is in his third year, another in his second year. Health indications are that one or two will be on furlough constantly for several years to come. In view of these facts the Finance Committee feels that it is reasonable to ask for at least two missionaries for 1911 in addition to the one single man asked for 1910. The work will suffer if these reinforcements do not arrive early in 1911.

The staff of native workers is inadequate chiefly because trained men are not available. The problem of an indigenous ministry cannot be solved without a Bible training school.

The 'boys' school in Rangoon has an attendance of over 600, and the school building is taxed to its utmost capacity. A new building has been erected at Syriam at a cost of \$2,666, upon which there is a debt of \$2,000. The government has contributed \$666, and they expect an equal sum from the same source; but when it is received there will remain a debt of \$1,334 that must be met if we keep faith with the government.

The school at Thongwa is in urgent need of a new building, the present accommodations being inadequate. There are many smaller schools in villages which serve as feeders to the larger ones. These schools, large and small, are points of contact with the people for fruitful evangelism, of the most hopeful and permanent character.

Total amount asked for 1911, \$36,939; new missionaries, \$4,240; asked for current work (including \$21,189 for property owned or rented), \$32,699. Received for 1910, \$9,724; increase for current work, \$22,975; total increase asked, \$27,215.

MALAYSIA

The Malaysia Conference includes the Malay peninsula and the great islands, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo.

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	28
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	12
Native ordained preachers.....	7

Native unordained preachers.....	43
Other helpers.....	100
Members and probationers.....	3,005
Increase in membership.....	326
Sabbath school scholars.....	1,549

The Finance Committee asks an increase of only \$6,744. This increase is not for the opening of new work but for the increased cost of supporting the present work. The native workers, particularly the Chinese, complain that their support is insufficient. For this reason during this year several have resigned and taken secular employment.

They are in great need of four new missionaries to enable them to occupy as many important points. Kuantan, an important town in the state of Pahang, on the east coast of the peninsula, is the only harbor for hundreds of miles and will be increasingly valuable as a center as the state develops. Here we have no missionary, nor is there one of any other church. One of our native workers visits the western part of the state every year, and aside from that nothing is done for the entire state. The town is a center for tin mining and rubber industries. The government is building roads into the interior, and a missionary should be sent there to open work and secure property. It is believed that \$10 invested in property now will do more than \$100 will do a few years hence.

Medan, another large town and railroad center on the northeast coast of Sumatra, almost opposite Penang, is without a missionary. It is the center of the district that produces the famous Sumatra tobacco. In the last few years the cultivation of rubber has been greatly increased. The population is rapidly growing. Other Protestant missionary societies are entering the island from the west coast, while the east coast has been neglected. We now have a small church and school under native care, but there is great need of a missionary to direct the work already begun and plan for enlargement.

Penang has a population of 250,000, and is one of our most important centers. Last year our schools in the city and district reported an average attendance of 1,295. Here we have but one missionary, toward whose support only \$320 missionary money is applied. He is the principal of the large school in Penang, superintendent of the district, including all the schools, and has the care of church property worth \$90,000. A missionary is needed to give his entire time to evangelistic work and the field is white to the harvest.

Singapore is a city of 300,000 people and has 20 missionaries, including missionary wives. Of the 20, 12 went out as contract teachers, and their outgoing and support have come from the schools in which they serve as teachers. Of the four regular missionaries and their wives, two have been wholly supported on the field and one partly so. Of the two supported by missionary money from America one is the manager of our Publishing House and superintendent of the Singapore District, and the other is principal of our school for preachers

and also a small day school, and is mission treasurer. The result is that in this great city we have no missionary to devote himself wholly to evangelistic work. Such a man is needed not only to evangelize the people of the city, but also to look after people who come from China and pass through the city to various parts in Malaysia. Not a few Christians are found among the 200,000 Chinese that enter the city every year. A missionary who could give attention to these immigrants would save many Christians from lapsing into heathenism, and by so doing would stop leaks that cause considerable loss. It is evident that four new missionaries are greatly needed for these important places.

Two years ago the Board authorized an increase in the salaries of our missionaries in eight Conferences, but they have declined to accept it for the reason that by so doing the work would suffer. But the time has come when by reason of increasing cost of living they must avail themselves of the proffered increase. This of itself will require an advance in the appropriations even if nothing else is possible.

Total amount asked for 1911, \$34,683; new missionaries, \$7,200; for current work, \$27,483. Received in 1910, \$20,739; increase asked for current work, \$6,744; total income asked, \$13,944.

Philippine Islands

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	31
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	8
Ordained native preachers.....	13
Unordained native preachers.....	566
Other helpers.....	66
Members and probationers.....	29,044
Decrease in membership.....	856
Sunday school scholars.....	7,737

The Philippine Islands Annual Conference includes the Philippine Archipelago and the Sulu Islands. The population is 8,000,000. They ask for four new missionaries, and give good reasons for the asking. For over two years the work has been opened in the Zambales Province, and it is necessary for a missionary residing at Manila to visit the province if the work gets supervision, which requires a journey by steamer across Manila Bay and around up the China seacoast. The Rev. S. W. Dick and Mr. A. C. Bohrnstedt, of Minneapolis, are supporting the Filipino workers in this province. There are eight workers and it is important that they shall have constant and proper supervision. It is possible that Dr. Dick and Mr. Bohrnstedt may a little further on support a missionary, but that is not certain.

There is also greatly needed a man to take charge of the Nicholson Seminary, which has from forty to fifty students in training for the ministry. An additional man is asked for that important institution.

Along the west coast of Luzon, north of Dagupan, there is now

only one missionary, and he is to have a furlough for next year. It is necessary that a new man shall be sent out to take his place. Even if he should remain on the field, there is plenty of work for two men, but in his absence the new man is indispensable.

Bulacan Province has been without supervision aside from what the district superintendent has been able to give for more than four years. Brother Klinefelter, the superintendent, is to have a furlough next year after seven years of service, and it is said to be absolutely necessary that a man be stationed in Bulacan Province to take his place.

Heretofore the native workers have been supported by special gifts, but following the suggestions for the five years estimates they are included in the estimates for 1911, to be supported from the regular appropriations.

Extensive repairs are needed to save valuable property from serious damage. Several houses are infested with white ants, and many of the timbers are ruined and must be replaced.

A dormitory is greatly needed in Manila. The government has in process of erection extensive university buildings, and there are many students flocking from the provinces seeking an education. By providing for them a dormitory they would be brought under our influence and saved from many temptations. This opens to us a most promising field for missionary operations. Many of these boys are already Protestants, while many more will be easily reached by Protestant influences.

The same may be said of each of the provincial capitals in the central and northern districts.

By an arrangement made by the Finance Committee and Bishop Oldham a property has been purchased for a Publishing House which is now occupied. The terms of purchase are easy, allowing such annual payments as they may be able to make. They ask for \$13,000 with which to make the first payment, and they hope that it may be granted.

While our Publishing House has been purchased, it is still necessary under the plan to pay a rental of \$100 a month, which is a heavy tax upon the business. In fact, the rental has not been paid for six months of the current year. If the rental is provided for in the appropriations it will enable them to put an equal sum into religious literature, which is greatly needed. They earnestly hope that the request may be granted.

Total amount asked for 1911, \$70,035; for new missionaries, \$11,135; new property, \$13,000; total new missionaries and property, \$24,135; asked for current work, \$45,900. Received in 1910, \$25,123; increase asked for current work, \$20,777; total increase asked, \$44,912.

EAST AND WEST JAPAN

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	43
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	43

Three years' experience has demonstrated the impossibility of the Japan Methodist Church carrying forward evangelistic work on a scale that is at all commensurate with the needs of the empire. Consequently, they have transferred important sections to the care of the missionaries of the three Boards that united in the organization of the new church. Besides there are vast regions that have not been reached, and that the new church is unable to reach, that must be evangelized by missionaries if that task is to be accomplished within the first half of the present century. It will be many years before the Japanese Church can fully care for the territory it now occupies. The two Boards that have joined us in creating the new church are planning to do their share in this aggressive evangelistic movement, and they are about to largely increase the number of their missionaries. The two Conferences of the Japan Church have unanimously approved of this movement, which also has the hearty indorsement of Bishop Honda.

To aid in this work the Finance Committees ask for three new missionaries for 1911, which is a less number than is proposed by either of the other coöperating Boards. Bishop Harris says that "this new departure is a divine movement, and points to the more rapid development of the nation. Missionaries continue to be leaders, builders, advisers, and preserve their divine character as missionaries."

Our schools are not yet self-supporting, although the attendance is large and the income from tuition increasing. Early in the year our college building at Nagasaki was destroyed by fire. Fortunately, the edifice was fairly well insured, and reconstruction is going forward. It is certain, however, that additional funds will be needed to complete the edifice.

Extensive repairs must be made in several places if our property is to be saved from ruin.

A missionary is to be stationed at Hakodate on the Hokkaido, and a house must be erected. Three years ago a fire at Hakodate destroyed a house upon which there was insurance to the amount of \$1,500, which was applied to the erection of a church, which amount the Board agreed to return when needed. To erect the new house \$3,000 is necessary, which can be provided only by this Committee. For new property, East Japan asks \$7,600, and for repairs, \$2,800; total, \$10,400. West Japan asks for new property, \$28,950, and for repairs, \$2,015; total, \$30,965. It is probable that the large sum of \$28,950 for West Japan includes what is needed to complete the new college building at Nagasaki.

Both Missions have asked, and the Board has granted, an increase of salaries, which will make an increase in appropriations necessary.

The Publishing House in Tokyo is burdened with a debt of \$46,899.74. The assets are reported to be \$117,390.04; liabilities, \$66,436.05; equity, \$50,953.98. The creation of this debt is a long story, the crux of which is the unwise, not to say reckless, business methods of a former agent, and the lack of careful supervision by the Publishing Committee, but there is no taint of dishonesty attaching to anyone. The House has done a great work and the measure of its usefulness cannot be stated in financial terms.

The value of the House as a missionary potency should not be overlooked. It has contributed largely to the effectiveness of every Protestant mission in the empire. Its literature goes where the missionary cannot go. It publishes the Sunday school literature, Union Hymnal, and general church supplies for all the missions. It stands for righteousness in business and all secular affairs. Its molding influences in the homes of the people, the Christian schools, and its uplifting influence upon society are of immeasurable value.

The Committee of the cooperating Christian Missions in Japan, speaking of the value of religious literature, says:

Through its system of national education Japan is rapidly becoming a nation of readers. But what is the nature of the reading matter? If we may judge from what we hear from many quarters, while there is some excellent material, ethically regarded, in the better educational and literary magazines, and in a few daily newspapers, a considerable proportion of the matter in the public press is unwholesome and demoralizing. The impurity of Japanese popular novels, with a few notable exceptions, is an evil that all recognize and lament. Furthermore, practically all scholarly, scientific, ethical, and philosophical works are frankly materialistic, agnostic, or pantheistic, and hence hostile to Christian thought and faith. Yet the insufficiency of the mere forms and instruments of the nation's civilization is increasingly clear to its thoughtful men. That intellectual education alone is inadequate to provide safeguards for the purity of the home, the integrity of business and the stability of the state, is being realized by the leaders of the national life. In a word, the need of religious foundations for morality is being recognized with increasing conviction.

Ours is the only Protestant Christian Publishing House in Japan, and its discontinuance would be nothing less than a disaster. If this General Committee could provide for the prompt liquidation of this debt, the House would take on new life, and not only become self-supporting, but its power as an evangelizing agency would be multiplied, and eventually it would be to Japan in a large degree what our Methodist Episcopal Publishing Houses are to America.

The House is located on one of the best, if not the best, street in the city of Tokyo. It is doubtful whether \$46,899.74 could be invested where it would accomplish more for the kingdom of God than by paying the debt on our Publishing House in Tokyo. But as that is not possible, we can comply with the recommendation of the Board of Managers, and make a special appropriation of \$2,500 to pay the interest for 1911, which will ease the burden and give opportunity to provide for a long loan and the gradual extinguishment of the debt.

East Japan

Total asked for 1911, \$63,176; for new missionaries, \$4,350; for new property, \$7,600; for new missionaries and new property, \$11,950; for current work, \$51,226. Received in 1910, \$39,719; increase asked for 1911, \$10,507; total increase asked, \$23,457.

West Japan

Amount asked for 1911, \$59,295; for new missionaries, \$5,235; for new property, \$28,950; total new missionaries and property, \$34,185; asked for current work, \$25,110. Received in 1910, \$20,906; increase asked for current work, \$4,204; total increase asked, \$38,389.

KOREA

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	43
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	18
Ordained native preachers.....	15
Unordained native preachers.....	75
Other helpers.....	56
Members and probationers.....	24,724
Increase in membership.....	1,481
Sabbath school scholars.....	25,711

The division of territory between our missionaries and those of the Presbyterian Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is very satisfactory, and ends practically all overlapping and waste of money and effort. Our territory contains a population of something more than 3,000,000 of the 13,000,000 that occupy the Korean peninsula. The Union College and Academy, under the joint control of the Presbyterian Board and ours at Pyeng Yang, goes forward with its work harmoniously and successfully. A theological seminary, under the joint management of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been agreed upon, but its location remains unsettled. It is a question between Songdo, the seat of the College of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, sixty miles from Seoul, where we have no work, and Seoul, the capital, where both churches are strongly established. It is believed that a satisfactory solution of the location problem will be reached, and that the joint theological school will be a reality in the not distant future. A Union Hymnal is published and widely used.

A united evangelistic movement is being carried forward this year with remarkable success. The keynote has been, "A Million Conversions During 1910." Whether the goal will be reached remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that the increase will be large. Korea gives promise of being the first among the Oriental peoples to become Christian.

The General Conference of 1908 approved of celebrating during 1910 the Quarter Centennial of the founding of our Mission in Korea. On

account of the Interdenominational Laymen's Movement that swept over the country during the early part of the year, culminating in the great convention in Chicago last May, the inauguration of the celebration was deferred until September, and then to clear the way for the immediate advance in the regular income of the Board it was again deferred until the present month. A commission has been appointed, and an Executive Committee has been organized, and under the leadership of Bishop Harris and Dr. Jones the campaign will be carried forward during 1911. India had its Semicentennial Jubilee in 1906-7, and China its Centennial a year later, and Africa its Diamond Jubilee during 1909. Now Korea is to have the right of way during 1911. This General Committee gave its hearty approval to this Korea Quarter Centennial one year ago, and it is hoped that it will reaffirm that approval during the present session. There are already encouraging indications which it is believed will develop into real enthusiasm throughout the entire church. There are many who can give thousands, and a great host who can give hundreds, while millions can give dollars and halves, quarters, dimes, nickels, and pennies—everybody can give something, and nearly everyone will if they have a chance. I wish this General Committee might request and even urge every pastor to some time during the coming year present the claims of Korea and ask his people to make a generous offering. If \$300,000 shall be realized, it will put our work on a basis that will enable our church to do its share in reaping a field that is, indeed, white unto the harvest.

The changed political situation in Korea will, it is believed by many, hasten rather than hinder the evangelization of the people. The Japanese authorities are pledged to not only toleration but the largest religious liberty. It is not an extravagance to prophesy that Korea will become Christian during the first quarter of the present century. They have lost their earthly kingdom, but if they shall gain the kingdom of God, they will have abundant compensation.

Total asked for 1911, \$115,905; for new missionaries, \$19,600; for new property, \$39,565. Total for new missionaries and property, \$59,165; for current work, \$56,740. Received in 1910, \$37,311; increase asked for 1911, \$19,429; total increase asked, \$78,594.

ITALY

Missionaries of the Board of Foreign Missions.....	8
Missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	2
Members and probationers.....	4,036
Increase in membership.....	231
Sabbath school scholars.....	2,225

The statistics show a lay membership of 4,036, a gain of 231 during one year. The Fairbanks and Roosevelt incidents have brought the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy under the lime-light and have given it a renown not hitherto obtained. Without attempting to re-

hearse the story connecting these incidents, which has been given in the secular and religious press in America in great detail, it should be said that here in Italy our church is now attracting universal attention. It should be remembered that a large number of the people are thoroughly and forever alienated from the Roman Catholic Church, and reconciliation is impossible. The Vatican may continue to tearfully proclaim its affection for its dear children, but they only sneer at its pretensions. As an illustration of public sentiment toward the Roman hierarchy it is only necessary to call attention to the great demonstration made recently in Rome, commemorating the martyrdom of the reformer, Giordano Bruno, February 17, 1600, when 50,000 people marched the streets of the city displaying banners upon which were inscribed, "Down with the Hierarchy," "Down with the Pope," and others of like import. The monument that marks the spot where Giordano Bruno was burned at the stake, by order of the Pope, stands as a silent but tremendous protest against the whole Vatican system. That the Vatican is arrayed against the King of Italy the whole world knows. It is also true that the masses of the people are with the king and in favor of the unity of Italy. The Pope may continue to regard himself as a prisoner, and to long for a time when he will have a temporal kingdom of his own, but the Italian people have decided that the temporal power of the Papacy is a thing of the past. The breach between the Vatican and the people grows wider every year, and will never be closed. The Fairbanks and Roosevelt incidents have accentuated and emphasized this breach, which has now become an impassable gulf. Unless Protestantism comes to the rescue, the Italians will become a nation of materialists and atheists in the not distant future. At present the serious-minded people, who have not given up their faith in God, though they have lost all faith in the Roman hierarchy, are turning their thoughts to the Methodist Episcopal Church as the leading evangelistic force of the country. That the Vatican guns are now turned upon us only serves to strengthen our position. It seems to have been a special Providence that directed the planting of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy in 1873, that it might have time to take root and be prepared for the struggle that has so recently been precipitated. If Methodism is driven out of Italy, or fails to gird itself for the battle now on, the cause of evangelical Christianity will be set back by decades.

Total asked for 1911, \$70,971: for property, including \$4,611 for interest and \$5,000 debt, \$24,415; for current work, \$46,556. Received in 1910, \$53,600: for property, \$13,849; for current work, \$39,751. Increase asked: for current work, \$6,805; for property, \$10,566; total increase asked, \$17,371.

Mexico, Panama, South America, China, and Europe (except Italy)

BY FIRST ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
HOMER C. STUNTZ

MEXICO

The most noteworthy event of our missionary year in Mexico has been the effort which our church there has made in common with all Protestant bodies to capitalize to the utmost the spiritual possibilities of the Centennial of Mexican independence. Under the leadership of Dr. Butler our church was put well to the front in these Centennial exercises. Special literature was prepared, and while the mind of the Mexican people was open to new impressions, and their gratitude stirred toward all movements originating in the republic to which they owe so much, a great amount of Protestant teaching was placed before them. Our missionaries are confident that through wisely utilizing the possibilities of these Centennial exercises, not only in Mexico City, but in scores of interior cities and towns, they have gained a more cordial hearing for the gospel in the years to come.

In February last the new school buildings in Puebla were formally dedicated by Bishop Nuelsen. It gives us, without question, the finest plant in use by any mission school in Mexico. A noteworthy change in the force has taken place during the year, the Rev. Frederick A. Lendrum being appointed to take charge of our theological institution in Puebla, in place of Dr. F. S. Borton, who was transferred to one of the Conferences in the United States.

Mexico received last year for the work, \$56,539; no property grant was given to them. They ask this year, \$122,206, of which \$40,167 is for new property. This is an increase for the work of \$65,667.

SOUTH AMERICA

Panama:

Our work in Panama has had a year of steady growth. Our two missionaries there have labored in season and out of season among the Americans, Panamanians, Spaniards, West Indians, and the native Indian tribes of that small republic, with many evidences of the favor of God. Both Mr. Gray and Mr. Ports have been appointed visiting chaplains of the Canal Commission, thus relieving somewhat the financial burden which was so keenly felt in that work two or three years ago. The school has gone steadily forward during the year with a slightly increased attendance, the teaching being chiefly done by Mr. and Mrs. Ports. A lady who belonged to the English Wesleyan church is also teaching in the institution.

Because of the closing of a large boys' boarding school in the vicinity of our institution there is an opportunity now to build up the attendance rapidly. There is urgent need for a first-class single man to go and give his entire time to the school. Money has been raised locally during the year to beautify the premises, and altogether the work of the year has been satisfactory.

Panama received last year for the work \$2,100. They ask this year for \$9,682, of which \$5,448 is for new property. The total increase asked is \$7,482.

Peru and Ecuador:

At the beginning of the year Mr. Harry Compton returned to the United States from furlough, thus leaving Ecuador without a foreign missionary. A native preacher was left to conserve the results of the last four or five years of work, and has been doing what he could. The budget of Bolivia was consolidated with that of Peru, and it is recommended that this course be followed in the near future. It seems best to concentrate our expenditure of effort and money upon Peru until such time as our finances warrant doing really effective work with an adequate force in Ecuador. In Peru we have suffered the temporary loss of the services of Brother Vernon McCombs and family, who returned to the United States soon after their Conference because of his illness. He had given himself to the work of the school and Spanish Church in Callao, and to the arduous toil of the district, with such devotion and such prodigal expenditure of energy as to make his return imperative. This has left the force very much crippled. Two new men should be sent at once. We have no more promising field in South America than Peru presents to this Board, but the work has suffered for lack of an adequate force, and even more seriously for lack of property. In all Peru, after fourteen years of occupation, this Board has expended only \$4,000 for property. We do not own any mission houses and our missionaries are compelled to submit to the great inconvenience and danger of living in unsanitary native houses, and are compelled to move frequently by the demands of landlords, who are more or less under the control of an intolerant priesthood. At the earliest moment possible the Board should make adequate provision for a good school building in each of the cities of Callao and Lima, and have mission houses for every one of the missionaries whom we send there. Failure to provide these houses costs us dearly in the lowered efficiency of our workers and in the heavy toll which unsanitary living conditions exact. In Lima, the capital of Peru, with 150,000 inhabitants, with magnificent cathedrals, we have no property. The building in which our church services are held is simply a rented store building, and is small and dark. It stands across the street from one of the big Catholic churches, and in comparison with that building it is unsanitary, uninviting, and a disgrace to our work in that city. In Cerro de Pasco we have the beginning

of a work among the natives who are employed there, and we must do something for the hundreds of American young men who are employed by the Cerro de Pasco Mining Company. That company invested twenty million dollars before taking out a dollar in profit. Surely we must make some investment in Peru if we hope for large returns. Economic conditions in Peru are such now that property can be bought at favorable rates, while rents are steadily rising.

Peru received last year for the work, \$10,000. Ecuador received last year for the work, \$3,580, making a total for the two republics of \$13,580. They ask for 1911, \$19,500 for the work; for property, \$105,000, making a total of \$124,000, an increase of \$110,420.

Chile Conference

Chile:

With deep regret we record that Dr. Hoover withdrew from the ministry and membership of our church on April 1st, and organized an independent church, taking with him into that new society more than one half of the membership of our first church at Valparaíso. The revival which was reported from Valparaíso in the review of the fields one year ago developed fanatical teachings and practices which were strongly condemned by the remainder of the Conference. Dr. Hoover taught, and encouraged others to teach, the possibility of speaking with tongues, coming into collision both with the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in his course. Charges were preferred against him on doctrinal and administrative grounds at Conference, but on his promise to return to the United States for furlough they were withdrawn. Within a few weeks it was known that he did not intend to return to America. Meantime, and while in the service of the Board, he took steps for the formation of an independent movement, and this was followed by his withdrawal from the service of our Board and from the ministry and membership of the church. It is the first case of a similar kind which has come to us in our experience in South America, and is to be profoundly regretted. With great promptness Bishop Bristol went to Valparaíso and remained with the dismembered flock until the Rev. G. J. Schilling was brought from Bolivia to serve as pastor until Brother B. O. Campbell and family could arrive in Valparaíso from their furlough in the United States. Brother Campbell writes hopefully of the situation. The Sunday school has been built up to about 150 and the congregations are growing steadily. Because of the heavy loss of members in this unfortunate schism, our total membership in the Chile Conference will show but little, if any, gain this year.

The year has witnessed the completion of the new building for Colegio Americano in Concepción. The old property is about to be sold for a sum sufficient to pay for the new building, together with the interest which has accrued while the building was in process of erection. The girls' schools at Concepción and Santiago have had

prosperous years. The Santiago institution has been thoroughly overhauled during the year and Bishop Bristol reports that applications for places in the boarding department were being refused for lack of accommodation some time before the school opened. The schools in our South American work present administrative problems of a serious character. At least two thirds of our entire staff are engaged wholly or in part in carrying on this form of work, and the financial obligations which they are expected to assume under the old self-supporting rules are such as make their continuance on the present basis exceedingly difficult. The mission has urgent property needs which should receive attention as soon as the General Committee finds itself in a condition to undertake such expenditure.

Chile received last year for the work, \$22,540. They ask for 1911 for the work, \$35,575; for new property, \$4,200; for debt on the mission, \$3,722. The increase asked for the work is \$13,035; the total increase asked is \$20,957.

Bolivia:

Our work in Bolivia has been strengthened during the year by sending the Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell and wife, who have proven themselves excellent workers. Mr. and Mrs. Hartzell served for some time in the Philippines, and went to Bolivia with considerable familiarity with the Spanish language and with conditions in a Roman Catholic field. They have worked in the school during the year, though we hope they may be permitted to do an increasing amount of evangelistic work, as teachers are provided for the school work. The school has had a most prosperous year. Superintendent Schilling and Director McBride have succeeded in renting a much larger building at one half the rent which was being paid for the building formerly occupied, and the increased accommodations thereby secured have made possible a very satisfactory growth. Mr. Schilling is holding regular preaching services in Spanish, German, and English, in all of which languages he is perfectly at home. Slight relief on the local budget is found from the free-will offerings taken at these different services. The superintendent reports a steady increase in the interest taken in our mission by the leading men in Bolivia. It is expected that five new teachers will go to the schools in La Paz by the first of January, the outgoing of two to be provided by the Board, and three more to be taken to the field and supported by the income from the school.

Bolivia received last year for the work, \$4,910. The Finance Committee asks for the work this year, \$6,400, being an increase in the amount asked for of \$1,490.

Eastern South America

This Conference includes three entire republics with a total area as large as the United States east of the Mississippi River. It is a country of almost boundless fertility, and Argentina stands next to

the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. She has 180,000 miles of railroad, with several additional miles either actually in building or to be built at an early date. Our work in that country was begun in 1836 by John Dempster. Spanish work was begun in 1867, and the first annual mission meeting was held in 1882. There are 5,175 probationers, with 7,520 recorded adherents. This is our largest field in the southern half of the continent. The imperative need is for an adequate staff. Property interests are pressing, but for the immediate present at least ten well-equipped missionaries should be sent to Eastern South America. In the whole republic of Uruguay we have but four missionaries. The Board has granted a loan on the security of our properties in Montevideo for the completion of the McCabe Memorial Church in that city on condition that the church was to furnish an equal sum and Bishop Bristol to assume a large share of the total expense. Under the stimulus of this offer the members of that church have secured over \$8,000 in cash and good subscriptions. When Dr. Drees's last letter was received there was every prospect of being able to raise \$10,000. This will bring to completion the largest church enterprise undertaken by any missionary body in South America. The building stands high up on the bluff, overlooking the Atlantic, and it will be highly creditable to us as a denomination if we speedily finish the only building in South America which bears the honored name of McCabe.

This Conference received in 1910 for the work, \$51,080; they ask for 1911 for the work, \$93,056; for new property, \$64,345; a total asking of \$157,401. This represents an increase asked for the work of \$41,976, and a total increase of \$106,301.

CHINA

While the cut in the appropriations of last year was keenly felt at every point in our foreign field, it came more nearly bringing disaster to our work in China than to any other portion of the field with which the assistant corresponding secretary conducts the correspondence. West China was left with less money than was needed to pay the salaries of its foreign missionary staff, and only by heroic efforts and by timely and generous special gifts has the Conference of Hinghwa come through the year. The latter Conference, it is feared, will close the year with a deficit in spite of the most heroic attempt to keep the work going and financed at the same time.

Foochow

The Foochow Conference, being the oldest of the five Conferences in China, has been able to point the way toward self-support as the younger missions have not been able to do. Her Chinese district superintendents are being supported by the churches on their districts, and the number of Chinese pastors who are being entirely supported by the churches which they serve is increasing in a most

satisfactory fashion. In common with all our other Conferences in China, Foochow is woefully undermanned. The penalty of this condition of things is being paid in the overwork and consequent breaking down of workers. During his brief stay in America Bishop Lewis effected an organization in Philadelphia and Greater New York to make special provision for the urgent needs of the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow, particularly in the line of property and staff. It is hoped that great enlargement will be made possible through this agency. The entire expenditures of maintaining day schools formerly supported by special gifts have been included in the estimates for next year.

Foochow Conference received last year for the work, \$27,215. They ask for the work for 1911, \$81,944; for new property, \$83,040; a total asking for next year of \$164,984. This is an increase asked for the work of \$54,729, and a total increase of \$137,769.

Hinghwa

The Hinghwa Conference lies south of the Foochow Conference in the prefecture of Fukien and embraces adjoining territory in the prefecture of Igang, a prefecture where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken, and also a portion of the territory further south in which the Amoy dialect gives us access to the people. It is a fertile region, where for the most part three crops a year can be gathered. In the central part it is mountainous, and it is there that we find one of the best pottery sections of China, there being large beds of clay suited to the manufacture of a fine grade of porcelain ware. The city of Hinghwa contains 60,000 people and is surrounded by prosperous villages. The revival movement which was reported one year ago has continued to stir this field during the year now under report. Most gracious results have been secured in the interior cities, while the church in Hinghwa goes forward with every evidence of a new life. Our total members and probationers in this Conference last year were 5,944, with 5,923 adherents enrolled. The membership in local churches runs from 15 to 863, several having 300, 200, and 100 members and more. This entire South China field of Foochow and Hinghwa is ripe for immediate evangelistic results, and the small force of missionaries there should be doubled at the earliest opportunity.

This Conference received last year for the work, \$11,722. They ask for 1911 for the work, \$36,590; for new property, \$20,500; making a total asking for next year of \$57,090. This is an increase for the work of \$24,868, and a total increase of \$45,468.

Central China

The Central China Conference covers a territory embracing more than 50,000,000 souls. Our work in this field was begun in 1883 in the city of Nanking, the ancient capital of the empire. The Grand Canal runs through the Kiangsu Province, while railroads are being

constructed from Nanking westward to the Province of Szechuen, and another line from Kukiang southward to Nanchang. The vastness of the field leaves one fairly bewildered. The readjustments and cut of a year ago have seriously crippled the work. Here are our great hospitals at Nanking and Wuhu, and there is great need of a third hospital at Nanchang, where three well-equipped physicians are doing the best they can while waiting for hospital facilities, which should be provided without further delay. The population of the city of Nanchang is nearly one million. It is one of the wealthiest cities of China. Work has been going forward in that city since 1874. The needs for staff and property throughout this great and fruitful field are so various and so great that a mere enumeration would transcend the limits of time permitted for this review.

Central China received for the work last year \$38,545. They ask for 1911, for the work, \$50,999; for new property, \$34,225. This is an increase asked for the work of \$12,454, and a total increase of \$46,679.

North China

From the letter of explanation which accompanied the estimates—a letter signed by Drs. H. H. Lowry, Frank D. Gamewell, and J. H. Pyke—I take the following:

The total estimates seem large, larger than ever before, but still they are not large enough for the opportunities of the field and its needs. For several years we have not been able to make any advance, but, on the contrary, have been compelled to cut down the force, curtail the work, and turn away from attractive openings and urgent appeals. We hope and pray again this year for some relief. . . . The foundations of a new empire are being laid immensurate with any movement in modern history, and unless in the faith of the fathers we go up at once to possess the land, the present favorable opportunity will pass, never to return. More than forty years ago a little band of pioneer missionaries in Foochow, encouraged by the successes God had given them, and with a prevision that seems inspired, planned for an expansion that included the entire Chinese empire. Like all inspired men, they planned wiser and better than they knew. The magnificent Yang-Tse valley was open. Peking, the capital of the empire, was occupied. Later the southern part of Fukien was organized into the Hinghwa Conference. Following the line of advance, they reached the province of Szechuen, "the garden spot of the nation." No more strategic centers could have been secured from which to inaugurate a vast spiritual movement. From each of these centers you will receive strong appeals for advance. North China occupies a peculiarly important and influential position in the empire. Here is the capital, at present one of the most important political centers of the world. Here is developed the policy of the government. Hence is derived the authority of the viceroys and all the officials of all the provinces. . . . In the new education, which is replacing the old, vastly more progress has been made in the Metropolitan Province than in any other portion of the empire. We have as our portion of the field in Chihli Province 29 counties with 6,000,000 people, and in Shantung, 12 counties with 5,000,000, or a total for which we are responsible of 11,000,000, and including the cities of Tientsin and Peking, which we occupy with others, a much larger number. On

the basis of one missionary for one hundred thousand people in our field, our estimate should be for over one hundred missionaries. In this field are over one hundred churches and circuits. The membership, including probationers, number 7,100, or, counting inquirers, a total Christian community now under our care of 10,700. The first appeal is for reënforcements. Seven of the twenty male missionaries have seen an average of 32 1-2 years of service each. It seems imperative to make provision for the vacancies that are inevitable in the near future. In the Peking University 153 young men are preparing for the ministry, and the staff of teachers must be increased. Thus far our schools have been superior to those carried on by the government, but if this position is to be held, more American teachers must be sent from the United States.

The medical work must be reënforced. The Finance Committee call for eight men for evangelistic work, five for the University, and three for medical service. These brethren say, "We beseech you, brethren, with all the weight of the responsibilities upon us, and in the face of the greatest opportunities ever offered to do 'great things' for the Master, when the resources of the Board are increased as we believe they surely will be in the near future, DO NOT PLAN TO OPEN NEW FIELDS until those which have been long established and are fearfully handicapped for lack of missionaries, are placed on an aggressive basis."

North China received last year for the work, \$50,713. They ask for 1911 for the work, \$79,607; for new property, \$78,965; a total asking of \$158,572. This is an increase asked for the work of \$28,894, and a total increase of \$107,859.

West China

Our little band of missionaries in West China have worked during the last three years under a handicap which would have discouraged souls with less courage. With a budget which for the last two years has been insufficient to pay the salaries of the foreign missionaries, they have refused to take their full salaries, and have labored on, being helped by special gifts to hold their force on the field. The attention of the General Committee is again called to the embarrassing financial situation in this mission. After the most heroic exertions to bring their expenses within the limits of the appropriations of last year, the Finance Committee comes to the end of this fiscal year with a deficit of \$1,108 in the support of missionaries, and with a deficit of \$3,138 in the work, while on special support there was reported on June 30 an estimated deficit for the year of \$2,820, making a total deficit (estimated) of \$7,374. After deducting the special gifts for West China received after April 1, there still remains a deficit of \$4,118.43, which the Finance Committee asks be provided without including it in their appropriation for 1911.

West China received last year for the work, \$20,521. They ask for 1911 for the work, \$38,236; for new property, \$13,550; a total asking of \$51,715. This is a total increase asked of \$31,265.

Union Publishing House :

The Finance Committee asks the same amount for the Union Publishing House in Shanghai that was granted last year :

One half salary and rent for Publishing Agent, Shanghai.....	\$1,500
Salary and rent for Editor.....	3,500
Interest on Loan.....	1,000
Total.....	<hr/> \$6,000

Other Items :

It will be necessary to take the salaries of Drs. Spencer Lewis, George A. Stuart, and Frank D. Gamewell out of the general appropriation to China and \$500 for Dr. Gamewell's traveling expenses before dividing the amount granted to China among the five Conferences.

EUROPE

A detailed review of our work in Europe is rendered unnecessary this year by the very full report of Dr. Leonard on his recent visitation of all European Conferences, which is printed and in the hands of the Committee. Particular interest has been manifested during the year in our work in Russia and France. With the exception of Italy these are the only European fields to which we send missionaries from this country. Recruits are imperative for these fields. Their property needs are great and insistent.

No estimates have been received from Switzerland. It is presumed that they will ask practically the same amount that was granted them last year.

North Germany

North Germany received for the work in 1910, \$14,700. They ask for the work for 1911, \$20,477, being an increase asked of \$5,747.

South Germany

South Germany received for the work in 1910 \$19,100. They ask for 1911 \$19,000, a decrease of \$100.

Martin Mission Institute :

The Martin Mission Institute has received for a number of years \$1,000, and asks the same for 1911.

Switzerland

Switzerland Conference received last year for the work \$7,290. No estimates have reached the office.

Norway

Norway Conference received last year for the work \$11,665. For the theological school, \$500; a total of \$12,165. They ask this year \$14,037, being an increase of \$1,722.

Sweden

Sweden Conference received last year for the work \$15,595, of which \$547 was given to the theological school at Upsala, and \$125 granted for interest. They ask for the work for 1911 \$15,986; for the theological school at Upsala, \$1,547; for interest, \$125; for property at Orebro, \$5,000; a total asked for 1911 of \$22,658, an increase of \$7,063.

Denmark

Denmark Conference received last year for the work \$7,710. They ask this year \$9,168, being an increase of \$1,458.

Finland and St. Petersburg

This Mission Conference received last year for the work \$9,060. No estimates have been received for 1911.

Bulgaria

Bulgaria received last year for the work \$9,343. They ask for the work for 1911, \$10,984; for new property, \$8,954; a total of \$19,938. This represents an increase for the work of \$1,641, and a total increase of \$10,195.

France

France received last year for the work from the Board, \$814, which, added to the gift of \$5,000 from Mr. Huyler, made a total of \$5,814. They ask for the work for 1911, \$9,988, an increase of \$4,174.

Austria-Hungary

This work was formerly carried on as part of the North Germany Conference. Pursuant to the action of the last General Conference, it now has a separate organization.

Austria-Hungary received last year for the work, \$3,295. They ask for 1911 for the work, \$3,890. For new work in Gratz, \$750; for work among the Slovaks, \$1,200; for publications, \$500; a total asked of \$6,340, being an increase of \$3,045.

THE TREASURERS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1910

Receipts from Conferences

CONFERENCES, ETC.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1909, to Oct. 31, 1910	CONFERENCES, ETC.	Receipts from Nov. 1, 1909, to Oct. 31, 1910
Alabama.....	\$508 00	Lincoln.....	\$130 67
Alaska.....	115 00	Little Rock.....	501 00
Arizona.....	1,026 00	Louisiana.....	1,174 00
Arkansas.....	593 00	Maine.....	3,537 00
Atlanta.....	380 00	Malaysia.....	50 00
Atlantic.....	77 00	Mexico.....	447 00
Austin.....	1,259 00	Michigan.....	22,112 37
Baltimore.....	29,670 52	Minnesota.....	6,778 14
Bengal.....	...	Mississippi.....	914 95
Black Hills.....	361 25	Missouri.....	6,445 25
Blue Ridge.....	212 00	Montana.....	2,030 75
Bombay.....	...	Nebraska.....	13,146 61
Bulgaria.....	...	Nevada.....	535 00
Burma.....	155 79	New England.....	20,364 14
California.....	8,469 09	New England Southern.....	10,269 54
California German.....	915 00	New Hampshire.....	4,055 10
Central Alabama.....	363 15	New Jersey.....	16,781 22
Central China.....	...	New Mexico English.....	966 45
Central German.....	6,272 00	New Mexico Spanish.....	...
Central Illinois.....	17,797 55	New York.....	31,300 22
Central Missouri.....	620 85	New York East.....	30,056 21
Central New York.....	27,054 93	Newark.....	27,003 07
Central Ohio.....	19,938 64	North Andes.....	55 00
Central Pennsylvania.....	36,200 58	North Carolina.....	49 38
Central Provinces.....	...	North China.....	1,428 88
Central Swedish.....	2,994 00	North Dakota.....	4,050 82
Central Tennessee.....	392 00	North Germany.....	1,143 73
Chicago German.....	3,125 50	North India.....	...
Chile.....	376 00	North Indiana.....	23,236 85
Cincinnati.....	20,404 55	North Montana.....	984 00
Colorado.....	14,457 71	North Nebraska.....	4,911 00
Columbia River.....	7,310 18	North Ohio.....	12,751 70
Dakota.....	9,331 63	Northern German.....	2,208 00
Delaware.....	2,670 00	Northern Minnesota.....	7,422 30
Denmark.....	681 94	Northern New York.....	13,020 20
Des Moines.....	18,980 77	Northern Swedish.....	998 00
Detroit.....	19,246 79	Northwest German.....	2,318 72
East Central Africa.....	...	Northwest India.....	...
East German.....	2,562 00	Northwest Indiana.....	12,945 10
East Maine.....	1,893 22	Northwest Iowa.....	17,058 53
East Ohio.....	30,824 72	Northwest Kansas.....	7,117 31
East Oklahoma.....	1,085 00	Northwest Nebraska.....	877 25
East Tennessee.....	711 50	Norway.....	1,116 67
Eastern South America.....	995 00	Norwegian and Danish.....	2,534 00
Eastern Swedish.....	1,347 60	Ohio.....	17,484 00
Erie.....	15,240 85	Oklahoma.....	1,409 24
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	950 58	Oregon.....	6,304 00
Florida.....	267 50	Pacific Chinese.....	100 00
Foochow.....	133 73	Pacific German.....	882 00
Genesee.....	26,235 55	Pacific Japanese.....	320 00
Georgia.....	359 43	Pacific Swedish.....	584 00
Gulf.....	780 00	Philadelphia.....	39,497 91
Hawaii.....	...	Philippine Islands.....	...
Hingham.....	33 46	Pittsburg.....	40,889 22
Holston.....	3,355 37	Porto Rico.....	18 00
Idaho.....	3,869 03	Puget Sound.....	9,006 80
Illinois.....	24,101 05	Rock River.....	28,511 94
Indiana.....	19,289 21	Saint Johns River.....	902 33
Iowa.....	12,393 00	Saint Louis.....	11,670 08
Italian Mission.....	26 00	Saint Louis German.....	3,503 00
Italy.....	310 00	Savannah.....	436 00
Kansas.....	14,792 32	South Carolina.....	2,952 25
Kentucky.....	2,094 88	South Florida.....	47 00
Korea.....	50 00	South Germany.....	1,185 40
Lexington.....	808 00	South India.....	151 36
Liberia.....	350 00	South Kansas.....	10,550 44

Treasurers' Report—Continued

CONFERENCES, ETC.	Receipts from	CONFERENCES, ETC.	Receipts from
	Nov. 1, 1909, to Oct. 31, 1910		Nov. 1, 1909, to Oct. 31, 1910
Southern California.....	\$23,484 12	West China.....	\$.....
Southern German.....	1,432 00	West German.....	6,967 50
Southern Illinois.....	10,265 62	West Nebraska.....	3,857 00
Southwest Kansas.....	18,143 32	West Texas.....	1,013 75
Sweden.....	4,000 81	West Virginia.....	12,432 89
Switzerland.....	2,025 30	West Wisconsin.....	6,050 06
Tennessee.....	720 35	Western Norwegian-Danish.....	471 00
Texas.....	898 00	Western Swedish.....	1,745 00
Troy.....	28,828 92	Wilmington.....	14,297 00
Upper Iowa.....	17,860 13	Wisconsin.....	10,562 21
Upper Mississippi.....	844 27	Wyoming (Conference).....	20,096 12
Utah.....	927 65	Wyoming (Mission).....	922 00
Vermont.....	3,178 51		
Washington.....	2,763 00	Total from Conferences.....	\$1,101,043 91
West Central Africa.....	27 00		

Regular Receipts

Conference Collections (including Immediate Advance, \$47,988.86)	\$1,101,043 91
Lapsed Annuity Funds.....	2,332 16
Legacies.....	40,555 52
Miscellaneous Receipts.....	12,863 21
Total Regular Receipts.....	\$1,156,794 80

Regular Disbursements

Bengal.....	\$20,358 74
Bolivia.....	4,775 16
Bombay.....	29,330 37
Bulgaria.....	9,696 90
Burma.....	10,125 03
Central China.....	41,063 79
Central Provinces.....	21,367 90
Chile.....	23,081 25
China, Editor and Publishing Agent.....	5,784 62
Denmark.....	7,988 92
East Central Africa (including Inhambane, \$3,241.07, and Rhodesia, \$13,362.05)	16,603 12
East Japan.....	40,367 46
Eastern South America.....	52,666 16
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	9,106 65
Foochow.....	32,544 49
France.....	5,836 16
Germany and Switzerland (for Martin Mission Institute)	1,000 01
Hingwa.....	13,245 31
Italy.....	59,980 53
Korea.....	40,642 24
Liberia.....	15,436 65
Malaysia.....	21,157 65
Mexico.....	56,946 59
North Africa.....	3,000 00
North Andes (including Peru, \$12,568.37; Panama, \$2,183.35)	14,751 72
North China.....	52,124 74
North Germany.....	17,626 15
North India.....	64,284 24
Northwest India.....	35,631 37
Norway.....	12,665 97
Philippine Islands.....	34,193 38
South Germany.....	19,556 70
South India.....	30,041 73
Sweden.....	15,871 41
Switzerland.....	7,317 98
West Central Africa (including Angola, \$12,115.76, and Madeira Islands, \$3,125.28)	15,241 04
West China.....	21,329 15
West Japan.....	25,877 47

Total direct to Missions.....	\$908,618 75
Support of Missionary Bishops.....	24,050 00
Incidental Needs of Missions (not including \$24,812.20 charged to Mission accounts) ..	5,594 47
Allowances for Retired Missionaries, Widows, and Orphans.....	22,779 67

Regular Disbursements—Continued

Publication Fund.....	\$38,989 97
Young People's Work.....	7,136 73
Salaries (and Expenses) of Field Secretaries.....	17,231 75
Salaries of Office Secretaries.....	13,500 00
Office and General Committee Expenses.....	18,235 42
Miscellaneous Expenses (including Interest, net, \$7,922.77).....	30,390 77
Total Regular Disbursements.....	\$1,086,527 53

Monthly Statement

DATE	Treasury in Debt, Nov. 1, 1909	Receipts	Disbursements	Treasury in Debt on the Last Day of Each Month
November, 1909.....	\$168,877 89	\$3,125 21	\$66,238 11	\$231,990 79
December, 1909.....		17,881 55	118,341 70	332,450 94
January, 1910.....		16,542 38	89,405 15	405,313 71
February.....		12,799 16	97,719 96	490,234 51
March.....		106,019 96	95,062 38	479,276 93
April.....		212,204 17	78,143 96	345,216 72
May.....		98,282 84	96,179 78	343,113 66
June.....		20,635 39	99,645 30	422,123 57
July.....		18,936 07	76,937 28	480,124 76
August.....		26,178 57	79,075 21	533,021 40
September.....		257,446 82	81,031 72	356,606 30
October.....		366,742 68	108,747 00	98,610 62
		\$1,156,794 80	\$1,086,527 53	

Combined Statement of Regular Receipts, Disbursements and Special Gifts

SUMMARY OF REGULAR RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Receipts from November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910.....	\$1,156,794 80
Disbursements from November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910.....	1,086,527 53
Receipts in excess of Disbursements.....	\$70,267 27
Balance, Treasury in debt, November 1, 1909.....	168,877 89
Balance, Treasury in debt, November 1, 1910.....	\$98,610 62

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL GIFTS

Balance on hand November 1, 1909.....	\$41,424 03
Receipts during the year.....	320,905 12
	\$362,329 15
Disbursements during the year.....	338,813 70
Balance, Special Gifts on hand, November 1, 1910.....	\$23,515 45

COMBINED RECEIPTS

Regular Receipts from November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910.....	\$1,156,794 80
Special Gifts Receipts from November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910.....	320,905 12
	\$1,477,699 92

COMBINED DISBURSEMENTS

Regular Disbursements from November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910.....	\$1,086,527 53
Special Gifts forwarded from November 1, 1909, to October 31, 1910.....	338,813 70
	\$1,425,341 23

Combined Financial Exhibit

	Receipts	Disbursements
Board of Foreign Missions.....	\$1,477,699 92	\$1,425,341 23
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.....	743,990 31	755,344 94
Total.....	\$2,221,690 23	\$2,180,686 17

¹ Includes special gifts.

Distribution of Special Gifts

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	1909	1910
EASTERN ASIA		
China:		
Foochow.....	\$19,640 39	\$17,507 60
Hinghwa.....	11,341 69	14,219 40
Central China.....	4,155 80	7,580 26
North China.....	5,984 25	8,723 24
West China.....	8,710 53	9,646 11
Total for China.....	\$54,294 66	\$57,676 61
Japan.....	3,468 87	2,633 29
Korea.....	21,470 69	18,971 88
Total for Eastern Asia.....	\$79,234 22	\$79,281 78
SOUTHERN ASIA		
India.....	\$109,681 98	\$131,464 85
Malaysia.....	12,368 43	21,489 96
Philippine Islands.....	18,086 52	18,894 50
Total for Southern Asia.....	\$140,136 93	\$171,849 31
Africa:		
Liberia.....	\$5,864 75	\$7,375 25
East Central Africa.....	19,844 97	30,721 33
West Central Africa.....	7,761 57	12,992 58
North Africa.....	7,843 99	11,418 74
Total for Africa.....	\$65,074 68	\$78,911 80
SOUTH AMERICA		
Eastern South America.....	\$583 00	\$1,230 54
Chile.....	504 07	315 55
North Andes.....	1,785 16	999 72
Total for South America.....	\$2,872 23	\$2,545 81
MEXICO		
Mexico.....	\$782 00	\$681 49
EUROPE		
North Germany.....	\$106 00	\$264 00
South Germany.....		737 00
Martin Mission Institute.....	300 00	
Switzerland and Europe, General.....		78 25
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	1,411 40	1,532 40
Bulgaria.....	52 50	196 03
Italy.....	11,252 56	2,026 88
France.....	1,250 00	708 95
Total for Europe.....	\$21,372 56	\$5,543 51
Grand total.....	\$309,472 62	\$338,813 70

Report of Annuity Fund

This account represents the moneys received by the Board of Foreign Missions by gift on which annuities are paid during the lives of the donors.

The amount of bonds outstanding October 31, 1910, issued on the lives of individuals on which all obligations of the Board of Foreign Missions cease on the death of the donor or donors was—\$418,745.04.

On the death of an annuitant, or the return and surrender of a

bond, the amount due on the canceled bond is credited in the receipts of the Board of Foreign Missions.

**Report of Annuity Fund Held Jointly by Board of Foreign Missions and
Board of Home Missions and Church Extension**

This account represents the moneys received by the Missionary Society by gift on which annuities are to be paid during the lives of the donors.

The amount of liabilities October 31, 1910, is as follows:

Bonds outstanding issued on the lives of individuals held by the two Boards jointly.....	\$630,539 67
Annuity bonds issued, the net avails from which on the death of the annuitant are to be devoted to home mission work.....	1,760 00
	<hr/>
	\$632,299 67

On the death of an annuitant, or the return and surrender of a bond, the net amount which thus lapses to the treasury is to be divided equally between the two Mission Boards.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1911

I.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSIONS TO BE ADMINISTERED DIRECTLY BY THE BOARD

(1) Support of Missionary Bishops.....	\$24,250
(2) Emergencies in the Missions.....	50,000
(3) Incidental Needs of the Missions.....	30,000
(4) Allowances for retired missionaries, widows, and orphans.....	23,000

\$127,250

II.—APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSION FIELDS

NOTE.—All appropriations are to be distributed by the Finance Committees of the respective Missions with the concurrence of the presiding Bishop and the approval of the Board of Managers. In the distribution of the appropriations, if in the judgment of the Finance Committees of the respective Missions, the Bishops in charge and the Board of Managers, any part thereof can be applied to property, it may be done.

DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia

1. China:	(1) Foochow Conference.....	\$27,665
	(2) Hinghwa Conference.....	13,722
	(3) Central China Conference.....	38,545
	(4) North China Conference.....	51,713
	(5) West China Mission Conference.....	22,874
	Union Publishing House.....	1,500
	Salary and rent for Editor.....	3,500
	Interest on loan to Publishing House.....	1,000
	Salary and traveling expenses of F. D. Gamewell.....	2,000
	Salary of Spencer Lewis.....	1,300

\$163,819

2. Japan:

NOTE.—The increase in the appropriation to West Japan over that of last year (\$1,136) is at the disposal of the Board so as to permit the appropriation for the Loo Choo Islands to be made more than \$500 if it seems necessary.

(1) East Japan Conference.....	\$39,419
(2) West Japan Conference, of which \$500 shall be for evangelistic work in the Loo Choo Islands.....	22,042
Interest on Publishing House Debt.....	3,000
Aoyama Gakuin.....	600

65,061

3. Korea Conference.....

39,922

Total for Eastern Asia.....

\$268,802

DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia

1. India:	(1) North India Conference.....	\$62,594
	(2) Northwest India Conference.....	32,512
	(3) South India Conference.....	24,670
	(4) Central Provinces Mission Conference.....	18,493
	(5) Bombay Conference.....	24,129
	(6) Bengal Conference.....	17,926
	(7) Burma Mission Conference.....	10,932

\$191,250

2. Malaysia:

(1) Malaysia Conference.....	\$22,278
(2) Philippine Islands Conference, of which \$500 may be applied for Central Church, Manila.....	27,250

49,528

Total for Southern Asia.....

\$240,784

DIVISION 3.—Africa

1. Liberia Conference.....	\$15,612
2. East Central Africa Mission Conference.....	14,883
3. West Central Africa Mission Conference.....	12,774
4. North Africa Mission.....	4,000

Total for Africa.....

\$47,269

DIVISION 4.—South America

1. Eastern South America Conference.....		\$53,130
2. Chile Conference: (1) Chile.....	\$24,040	
(2) Bolivia.....	5,410	
	<hr/>	
3. North Andes Mission Conference: (1) Ecuador and Peru.....	\$15,980	29,450
(2) Panama.....	2,300	
	<hr/>	
		18,280
Total for South America.....		<hr/> \$100,860

DIVISION 5.—Mexico

Mexico Conference.....	\$60,496
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DIVISION 6.—Europe

1. Austria-Hungary Mission.....	\$3,500
2. North Germany Conference.....	15,600
3. South Germany Conference.....	18,800
4. Martin Mission Institute.....	1,000
5. Switzerland Conference:	
For the work.....	\$7,290
Zurich Church.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	8,290
6. Norway Conference:	
For the work.....	\$12,000
Theological School.....	500
	<hr/>
	12,500
7. Sweden Conference:	
For the work.....	\$14,250
Theological School at Upsala, at disposal of resident Bishop.....	1,400
For interest.....	225
	<hr/>
	15,875
8. Denmark Mission Conference.....	7,950
9. Finland Conference:	
For the work.....	\$7,000
For Theological School.....	850
	<hr/>
	7,850
10. Russia Mission.....	4,000
11. Bulgaria Mission Conference.....	9 500
12. Italy Conference:	
For the work.....	\$54,134
For debt on property in Rome, at disposal of the Board and on condition that an equal sum be raised for the purpose.....	4,000
	<hr/>
	58,134
13. France Mission Conference.....	6,840
Total for Europe.....	<hr/> \$169,839

III.—GENERAL EXPENSES**1.—Expenses of Collection**

(1) Publication Fund.....	\$25,000
(2) Young People's Work.....	7,500
(3) Field Secretaries.....	10,000
(4) Cooperation in Laymen's Missionary Movement, including \$1,500 already advanced.....	15,000
	<hr/>
	\$57,500

2.—Expenses of Administration

(1) Office Secretaries.....	\$14,000
(2) Office and General Committee Expenses.....	18,000
	<hr/>
	32,000

3.—Miscellaneous

(1) Miscellaneous, including interest on debt.....	\$10,000
Total for General Expenses.....	\$99,500

RECAPITULATION

I. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSIONS, to be administered directly by the Board.....	\$127,250
II. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE MISSION FIELDS:	
(1) China.....	\$163,819
(2) Japan.....	65,061
(3) Korea.....	39,922
(4) India.....	191,256
(5) Malaysia.....	49,528
(6) Africa.....	47,269
(7) South America.....	100,860
(8) Mexico.....	60,496
(9) Europe.....	169,839
	<hr/>
III. GENERAL EXPENSES:	888,050
Expense of Collection.....	\$57,500
Expenses of Administration.....	32,000
Miscellaneous.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	99,500
Grand Total.....	\$1,114,800

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Officers

President Emeritus

MRS. C. D. FOSS, 4816 Warrington Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

President

MRS. W. F. McDOWELL, 1936 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill.

Vice-President

MRS. A. W. PATTEN, 616 Foster Street, Evanston, Ill.

Secretary

MRS. C. W. BARNES, 354 Perry Street, Fostoria, O.

Treasurer

MISS FLORENCE HOOPER, Room 38, 10 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

General Counselor

LEMUEL SKIDMORE, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

Corresponding Secretaries

MISS FLORENCE L. NICHOLS, Lynn, Mass.

MRS. J. M. CORNELL, Seabright, New Jersey.

MISS C. J. CARNAHAN, Shady Ave. and Walnut St., E. E., Pittsburg, Pa.

MRS. E. D. HUNTLEY, "The Portner," Washington, D. C.

MRS. R. L. THOMAS, 792 E. McMillan St., Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MRS. F. T. KUHLE, 1220 South Fifth Street, Springfield, Ill.

MRS. W. B. THOMPSON, Red Oak, Iowa.

MRS. F. F. LINDSAY, 25 Seymour Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

MISS ELLA M. WATSON, 1701 S. 17th Street, Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. S. F. JOHNSON, 520 Oakland Avenue, Pasadena, Cal.

MRS. A. N. FISHER, 214 Twelfth Street, Portland, Ore.

Appropriations for 1911

CHINA:

North China.....	\$27,741
Central China.....	41,073
West China.....	25,510
Foochow.....	46,462
Hinghwa.....	17,980

Total for China..... \$158,766

JAPAN:

East Japan.....	\$43,950
Central Japan.....	2,470
South Japan.....	23,088

Total for Japan..... 69,508

KOREA..... 35,622

INDIA:

North India.....	\$70,566
Northwest India.....	53,141
South India.....	41,071
Central Provinces.....	23,507
Bombay.....	40,117

INDIA:

Bengal.....	\$26,220
Burma.....	9,087

Total for India..... \$263,709

MALAYSIA.....	27,596
PHILIPPINES.....	21,309
AFRICA.....	12,100
SOUTH AMERICA.....	26,858
MEXICO.....	32,705
GERMANY.....	150
SWITZERLAND.....	150
NORWAY.....	50
BULGARIA.....	4,315
ITALY.....	12,575
CONTINGENCIES.....	21,085
OUTFIT AND PASSAGE OF NEW MISSION- ARIES.....	1,600
CONDITIONAL.....	3,000
THANK-OFFERING.....	15,200

Total..... \$705,398

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Elected by the General Conference

BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN, India and Malaysia.

" JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, Africa.

" FRANK WESLEY WARNE, Southern Asia.

" ISAAH BENJAMIN SCOTT, Africa.

" WILLIAM FITZJAMES OLDHAM, Southern Asia.

" JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, Southern Asia.

" MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, Korea.

MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

For post-office addresses see list of Missionaries classified by Conferences, page 509.

In this list the name of the missionary is followed, first, by the date of entering upon Methodist mission work; second, the Conference in America or the town (the latter in italics) from which the missionary went out; third, the foreign Conference or mission in which the missionary is working. Those marked * were not sent out or appointed by the Board, but were received into Conferences on the field; those marked † are laymen.

A

Abbott, David Gushwa, 1900, Iowa, Central Provinces.
 Abbott, Martha Day (Mrs. D. G.), 1900, *Fairfield, Ia.*, Central Provinces.
 Abbott, Mary Pauline, 1910, *Parsons, W. Va.*, Chile.
 Aldrich, Floyd C., 1903 (appointed by the Board, 1909), Bombay, Northwest India.
 Aldrich, Annie Hanley (Mrs. F. C.), 1903 (appointed by the Board, 1909), Northwest India.
 Alexander, Robert Percival, 1893, New England Southern, Japan.
 Alexander, Fanny Wilson (Mrs. R. P.), 1896, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Japan.
 Allen, Harry Linus, 1909, Puget Sound, Chile.
 Allen, Edith Mariatt (Mrs. H. L.), 1909, *Seattle, Wash.*, Chile.
 Amery, Albert John, 1895, *England*, Malaysia.
 Amery, Ruth Allen (Mrs. A. J.), 1905, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
 †Anderson, Albin Garfield, (M.D.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Hattie Peterson (Mrs. A. G.), 1910, *Chicago, Ill.*, Korea.
 Anderson, Karl Edward, 1899, Northwest Iowa, South India.
 Anderson, Emma Wardle (Mrs. K. E.), 1903, *Cedar Rapids, Ia.*, South India.
 Archerd, Hays Pennington, 1909, Northern Minnesota, North Andes.
 Archerd, Mildred Grinols (Mrs. H. P.), 1910, *Fair Haven, Minn.*, North Andes.
 Armand, Samuel Henry, 1910, Indiana, Philippine Islands.

Armand, Bertha King (Mrs. S. H.), 1910, *Bullerville, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
 Arms, Goodsil Filley, 1888, Vermont, Chile.
 Arms, Ida Taggard (Mrs. G. F.), 1888, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
 Ashe, William Wesley (M.D.), 1894, Georgia, Northwest India.
 Ashe, Christine Christensen (Mrs. W. W.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Northwest India.

B

Badley, Brenton Thoburn, 1899, *New York City*, North India.
 Badley, Mary Stearns (Mrs. B. T.), 1899, *Wilton, N. H.*, North India.
 Badley, Theodore Charles, 1904, *New York City*, North India.
 Badley, Clara Nelson (Mrs. T. C.), 1904, *Dela-ware, O.*, North India.
 Bailey, Fred Mark, 1907, South Kansas, Mexico.
 Bailey, Ethel McCaughey (Mrs. F. M.), 1907, *Stanley, Kan.*, Mexico.
 Baker, Albert Hamilton, 1881, Vermont, South India.
 Baker, Rachel Sorby (Mrs. A. H.), 1883, South India.
 Baker, Joseph Benson, 1904, South Kansas, Northwest India.
 Baker, Ida Vanatta (Mrs. J. B.), 1904, *Melvern, Kan.*, Northwest India.
 †Baldwin, Jesse Hayes (M.D.), 1906, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North China.
 Bancroft, William Ethan, 1904, Ohio, Bombay.

- Bancroft, Clara Vaughn (Mrs. W. E.), 1904, *Washington Court House, Ohio*, Bombay.
- Bankhardt, Frederick, 1906, *Berea, O.*, Foochow.
- Bankhardt, Laura Walther (Mrs. F.), 1907, *Cleveland, O.*, Foochow.
- Bare, Charles Lyander, 1879, *Des Moines*, North India.
- Bare, Susan Winchell (Mrs. C. L.), 1879, *Indanola, Ia.*, North India.
- Barnhart, Paul, 1911, *Southern Illinois*, Chile.
- Bassett, Harry Albert, 1897, *Upper Iowa*, Mexico.
- Bassett, Nettie Kepler (Mrs. H. A.), 1905, *Mount Vernon, Ia.*, Mexico.
- Batstone, William Henry LeMesurier (M.D.), 1892, *England*, South India.
- Batstone, Alice Nicholls (Mrs. W. H. L.), 1892, *England*, South India.
- Batterson, Frank John, 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Batterson, Nettie Russell (Mrs. F. J.), 1902, *Latridge, O.*, Eastern South America.
- *Baughman, Burr J., 1910, *Malaysia*.
- *Baughman, Mabel Hastings (Mrs. B. J.), 1910, *Malaysia*.
- Bauman, Ernest Nicholas, 1907, *Birmingham, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Mary Kessler (Mrs. E. N.), 1907, *Mount Vernon, N. Y.*, Eastern South America.
- Bauman, Ezra, 1907, *North Amherst, O.*, Chile.
- Bauman, Florence Carhart (Mrs. Ezra), 1908, *Fairfax, S. D.*, Chile.
- Beal, William Dorsey, 1904, *North Ohio*, South India.
- Beal, Bessie Robinson (Mrs. W. D.), 1904, *Claverack, N. Y.*, South India.
- Becker, Arthur Lynn, 1903, *Reading, Mich.*, Korea.
- Becker, Louise Smith (Mrs. A. L.), 1905, *Albion Mich.*, Korea.
- Beebe, Robert Case (M.D.), 1884, *North Ohio*, Central China.
- Beebe, Rose Lobenstine (Mrs. R. C.), 1909, *Huayuan, China*, Central China.
- Beech, Joseph, 1899, *New York East*, West China.
- Beech, Nellie Decker (Mrs. J.), 1904, *Dixon, Ill.*, West China.
- Bell, Edith Mae, 1906, *Vandergrift, Pa.*, East Central Africa.
- Berry, Arthur Daniel, 1902, *Newark*, Japan.
- Billing, Arthur William, 1907, *Berthoud, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Billing, Mabel Spohr (Mrs. A. W.), 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Billings, Bliss Washington, 1908, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Bisbee, Royal Daniel, 1910, *Columbia River*, Bombay.
- Bishop, Charles, 1879, *North Indiana*, Japan.
- Bishop, Olive Whiting (Mrs. C.), 1876, *Jasper, N. Y.*, Japan.
- †Bissonnette, Wesley Smith, 1903, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Bissonnette, Estella Stenhouse (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Foochow.
- Björklund, Ellen Eleonora, 1909, *Stromsholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
- †Black, Edward Fryling, 1908, *Huntingdon, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Black, Annie Stryker (Mrs. E. F.), 1908, *Alexandria, Pa.*, Foochow.
- Blackstone, James Harry, 1906, *Central New York*, Central China.
- Blackstone, Barbara Treman (Mrs. J. H.), 1906, *Sheldrake, N. Y.*, Central China.
- †Blackwood, Oswald Hance, 1909, *Flushing, O.*, North India.
- Bogges, Arthur Clinton, 1910, *Forest Grove, Ore.*, North India.
- Bogges, Ina Gould (Mrs. A. C.), 1910, *Forest Grove, Ore.*, North India.
- Bosworth, Sarah Maria, 1892, *Janesville, Wis.*, Foochow.
- Bowen, Arthur John, 1897, *Puget Sound*, Central China.
- Bowen, Nora Jones (Mrs. A. J.), 1897, *Neponset, Ill.*, Central China.
- Bower, Harry Clayton, 1905, *Central Pennsylvania*, Philippine Islands.
- Bower, Mabel Crawford (Mrs. H. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Branch, Montgomery Wells, 1908, *Wayland, N. Y.*, North India.
- Brewster, William Nesbitt, 1888, *Cincinnati, Hinghwa*.
- Brewster, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. W. N.), 1884, *London, O.*, Hinghwa.
- Briggs, George Weston, 1903, *North Branch, Mich.*, North India.
- Briggs, Mary Hart (Mrs. G. W.), 1907, *San Francisco, Cal.*, North India.
- Brinton, Edward Arthur, 1909, *Iowa*, Eastern South America.
- Brinton, Rilla Bates (Mrs. E. A.), 1909, *Oxford, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
- Brown, Frederick, 1886, *Ohio*, North China.
- Brown, Agnes Barker (Mrs. F.), 1886, *England*, North China.
- Brown, Fred Richards, 1910, *Albany, N. Y.*, Central China.
- Buchanan, Charles Sumner, 1896, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
- Buchanan, Emily Early (Mrs. C. S.), 1897, *Delaware, O.*, Malaysia.
- Buchwalter, Abraham Lincoln, 1890, *East Central Africa*.
- Buchwalter, Lizzie McNeil (Mrs. A. L.), 1887, *East Central Africa*.
- Buck, Oscar MacMillan, 1909, *New York East*, North India.
- Buck, Berenice Baker (Mrs. O. M.), 1909, *Hempstead, L. I.*, North India.
- Buck, Philo Melvin, 1870, *Kansas*, Northwest India.
- Buck, Carrie McMillan (Mrs. P. M.), 1872, *Gettysburg, Pa.*, Northwest India.
- Bunker, Dalzell Adelbert, 1895, *Sherman, N. Y.*, Korea.
- Bunker, Annie Ellers (Mrs. D. A.), (M.D.), 1895, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Korea.
- Burch, Adelaide Grace, 1896, *Greenville, Pa.*, Chile.
- Burdick, George Moxham, 1903, *Vermont*, Korea.
- Bush, Raymond Lester, 1910, *Sebring, Ohio*, East Central Africa.
- Busher, Richard C., 1909, *North India*.
- Butcher, John Clarke (M.D.), 1885, *Rock River*, Northwest India.
- Butcher, Ada Proctor (Mrs. J. C.), 1888, *Northwest India*.
- Butler, John Wesley, 1874, *New England*, Mexico.
- Butler, Sara Aston (Mrs. J. W.), 1878, *Patchogue L. I.*, Mexico.
- Buttrick, John Baxandall, 1888, *Nova Scotia*, South India.
- Buttrick, Mary Pease (Mrs. J. B.), 1890, *South India*.
- Byers, William Pryce, 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, Bengal.
- Byers, Charlotte Forster (Mrs. W. P.), 1889, *Georgetown, Ont.*, Bengal.
- Bysshe, Ernest Wilfred, 1909, *New York East*, France.
- Bysshe, Mildred Thompson (Mrs. E. W.), 1909, *Rouayton, Conn.*, France.

C

Cable, Elmer Manaseth, 1899, *Northwest Iowa*, Korea.

- Cable, Myrtle Elliott (Mrs. E. M.), 1901, *Hubbard, Ia.*, Korea.
- Caldwell, Ernest Blake, 1899, Northern New York, Foochow.
- Caldwell, Gertrude Beeler (Mrs. E. B.), 1899, *Westmoreland, N. Y.*, Foochow.
- Caldwell, Harry Russell, 1900, Northern New York, Foochow.
- Caldwell, Mary Belle Cope (Mrs. H. R.), 1902, *Chattanooga, Tenn.*, Foochow.
- Calkins, Harvey Reeves, 1900, Rock River, Northwest India.
- Calkins, Ida Von Holz (Mrs. H. R.), 1900, Northwest India.
- Campbell, Buel Owen, 1892, New Hampshire, Chile.
- Campbell, Esther Soule (Mrs. B. O.), 1892, *East Rochester, N. H.*, Chile.
- †Campbell, Frank Daniel, 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
- Campbell, Ada Luella Gibson (Mrs. F. D.), 1910, *Bloomington, Ill.*, Central Provinces.
- Canright, Harry Lee (M.D.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
- Canright, Margaret Markham (Mrs. H. L.), 1891, *Battle Creek, Mich.*, West China.
- Cantwell, Eulalia Florence, 1903, *Mansfield, O.*, Eastern South America.
- Carhart, Raymond Albert, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
- Carhart, Walter Dosh, 1906, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
- Carhart, Ethel Shepherd (Mrs. W. D.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Chile.
- Carson, Frederick Stanley, 1905, Northwest Iowa, Hingwa.
- Carson, Grace Darling (Mrs. F. S.), 1905, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Hingwa.
- Chappell, Benjamin, 1889, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Canada, Japan.
- Chappell, Mary Holbrook (Mrs. B.), 1878, *Baltimore, Md.*, Japan.
- †Charles, Milton Ross (M.D.), 1900, *Ada, O.*, Central China.
- Charles, Marilla Goodrich (Mrs. M. R.), 1902, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Central China.
- Chenoweth, Arthur Ellsworth, 1901, Central Ohio, Philippine Islands.
- Chenoweth, Minnie Viola Sprout (Mrs. A. E.), 1901, *Fostoria, O.*, Philippine Islands.
- Cherry, William Thomas, 1899, Troy, Malaysia.
- Cherry, Miriam Thorpe (Mrs. W. T.), 1899, *Cherubusco, N. Y.*, Malaysia.
- Chew, Nathaniel Durbin, Jr., 1903 (reappointed, 1909), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Korea.
- Chew, Nettie Trumbauer (Mrs. N. D.), 1905 (reappointed, 1909), *Colorado Springs, Colo.*, Korea.
- Clancy, Dennis Cranmer, 1898, Rock River, Northwest India.
- Clancy, Ella Pink (Mrs. D. C.), 1899, Northwest India.
- Clancy, W. Rockwell, 1883, Michigan, Northwest India.
- Clancy, Charlotte Fleming (Mrs. W. R.), 1892, Northwest India.
- Clark, Nathaniel Walling, 1889, Newark, Italy.
- Clark, Felicia Buttz (Mrs. N. W.), 1889, *Madison, N. J.*, Italy.
- Clarke, William E. L., 1884, *India*, Bombay.
- Clarke, Bertha Miles (Mrs. W. E. L.), 1888, *Bombay*.
- Coates, Alvin Bruce, 1906, *Wilksburg, Pa.*, South India.
- Coates, Olive Briney (Mrs. A. B.), 1907, *Wilksburg, Pa.*, South India.
- Cobb, George C., 1898 (Reappointed 1907), Nebraska, Philippine Islands.
- Cobb, Helen M. (Mrs. G. C.), 1898 (Reappointed 1907), *Evanston, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.
- Coffin, Shirley Dennison, 1905, *Boston, Mass.*, East Central Africa.
- Coffin, Virginia Swornstedt (Mrs. S. D.), 1904, *Lockland, O.*, East Central Africa.
- Cole, Winfred Bryan, 1909, Idaho, Hingwa.
- Cole, Edith Fonda (Mrs. W. B.), 1911, *Berwyn, Ill.*, Hingwa.
- Compton, Harry, 1883, Cincinnati, North Andes.
- Compton, Rebecca Myers (Mrs. H.), 1883, *Greenville, O.*, North Andes.
- †Conley, Carl Hall, 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
- Conley, Freda Herrick (Mrs. C. H.), 1910, *Newport, Ind.*, Bombay.
- Cook, Albert Edward, 1892, Detroit, South India.
- Cook, Edith Lewis (Mrs. A. E.), 1892, *Owaso, Mich.*, South India.
- Coole, Thomas Henry (M.D.), 1906, Kansas, Foochow.
- Coole Cora Shepard (Mrs. T. H.), 1906, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
- Core, Lewis Addison, 1889, West Virginia, North India.
- Core, Mary Kennedy (Mrs. L. A.), 1892, *Des Moines, Ia.*, North India.
- Corpron, Alexander (M.D.), 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
- Corpron, Esther Darling, (Mrs. A.) 1906, *Medford, Ore.*, Bombay.
- Cottingham, Joshua F., 1910, North Indiana, Philippine Islands.
- Cottingham, Bertha D. DeVer (Mrs. J. F.), 1910, *Sheridan, Ind.*, Philippine Islands.
- Count, Elmer Ernest, 1905, New York, Bulgaria.
- Count, Viette Thompson (Mrs. E. E.), 1905, *Marlborough, N. Y.*, Bulgaria.
- Cousins, Mary Rachel, 1910, *Hadley, Pa.*, Chile.
- Craver, Samuel Porch, 1875, Iowa, Eastern South America.
- Craver, Laura Gassner (Mrs. S. P.), 1875, *Mount Pleasant, Ia.*, Eastern South America.
- Crawford, Walter M., 1903, *Hamline, Minn.*, West China.
- Crawford, Mabel Little (Mrs. W. M.), 1905, *Kasson, Minn.*, West China.
- Critchett, Carl, 1903, *London, Mich.*, Korea.
- Critchett, Anna Coffin (Mrs. C.), 1905, *Detroit, Mich.*, Korea.
- Culshaw, Joseph, 1893, Bengal.
- Culshaw, Ruth Cartland (Mrs. J.), 1897, Bengal.
- Curnow, James Oats, 1894, *England*, West China.
- Curnow, Mary Eland (Mrs. J. O.), 1894, *England*, West China.

D

- Davis, George Lowry, 1902, *Long Plain, Mass.*, North China.
- Davis, Irma Rardin (Mrs. G. L.), 1902, *Portsmouth, O.*, North China.
- Davis, George Ritchie, 1870, Detroit, North China.
- Davis, Maria Browne (Mrs. G. R.), 1892, *Melrose, Mass.*, North China.
- Davis, Walter Wiley, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
- Davison, Charles Stewart, 1902, Newark, Japan.
- Davison, Florence Bower (Mrs. C. S.), 1905, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
- Davison, John Carroll, 1872, Newark, Japan.
- Davison, Mary Stout (Mrs. J. C.), 1872, *Anderson, N. J.*, Japan.
- Dease, Stephen Stragen (M.D.), 1880, Philadelphia, North India.
- Dease, Jennie Dart (Mrs. S. S.) (M.D.), 1895, *Kansas City, Kan.*, North India.
- Deming, Charles Scott, 1905, New York, Korea.
- Denning, John Otis, 1890, Illinois, Bengal.
- Denning, Margaret Beahm (Mrs. J. O.), 1890, Bengal.

- Denyes, John Russell, 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaysia.
 Denyes, Mary Owens (Mrs. J. R.), 1897, *Evanston, Ill.*, Malaysia.
 Dildine, Harry Glenn, 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, Hinghwa.
 Dildine, Maud LaDow (Mrs. H. G.), 1903, *Ionia, Mich.*, Hinghwa.
 †Dobson, Robert James, 1910, *Albion, Mich.*, North China.
 Dodson, William Patterson, 1898, *Easton, Md.*, West Central Africa.
 Dodson, Catherine MacKenzie (Mrs. W. P.), 1898, *Belle Creek, Nova Scotia*, West Central Africa.
 Donohugh, Thomas Smith, 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, Northwest India.
 Donohugh, Agnes Leaycraft (Mrs. T. S.), 1906, *New York City*, Northwest India.
 Draper Charles Edwin, 1910, *Denver, Colo.*, Malaysia.
 Draper, Gideon Frank, 1880, Central New York, Japan.
 Draper, Mira Haven (Mrs. G. F.), 1880, *Owensville, O.*, Japan.
 Drees, Charles William, 1874, New England Southern, Eastern South America.
 Drees, Mary Combs (Mrs. C. W.), 1877, *Owensville, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Duarte, Benjamin Rufino, 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Duarte, Maria Cavaco (Mrs. B. R.), 1906, *New Bedford, Mass.*, West Central Africa.

E

- Eklund, Abel, 1908, *Upsala, Sweden*, Malaysia.
 Ernsberger, David Oliver, 1882, North Indiana, South India.
 Ernsberger, Margaret Carver (Mrs. D. O.), 1898, *Delaware, O.*, South India.
 Eyestone, James Bruce, 1905, Iowa, Foochow.
 Eyestone, Isabelle Longstreet (Mrs. J. B.), 1910, *Unionville, Mich.*, Foochow.

F

- Farmer, Harry, 1904, Upper Iowa, Philippine Islands.
 Farmer, Olive Osborn (Mrs. H.), 1904, *Center Point, Ia.*, Philippine Islands.
 Faucett, Robert Isaac, 1899, *Chicago, Ill.*, North India.
 Faucett, Myrtle Bare (Mrs. R. I.), 1904, *India*, North India.
 Felt, Carl Alfonso, 1908, Upper Iowa, North China.
 Felt, Louise Whittlesey (Mrs. C. A.), 1908, *Madison, N. J.*, North China.
 Felt, Frank Ray (M.D.), 1894, Detroit, Central Provinces.
 Felt, Nettie Hyde (Mrs. F. R.), 1897, *Hopkins, Mo.*, Central Provinces.
 †Field, Jay Carleton, 1908, *Shelby, Mich.*, Chile.
 Field, Edna Myers (Mrs. J. C.), 1908, *Shelby, Mich.*, Chile.
 Fisher, Albert Henry, 1910, Toronto, Malaysia.
 Fisher, Alice H., 1893, Chile.
 Fisher, Jesse Clyde, 1905, Southwest Kansas, Bombay.
 Fisher, Effie Pyle (Mrs. J. C.), 1905, *Partridge, Kan.*, Bombay.
 Follwell, Edward Douglas (M.D.), 1895, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Follwell, Mary Harris (Mrs. E. D.), 1895, *Delaware, O.*, Korea.
 †Ford, Eddy Lucius, 1906, *Westfield, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Ford, Effie Collier (Mrs. E. L.), 1906, *Racine, Wis.*, Foochow.
 Fowles, Bertha M., 1910, *Mountaindale, Ore.*, East Central Africa.

- Frease, Edwin Field, 1887, East Ohio, North Africa.
 Frease, Ella Bates (Mrs. E. F.), 1887, *Canton, O.*, North Africa.
 †Freeman, Claude Wesley (M.B.), 1905, *Burlington, Ont.*, West China.
 Freeman, Florence Morton (Mrs. C. W.), 1906, *Hamilton, Ont.*, West China.

G

- †Gabel, Clayton E., 1910, *Walkerton, Ind.*, South India.
 Gale, Francis Clair, 1908, California, Central China.
 Gale, Aille Spencer (Mrs. F. C.) (M.D.), 1908, *Oakland, Cal.*, Central China.
 Gamewell, Francis Dunlap, 1881, Newark, North China.
 Gamewell, Mary Ninde (Mrs. F. D.), 1909, *Providence, R. I.*, North China.
 Garden, Joseph Hendry, 1884, Kentucky, South India.
 Garden, Frances Byers (Mrs. J. H.), 1887, *Stratford, Ont.*, South India.
 Gates, John Richard, 1906, Rock River, East Central Africa.
 Gates, Helen Lodge (Mrs. J. R.), 1906, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, East Central Africa.
 Gendrou, Violet May, 1909, *Buffalo, N. Y.*, Liberia.
 Gibb, John MacGregor, Jr., 1904, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
 Gibb, Katherine Candlin (Mrs. J. McG.), 1905, *Philadelphia, Pa.*, North China.
 †Gibbs, Austin Josiah, 1907, *Bowersville, Ohio*, West Central Africa.
 Gilder, George King, 1874, Central Provinces.
 Gilder, Louise Blackmar (Mrs. G. K.), 1873, Central Provinces.
 Gill, Joseph Hamilton, 1871, Rock River, North India.
 Gill, Mary Wilson, (Mrs. J. H.), 1910, *Pauri, India*, North India.
 †Gossard, Jesse Earl (M.D.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Gossard, Ethel Ward (Mrs. J. E.), 1908, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Gowdy, John, 1902, New Hampshire, Foochow.
 Gowdy, Elizabeth Thompson (Mrs. J.), 1902, *Pittston, Pa.*, Foochow.
 Graves, Willard Edwin, 1908, *Salina, Kan.*, Burma.
 Graves, Almyra Alford (Mrs. W. E.), 1908, *Salina, Kan.*, Burma.
 Greeley, Eddy Horace, 1889, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, East Central Africa.
 Greenman, Almon Witter, 1880 (reappointed 1907), *Goshen, Ind.*, Italy.
 Greenman, Marinda Gammon (Mrs. A. W.), 1880 (Reappointed 1907), *Odel, Ill.*, Italy.
 Grose, Richard Charles, 1900, New England Southern, Bengal.
 Grose, Margaret R. (Mrs. R. C.), 1900, *Providence, R. I.*, Bengal.
 Gurney, Samuel (M. D.), 1903 (reappointed 1909), New York East, East Central Africa.
 Gusé, Carl Friederich Herman, 1903, Minnesota, Central Provinces.
 Guthrie, George Wallace, 1903, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Guthrie, Mary Day (Mrs. G. W.), 1903, *Promise City, Ia.*, Northwest India.

H

- Hall, Anna Eliza, 1906, *Atlanta, Ga.*, Liberia.
 Hansen, Christian Budtz, 1910, Montana, Bombay.
 Hansen, Florence Estes (Mrs. C. B.), 1910, *East Concord, N. H.*, Bombay.
 Hanson Perry Oliver, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.

- Hanson, Ruth Ewing (Mrs. P. O.), 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, North China.
- †Hart, Edgerton Haskell (M.D.), 1895, *New York City, Central China.*
- Hart, Caroline Maddock (Mrs. E. H.), 1904, *Chicago, Ill.*, Central China.
- Hartzell, Corwin Francis, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Iowa, Chile.
- Hartzell, Laura Kennedy, 1906 (reappointed, 1910), *Sioux City, Ia.*, Chile.
- Hauser, J. P., 1902, New England, Mexico.
- Hauser, Gold Corwin (Mrs. J. P.), 1905, *Mitchell, S. D.*, Mexico.
- Hawley, Joseph Willis, 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
- Hawley, Harriet Ransom (Mrs. J. W.), 1907, *Dorranceton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
- Headland, Isaac Taylor, 1890, Pittsburg, North China.
- Headland, Mariam Sinclair (Mrs. I. T.), (M.D.), 1894, *Sarnia, Ont.*, North China.
- Heckelman, Frederick William, 1905, North Ohio, Japan.
- Heckelman, May Duncan (Mrs. F. W.), 1905, *Lakeside, O.*, Japan.
- Heicher, Merlo Karl Wordsworth, 1906, *Plainfield, N. J.*, Japan.
- Heicher, Margaret Hallock (Mrs. M. K. W.), 1906, *Rochester, N. Y.*, Japan.
- Henderson, George Smith, 1892, Bengal.
- Henderson, Mabel Griffin (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, Bengal.
- Henke, Frederick Goodrich, 1900, Northwest German, Central China.
- Henke, Selma Hirsch (Mrs. F. G.), 1900, *Charles City, Ia.*, Central China.
- †Henry, George Frederick, 1906, *Lewiston, Ida.*, North India.
- Henry, Julia Reeve (Mrs. G. F.), 1906, *Lewiston, Ida.*, North India.
- †Herman, Ernest Frederick, 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Herman, Clementine Gregory (Mrs. E. F.), 1899, *Fairville, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Herrmann, Carl Christian, 1908, West German, Central Provinces.
- Herrmann, Florence Engelhardt (Mrs. C. C.), 1910, *Wauwatosa, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
- Hewes, George Cavender, 1891, Illinois, North India.
- Hewes, Annie Butcher (Mrs. G. C.), 1894, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North India.
- Hill, Charles Baylis, 1897, Northern New York, Bombay.
- Hill, Glenora Green (Mrs. C. B.), 1897, *Adams, N. Y.*, Bombay.
- Hilmer, Henry Frederick, 1911, California German, South India.
- Hilmer, Matilda Hollmann (Mrs. H. F.), 1911, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, South India.
- Hobart, William Thomas, 1887, Wisconsin, North China.
- Hobart, Emily Hatfield (Mrs. W. T.), 1882, *Evanston, Ill.*, North China.
- Hollister, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, South India.
- Hollister, Emma Hodge (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Fond du Lac, Wis.*, South India.
- Hoover, James Matthews, 1899, *Chambersburg, Pa.*, Malaysia.
- Hoover, Ethel Young (Mrs. J. M.), 1903, *Singapore, S. S.*, Malaysia.
- Hopkins, Nehemiah Somes (M.D.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
- Hopkins, Fannie Higgins (Mrs. N. S.), 1885, *Auburndale, Mass.*, North China.
- Horley, William Edward, 1894, Malaysia.
- Horley, Ada O. (Mrs. W. E.), 1894, Malaysia.
- Hotton, David Paul, 1908, Southwest Kansas, South India.
- Hotton, Florence Broom (Mrs. D. P.), 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, South India.
- †Houghton, Henry Spencer (M.D.), 1906, *New York City, Central China.*
- Houghton, Caroline Carmack (Mrs. H. S.), 1906, *Columbus, O.*, Central China.
- Housley, Edwin Lowman, 1907, Ohio, Philippine Islands.
- Housley, Ella Schmuck (Mrs. E. L.), 1907, *Osna-burg, O.*, Philippine Islands.
- Howard, George Parkinson, 1909, Northwest Indiana, Eastern South America.
- Howard, Rebecca Delvigne (Mrs. G. P.), 1909, *La Crosse, Ind.*, Eastern South America.
- Howard, Herbert Nagle, 1909, New England, East Central Africa.
- Howard, Estella Searles (Mrs. H. N.), 1909, *Canandaigua, N. Y.*, East Central Africa.
- Howland, Bessie Celia, 1907, *Clyde, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Huddleston, Oscar, 1906, Southwest Kansas, Philippine Islands.
- Huddleston, Leona Longstreth (Mrs. O.), 1906, *Pawnee Rock, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Hummel, William F., 1908, *Nashville, Ill.*, Central China.
- Hyde, Preston Shepherd, 1901, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.
- Hyde, Irene Martin (Mrs. P. S.), 1904, *Moore's Hill, Ind.*, North India.
- I
- Iglehart, Charles Wheeler, 1909, New York, Japan.
- Iglehart, Florence Allechin (Mrs. C. W.), 1911, *Kyoto, Japan*, Japan.
- Iglehart, Edwin Taylor, 1904, New York, Japan.
- Iglehart, Luella Miller (Mrs. E. T.), 1907, *Kato-nah, N. Y.*, Japan.
- †Irwin, Henry Wilbur (M.D.), 1910, *San Francisco, Cal.*, West China.
- Irwin, Marguerite Vincent (Mrs. H. W.), 1910, *San Francisco, Cal.*, West China.
- J
- Johnson, William Richard, 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Central China.
- Johnson, Ina Buswell (Mrs. W. R.), 1907, *Cornell, Ill.*, Central China.
- †Johnstone, Ernest Marshall (M.D.), 1911, *San Dimas, Cal.*, North China.
- Jones, Benjamin Milton, 1903, *Minneapolis, Minn.*, Burma.
- Jones, Luella Rigby (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Mechanicsville, Ia.*, Burma.
- †Jones, Edwin Chester, 1904, *Southport, Conn.*, Foochow.
- Jones, Eli Stanley, 1907, *Baltimore, Md.*, North India.
- Jones, Mabel Lossing (Mrs. E. S.), 1910, *Clayton, Ia.*, North India.
- Jones, George Heber, 1887, Northern New York, Korea.
- Jones, Margaret Bengal (Mrs. G. H.), 1890, *Pomeroy, O.*, Korea.
- †Jones, James Ira, 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
- Jones, Bertha Masden (Mrs. J. L.), 1909, *Delaware, O.*, Japan.
- Jones, Lucian Berry, 1908, Iowa, Northwest India.
- Jones, Ulric Robert, 1904, Central Pennsylvania, Hinghwa.
- Jones, Glennie Wood (Mrs. U. R.), 1904, *Galeton, Pa.*, Hinghwa.
- Judd, Grace Wilber, 1911, *White Plains, N. Y.*, Chile.
- K
- †Keeler, Joseph Leonard (M.D.), 1903, *Lauder, Canada*, North China.
- Keeler, Elma Nichol (Mrs. J. L.), 1903, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, North China.

- Keislar, Mott, 1899, Upper Iowa, Northwest India.
- Keislar, Edna Beck (Mrs. M.), (M.D.), 1901, *San Jose, Cal.*, Northwest India.
- †Kent, Edwin Mills (M.D.), 1909, *Cazenovia, N. Y.*, North China.
- Kent, Florence Van Dyke (Mrs. E. M.), 1909, *East Canton, Pa.*, North China.
- Keys, Pliny Whittier, 1909, South Kansas, East Central Africa.
- Keys, Clara Evans (Mrs. P. W.), 1909, *Chanute, Kan.*, East Central Africa.
- †King, Earl Leslie, 1909, *Fort Atkinson, Wis.*, South India.
- King, Harry Edwin, 1894, Michigan, North China.
- King, Edna Haskins (Mrs. H. E.), 1894, *Coldwater, Mich.*, North China.
- King, William Leslie, 1888, Minnesota, South India.
- King, Sarah Hockenbuhl (Mrs. W. L.), 1888, South India.
- Kingham, James Jay, 1905, *Rocky Ridge, O.*, South India.
- Kingsbury, Willard de Lamater, 1906, California, Japan.
- Kingsbury, Melinde Bakenhus (Mrs. W. de L.), 1909, *Seattle, Wash.*, Japan.
- Kipp, Ray Bassett, 1903, *Onarga, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
- Kircher, Mae, 1908, *Peterson, Ia.*, Chilc.
- Klinefelter, Daniel Herbert, 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
- Klinefelter, Blanch Palmer (Mrs. D. H.), 1904, *Watonga, Okla.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Knapp, Percy Charles, 1909, *Jamestown, N. Y.*, West China.
- Knapp, Hattie Mays (Mrs. P. C.), 1911, *Benton Harbor, Mich.*, West China.
- Koch, Clinton Humboldt Stegner, 1905, *Saint Paul, Minn.*, Bengal.
- Koch, Grace Ostrander (Mrs. C. H. S.), 1907, *Devils Lake, N. D.*, Bengal.
- Koehler, Charles William, 1907, Southern Illinois, Philippine Islands.
- Koehler, Ida Smith (Mrs. C. W.), 1907, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Philippine Islands.
- †Korns, John Hamilton (M.D.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
- Korns, Bessie Pennywitt (Mrs. J. H.), 1911, *Chicago, Ill.*, North China.
- †Krause, Oliver Josiah, 1903, *Salisbury, Md.*, North China.
- Krause, Minnie Lankford (Mrs. O. J.), 1907, *Princess Anne, Md.*, North China.
- Kupfer, Carl Frederick, 1881, Central German, Central China.
- Kupfer, Lydia Krill (Mrs. C. F.), 1881, *Perrysburg, O.*, Central China.
- L
- †Lacy, Walter Nind, 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
- Lacy, Helen Murdoch (Mrs. W. N.), 1908, *Delaware, O.*, Foochow.
- Lacy, William Henry, 1887, Wisconsin, Foochow.
- Lacy, Emma Nind (Mrs. W. H.), 1887, *Menominee Falls, Wis.*, Foochow.
- Lawrence, Benjamin Franklin, 1908, *Bluefield, W. Va.*, West China.
- †Lawton, Burke Reed, 1909, *Twin Bluffs, Wis.*, Korea.
- Lawton, Olive Hardy (Mrs. B. R.), 1909, *Evans-ton, Ill.*, Korea.
- Lawyer, Franklin Pierce, 1902, Mexico.
- Lawyer, Amelia Van Dorsten (Mrs. F. P.), 1902, Mexico.
- Lee, David H., 1875, Erie, Bengal.
- Lee, Ada Jones (Mrs. D. H.), 1876, *West Virginia, Bengal.*
- Lee, Edwin Ferdinand, 1910, Upper Iowa, Malaysia.
- Lee, Edna Dorman (Mrs. E. F.), 1910, *New Hampton, Iowa, Malaysia.*
- Lendrum, Frederick Alexander, 1909, Wyoming, Mexico.
- Lendrum, Mary Crist (Mrs. F. A.), 1909, *Oxford, N. Y.*, Mexico.
- Lewis, Spencer, 1881, Rock River, Central China.
- Lewis, Esther Bilbie (Mrs. S.), 1881, *Anoka, Minn.*, Central China.
- †Linn, Hugh Harrison (M.D.), 1909, *Shelby, Ia.*, South India.
- Linn, Minnie Logeman, (Mrs. H. H.), 1910, *Rockham, So. Dak.*, South India.
- Linzell, Lewis Edwin, 1899, Cincinnati, Bombay.
- Linzell, Phila Keen (Mrs. L. E.), 1899, *Arcanum, O.*, Bombay.
- Lipp, Charles Franklin, 1907, *Shiloh, O.*, South India.
- Lipp, Clara Emptage (Mrs. C. F.), 1907, *Marseilles, O.*, South India.
- Loddell, Jesse Monroe, 1905, *Canastota, N. Y.*, Burma.
- Loddell, Helen Weed (Mrs. J. M.), 1906, *Drownville, R. I.*, Burma.
- Long, Pauline Haru, 1908, *East Syracuse, N. Y.*, Chile.
- Longden, Wilbur Cummings, 1883, Michigan, Central China.
- Longden, Gertrude Kidder (Mrs. W. C.), 1883, Central China.
- †Lowry, George Davis N. (M.D.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
- Lowry, Cora Calhoun (Mrs. G. D. N.), 1894, *Delaware, O.*, North China.
- Lowry, Hiram Harrison, 1867, Ohio, North China.
- Lowry, Parthenia Nicholson (Mrs. H. H.), 1867, North China.
- Lowther, William Ernest, 1902 (reappointed, 1910), Northwest Indiana, North Africa.
- Lowther, Stefanie Roesch (Mrs. W. E.), 1910, *West Bend, Wis.*, North Africa.
- Luering, Heinrich Ludwig Emil, 1889, Germany.
- Luering, Violet Beins (Mrs. H. L. E.), 1892, *Singapore, S. S.*, Germany.
- Lyon, James, 1879, Delaware, Northwest India.
- Lyon, Lilia Rhenius (Mrs. J.), 1881, *Bangalore, India*, Northwest India.
- Lyons, Ernest Samuel, 1899, Rock River, Philippine Islands.
- Lyons, Harriet Ewers (Mrs. E. S.), 1900, *Springfield, Ill.*, Philippine Islands.
- M
- Main, William Artyn, 1896, Des Moines, Foochow.
- Main, Emma Little (Mrs. W. A.), 1896, *Woodbine, Ia.*, Foochow.
- Manley, David Huron, 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
- Manley, Cora Miller (Mrs. D. H.), 1907, *Revere, Mass.*, Bengal.
- Manly, Wilson Edward, 1893, Upper Iowa, West China.
- Manly, Florence Brown (Mrs. W. E.), 1893, West China.
- Mansell, Harry Beeson, 1907, *Upper Middletown, Pa.*, Malaysia.
- Mansell, Ethel Olive Wakefield (Mrs. H. B.), 1907, *Grindstone, Pa.*, Malaysia.
- Mansell, William Albert, 1889, Ohio, North India.
- Mansell, Florence Perrine (Mrs. W. A.), 1888, *Albion, Mich.*, North India.
- Martin, Arthur Wesley, 1905, *Indianola, Ia.*, Central China.
- Martin, Alice Bull (Mrs. A. W.), 1905, *Creston, Ia.*, Central China.

Mason, Lettie Mary, 1905, *Lowell, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Maynard, Floyd R., 1908, *Michigan*, Malaysia.
 †McBride, George McCutcheon, 1908, *Chile*.
 McBride, Harriet F. (Mrs. G. McC.), 1898, *Colfax, Ia.*, Chile.
 McCartney, James Henry (M.D.), 1890, *Girard, O.*, West China.
 McCartney, Saddle Kissack (Mrs. J. H.), 1896, *Canada*, West China.
 McCombs, Vernon Monroe, 1906, *Hewitt, Minn.*, North Andes.
 McCombs, Eva White (Mrs. V. M.), 1906, *Albert Lea, Minn.*, North Andes.
 McGuire, Frank Edwards, 1904, *Scottdale, Pa.*, Mexico.
 McGuire, Lillian Rood (Mrs. F. E.), 1904, *Big Rapids, Mich.*, Mexico.
 McLaughlin, William Patterson, 1892, *Ohio*, Eastern South America.
 McLaughlin, Mary Long (Mrs. W. P.), 1892, *London, O.*, Eastern South America.
 McMurry, Valentine George, 1904, *West Wisconsin*, Central Provinces.
 McMurry, Celia Ferries (Mrs. V. G.), 1904, *Evansville, Wis.*, Central Provinces.
 †Meek, William Shankland, 1904, *Wheeling, West Va.*, North India.
 Meek, Maude VanHorn (Mrs. W. S.), 1904, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, North India.
 Meik, James Patrick, 1881, *Michigan*, Bengal.
 Meik, Isabella Young (Mrs. J. P.), 1886, *Bengal*.
 Meredith, Eureka, 1910, *Yellow Springs, Ohio*, Chile.
 †Merrill, Lilburn (M.D.), 1908, *Denver, Colo.*, Central China.
 Messmore, James Hager, 1861, *Brant County, Canada*, North India.
 Messmore, Elizabeth Husk (Mrs. J. H.), 1861, *North India*.
 †Meuser, Edwin Nelson, 1909, *Elmwood, Ont.*, Canada, West China.
 Miller, George, 1909, *China Inland Mission*, Central China.
 †Miller, Ira Milton (M.D.), 1910, *Saybrook, Ill.*, Korea.
 Miller, Alice Starke (Mrs. I. M.), 1910, *Saybrook, Ill.*, Korea.
 Miller, William S., 1886, *Baltimore, Md.*, West Central Africa.
 Millward, William, 1908, *Crafton, Pa.*, Central China.
 Millward, Jennie Fitzgerald (Mrs. W.), 1911, *Mt. Pleasant, Pa.*, Central China.
 Miner, George Sullivan, 1892, *Nebraska*, Foochow.
 Miner, Mary Phillips (Mrs. G. S.), 1892, *DeWitt, Neb.*, Foochow.
 Moe, Rex Rogers, 1907, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Julia Noyes (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Fremont, Neb.*, Philippine Islands.
 Moore, John Zechariah, 1903, *New York East*, Korea.
 Moore, Alpha Raney (Mrs. J. Z.), 1905, *Coal Run, O.*, Korea.
 Moore, William Arnold, 1880, *India*, Central Provinces.
 Moore, Laura Wheeler (Mrs. W. A.), 1884, *India*, Central Provinces.
 Morris, Charles David, 1900, *Newark*, Korea.
 Morris, Louise Ogilvy (Mrs. C. D.), 1903, *Topeka, Kan.*, Korea.
 Mullikin, Pearl, 1909, *Wilmore, Ky.*, East Central Africa.
 †Mullowney, John James (M.D.), 1908, *Easton, Pa.*, North China.
 Mullowney, Emily Evans (Mrs. J. J.), 1908, *Easton, Pa.*, North China.
 Musser, Howard Anderson, 1905, *Kansas*, Central Provinces.

Musser, Rachel Mason (Mrs. H. A.), 1905, *Nelsonville, O.*, Central Provinces.
 Myers, William Edward, 1907, *Philadelphia*, Eastern South America.

N

Neeld, Frank Lawrence, 1881, *Pittsburg, North India*.
 Neeld, Emma Avery (Mrs. F. L.), 1881, *North India*.
 Neumann, George Bradford, 1908, *New York East*, West China.
 Neumann, Louisa Stockwell (Mrs. G. B.), 1908, *New Britain, Conn.*, West China.
 Nind, George Benjamin, 1900, *Cincinnati*, West Central Africa.
 Nind, Elizabeth Gilbert (Mrs. G. B.), 1907, *Cambridge, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
 Noble, William Arthur, 1892, *Wyoming*, Korea.
 Noble, Mattie Wilcox (Mrs. W. A.), 1892, *Wilkesbarre, Pa.*, Korea.
 †Norton, Arthur Holmes (M.D.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.
 Norton, Minnette Schnittker (Mrs. A. H.), 1908, *North Adams, Mich.*, Korea.

O

O'Farrell, Thomas Arch, 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
 O'Farrell, Josephine Bost (Mrs. T. A.), 1909, *Pana, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
 †Ogden, Lloyd Wayman, 1910, *Clarksburg, W. Va.*, Chile.
 Ogg, Albert Edward, 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md.*, South India.
 Ogg, Dolores Davis (Mrs. A. E.), 1907, *Gaithersburg, Md.*, South India.

P

Paddock, Bernard Horace, 1909, *New Jersey*, Foochow.
 Paddock, Helena Wyckoff (Mrs. B. H.), 1909, *New York City, N. Y.*, Foochow.
 Park, George Washington Vallean, 1890, *Canada*, Bombay.
 Park, Wilhelmina Jonsson (Mrs. G. W. V.), 1890, *Bombay*.
 Parker, Albert Austin, 1905, *Southwest Kansas*, Bombay.
 Parker, Luetta Oldham (Mrs. A. A.), 1905, *Wichita, Kan.*, Bombay.
 Parker, Charles Edward, 1901, *West Durham, N. C.*, South India.
 Parker, Sarah Turner (Mrs. C. E.), 1902, *South India*.
 †Parker, Theophilus Robert, 1910, *Baltimore, Md.*, Liberia.
 Parker, Eva Moorman (Mrs. T. R.), 1910, *Baltimore, Md.*, Liberia.
 Pease, Kingsley Eugene, 1901, *West Plains, Mo.*, Malaysia.
 Pease, Florence Archer (Mrs. K. E.), 1904, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Malaysia.
 Peat, Jacob Franklin, 1893, *Illinois*, West China.
 Peat, Emily Gaskell (Mrs. J. F.), 1893, *West China*.
 Perrill, Fred Maxson, 1906, *Salina, Kan.*, Bengal.
 †Persson, Josef Alfred, 1907, *Stockholm, Sweden*, East Central Africa.
 Peterson, Berndt Oscar, 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Alice Mercer (Mrs. B. O.), 1904, *Scandia, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Pickett, Jarrell Waskom, 1910, *Wilmore, Ky.*, North India.
 *Plomer, Claude Harrison, 1882, *India*, Northwest India.
 *Plomer, Ella Mercado (Mrs. C. H.), 1886, *Northwest India*.

- Ports, Charles William, 1900, *Sunbury, O.*, North Andes.
 Ports, Rosa Pena (Mrs. C. W.), 1909, *Panama, North Andes.*
 Price, Frederick A., 1904, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Liberia.
 Price, Luna Jones (Mrs. F. A.), 1905, *Myers, Fla.*, Liberia.
 Price, Frederick Beman, 1901, *Saint Louis, Bengal.*
 Price, Emma Stockwell (Mrs. F. B.), 1901, *Murray, Ia.*, Bengal.
 †Purdy, Frank Marshall, 1906, *Sibley, Mich.*, Eastern South America.
 Purdy, Katherine Swanson (Mrs. F. M.), 1906, *Sibley, Mich.*, Eastern South America.
 Pyke, James Howell, 1873, Southeast Indiana, North China.
 Pyke, Anabel Goodrich (Mrs. J. H.), 1873, *Tipton, Ind.*, North China.
 Pykett, George Frederick, 1891, *Woolwich, England, Malaysia.*
 Pykett, Amelia Young (Mrs. G. F.), 1894, *Penang, S. S.*, Malaysia.

R

- Rader, Marvin Andrew, 1903, *Colorado, Philippine Islands.*
 Rader, Jean Halstead (Mrs. M. A.), 1903, *Denver, Colo.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Rape, Chester Bertram, 1908, *Evanston, Ill.*, West China.
 Rape, Rebecca Burnett (Mrs. C. B.), 1908, *Evans-ton, Ill.*, West China.
 Rayner, Ernest Adolphus, 1906, *Central Penn-sylvania, Philippine Islands.*
 Rayner, Klara Bruske (Mrs. E. A.), 1906, *Selins-grove, Pa.*, Philippine Islands.
 †Reed, Harry Arthur, 1910, *McAlester, Okla.*, Japan.
 Reed, Elsie Fairbank (Mrs. H. A.), 1910, *Mc-Alester, Okla.*, Japan.
 Reed, John Hamilton, 1905, *Little Rock, Li-beria.*
 Reed, Maggie Jackson (Mrs. J. H.), 1905, *Little Rock, Ark.*, Liberia.
 Reeder, John Lewis, 1899, *Vermont, Chile.*
 Reeder, Marian Milks (Mrs. J. L.), 1892, *New York City, Chile.*
 Reppert, Roy Ralph, 1908, *Kansas, Korea.*
 Reppert, Nellie Morgan (Mrs. R. R.), 1908, *Baldwin, Kan.*, Korea.
 Rice, William Francis, 1896, *Rock River, Chile.*
 Rice, Emma Parsons (Mrs. W. F.), 1896, *Elwood, Ill.*, Chile.
 Richard, Dorothy Mary, 1897, *Newport, Vt.*, Chile.
 Richards, Erwin Hart, 1896, *Mecca, O.*, East Central Africa.
 Richards, Mary McClelland (Mrs. E. H.), 1903, *Fredericktown, O.*, East Central Africa.
 Ricker, Raymond Craver, 1903, *Harvey, Ill.*, West China.
 Ricker, Frances Hitchcock (Mrs. R. C.), 1905, *Muscatine, Ia.*, West China.
 Riggs, Clarence Howard, 1903, *Indianola, Ia.*, Burma.
 Robbins, William Edwin, 1872, *Indiana, Bom-bay.*
 Robbins, Alice Miles (Mrs. W. E.), 1876, *Bombay, Bombay.*
 †Roberts, George Arthur, 1907, *Marathon, Ia.*, East Central Africa.
 Robertson, Friederika Smith (Mrs. J. B.), 1898, *Bremen, Germany, Liberia.*
 Robertson, John Thomas, 1892, *Charlottetown, P. E. I.*, Northwest India.
 Robertson, Amelia Haskew (Mrs. J. T.), 1894, *Calcutta, India, Northwest India.*
 Robinson, John Wesley, 1892, *Des Moines, North India.*

- Robinson, Elizabeth Fisher (Mrs. J. W.), 1892, *Harlan, Ia.*, North India.
 Robinson, William Theodore, 1883, *Des Moines, Chile.*
 Robinson, Cora Naylor (Mrs. W. T.), 1883, *Chile.*
 Rockey, Lee Hadsell, 1907, *Delaware, O.*, South India.
 Rockey, Noble Lee, 1884, *Colorado, North India.*
 Rockey, Mary Hadsell (Mrs. N. L.), 1884, *North India.*
 Roesch, Friedrich, 1909, *South Germany, North Africa.*
 Ross de Souza, Charles Wilton, 1881, *India, South India.*
 Rowe, Harry Flemming, 1898, *Northern New York, Central China.*
 Rowe, Maggie Nelson (Mrs. H. F.), 1898, *Rome, N. Y.*, Central China.
 Rufus, Will Carl, 1907, *Detroit, Korea.*
 Rufus, Maud Squire (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Owosso, Mich.*, Korea.
 Runfeldt, Henny Anderson (Mrs. C. H. G.), 1909, *Sweden, East Central Africa.*
 †Russell, Wallace Boyd (M.D.), 1909, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Russell, Elizabeth Hutchison (Mrs. W. B.), 1909, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
 Ruth, E. Naomi, 1909, *Indianapolis, Ind.*, Malaysia.

S

- St. John, Burton Little, 1902, *Sterling, Ill.*, North China.
 St. John, Io Barnes (Mrs. B. L.), 1902, *Duluth, Minn.*, North China.
 Salmans, Levi Brimmer (M.D.), 1885, *New Eng-land Southern, Mexico.*
 Salmans, Sara Smack (Mrs. L. B.), 1885, *Chat-ham, N. J.*, Mexico.
 Schaezlin, Gottlieb, 1906, *Central German, Ben-gal.*
 Scharer, Charles Wesley, 1904, *West Toledo, O.*, South India.
 Scharer, Elizabeth Hastings (Mrs. C. W.), 1904, *Clyde, O.*, South India.
 Schermerhorn, William David, 1906, *Northwest Kansas, South India.*
 Schermerhorn, May Hoffman (Mrs. W. D.), 1906, *Wilson, Kan.*, South India.
 Schilling, Gerhard Johannes, 1893, *Newark, Chile.*
 Schilling, Elizabeth Bull (Mrs. G. J.), 1893, *New York City, Chile.*
 Scholberg, Henry Cesar, 1906, *Minnesota, Central Provinces.*
 Scholberg, Ella Conrad (Mrs. H. C.), 1906, *Or-tonville, Minn.*, Central Provinces.
 Schreiber, Charles Henry, 1906, *Northwest Ger-man, West Central Africa.*
 Schreiber, Anna Samuelson (Mrs. C. H.), 1905, *Warren, Pa.*, West Central Africa.
 Schutz, Herman Jacob, 1906, *Saint Louis, Mo.*, Bengal.
 Schutz, Grace Bills (Mrs. H. J.), 1908, *Evans-ville, Ind.*, Bengal.
 Schwartz, Henry Butler, 1899, *New England, Japan.*
 Schwartz, Mary Frazier (Mrs. H. B.), 1899, *New-buryport, Mass.*, Japan.
 Schwartz, Herbert Woodworth (M.D.), 1884, *New York East, Japan.*
 Schwartz, Lola Reynolds (Mrs. H. W.), 1884, *Japan.*
 Scott, Francis Newton, 1903, *North Minnesota, Japan.*
 Scott, Annie McLellan (Mrs. F. N.), 1903, *Litch-field, Minn.*, Japan.
 Scott, Isaac Irving, 1907, *Evanston, Ill.*, Chile.
 Scott, Lucy Rutledge (Mrs. I. I.), 1907, *Evans-ton, Ill.*, Chile.

*Shaw, Fawcett Eber Neville, 1889, Maine, Bombay.
 *Shaw, Caroline Hill (Mrs. F. E. N.), 1889, Bombay.
 †Sheldon, Francis Baldwin (M.D.), 1910, *Topeka, Kan.*, Foochow.
 Sheldon, Inez Fiske (Mrs. F. B.), 1910, *Topeka, Kan.*, Foochow.
 Shellabear, William G., 1890, Malaysia.
 Shellabear, Emma Ferris (Mrs. W. G.), 1892, *Athens, Ore.*, Malaysia.
 †Shelly, William Austin, 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
 Shelly, Jessie Tribby (Mrs. W. A.), 1905, *Galveston, Ind.*, Chile.
 Shields, Robert, 1898, *Newry, Ireland*, West Central Africa.
 Shields, Louise Raven (Mrs. R.), 1898, *Chicago, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
 Shuett, Mary Sorrell (Mrs.), 1898, *Dallas, Tex.*, West Central Africa.
 Sibley, Fred Ray, 1908, Northwest Indiana, Central China.
 Sibley, Nora Bailey (Mrs. F. R.), 1908, *Coshoc-ton, O.*, Central China.
 Simmons, John Wesley, 1910, Philadelphia, Bengal.
 Simmons, Alice Deal (Mrs. J. W.), 1910, *Jarret-town, Pa.*, Bengal.
 Simons, George Albert, 1907, New York East, Russia.
 Simpson, Charles Eric, 1904, Central Swedish, North India.
 Simpson, Kerstin Barck (Mrs. C. E.), 1907, *Trede Lake, Wis.*, North India.
 Simpson, John Arthur, 1899, Atlanta, Liberia.
 Simpson, Mattie Hampton (Mrs. J. A.), 1899, Liberia.
 Sites, Clement Moore Lacey, 1907, *China*, Foochow.
 Sites, Evelyn Worthley (Mrs. C. M. L.), 1907, *Brunswick, Ma.*, Foochow.
 †Skinner, James Edward (M.D.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Skinner, Susan Lawrence (M.D.) (Mrs. J. E.), 1897, *Chicago, Ill.*, Foochow.
 Smart, William George, 1898, *Cardiff, Wales*, West Central Africa.
 Smart, Eliza Newton (Mrs. W. G.), 1898, West Central Africa.
 Smith, Frank Herron, 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
 Smith, Iva Bamford (Mrs. F. H.), 1905, *Chicago, Ill.*, Japan.
 Snell, Clarence Romane, 1903, *Plessis, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Snell, Ida Miller (Mrs. C. R.), 1905, *Cheviot, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Snider, Mary Louise, 1909, *Leptondale, N. Y.*, Chile.
 Snyder, Alva Lee, 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Snyder, Grace Edmondson (Mrs. A. L.), 1908, *Winfield, Kan.*, Philippine Islands.
 Soper, Julius, 1873, Baltimore, Japan.
 Soper, Mary Davison (Mrs. J.), 1873, *Andover, N. J.*, Japan.
 Spencer, David Smith, 1883, Wyoming, Japan.
 Spencer, Mary Pike (Mrs. D. S.), 1883, *Factoryville, Pa.*, Japan.
 †Spencer, Edward Buckham Taylor, 1905, *Denver, Colo.*, Italy.
 Spencer, Helen Hathaway (Mrs. E. B. T.), 1906, *Plattsburg, N. Y.*, Italy.
 Springer, John McKendree, 1901, *Evanston, Ill.*, West Central Africa.
 Springer, Helen Rasmussen (Mrs. J. M.), 1900, *Wenonah, N. J.*, West Central Africa.
 Starr, Cora M. 1902, *Greencastle, Ind.*, Chile.
 Stephens, William H., 1880, Bombay.
 Stephens, Anna Thompson (Mrs. W. H.), 1895, *Cincinnati, O.*, Bombay.

Stuart, George Arthur (M.D.), 1886, Des Moines, Central China.
 Stuart, Anna Golden (Mrs. G. A.), 1886, Central China.
 Swan, Henry Marcus, 1908, Central Swedish, Bengal.
 Swan, Edna Lundeen (Mrs. H. M.), 1908, *Galva, Ill.*, Bengal.
 Swearer, Wilbur Carter, 1898, Pittsburg, Korea.
 Swearer, Lillian Shattuck (Mrs. W. C.), 1906, *Brooklyn, N. Y.*, Korea.
 Swenson, Amanda Louise, 1910, *New York City, N. Y.*, Central China.

T

Taft, Marcus Lorenzo, 1880, New York East, North China.
 Taft, Mary Wilkinson (Mrs. M. L.), 1905, *Herkimer, N. Y.*, North China.
 *Tallon, William, 1881, Austin, Eastern South America.
 Tallon, Bertha Kneeland (Mrs. W.), 1900, *Sprague's Mills, Me.*, Eastern South America.
 Taylor, Corwin, 1907, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
 Taylor, Nellie Blood (Mrs. C.), 1907, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Korea.
 Taylor, Henry Carl, 1909, Northwest Iowa, Korea.
 Taylor, Bertha Blood, (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Korea.
 Taylor, Minnie Viola, 1906, *Cogan House, Pa.*, Chile.
 Teeter, William H., 1904, Wisconsin, Philippine Islands.
 Teeter, Edna Graham (Mrs. W. H.), 1904, *Racine, Wis.*, Philippine Islands.
 Terrell, Alice, 1894, *Ludington, Mich.*, North China.
 Terril, William Charles, 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
 Terril, Jessie Goldsmith (Mrs. W. C.), 1907, *Chicago, Ill.*, East Central Africa.
 Thomson, John Francis, 1866, Central Ohio, Eastern South America.
 Thomson, Helen Goodfellow (Mrs. J. F.), 1866, *Northfield, O.*, Eastern South America.
 Tipple, Bertrand Martin, 1909, New York East, Italy.
 Tipple, Jane Downs (Mrs. B. M.), 1909, *Stamford, Conn.*, Italy.
 †Titus, Murray Thurston, 1910, *Sleepy Eye, Minn.*, North India.
 Titus, Olive Glasgow (Mrs. M. T.), 1910, *Seamon, O.*, North India.
 Tomlinson, William Edwin, 1906, North Dakota, Northwest India.
 Tomlinson, Viola Van Steenbergh (Mrs. W. E.), 1906, *La Moure, N. D.*, Northwest India.
 Torrey, Ray LeValley, 1906, *Wichita, Kan.*, West China.
 Torrey, Kate Wincher (Mrs. R. L.), 1906, *Wheeling, W. Va.*, West China.
 Trimble, Frederick Homer, 1904, *Sioux City, Ia.*, Hinghwa.
 Trimble, Rena Bowker (Mrs. F. H.), 1906, *Odebolt, Ia.*, Hinghwa.
 Trindle, John Robert, 1903, *Van Meter, Ia.*, Central China.
 Trindle, Josie Newland (Mrs. J. R.), 1903, *Shanghai, China*, Central China.
 Truitt, Owen Isom, 1905, Central Illinois, Burma.
 Truitt, Ella Richards (Mrs. O. I.), 1905, *Tremont, Ill.*, Burma.
 Tynan, Irving Muir, 1907, *Stapleton, Staten Island*, Burma.

V

Vail, Jennie Stevenson, 1879, *Cincinnati, O.*, Japan.
 Van Buskirk, James Dale (M.D.), 1908, Saint Louis, Korea.

- Van Buskirk, Harriet Evans (Mrs. J. D.), 1910, *Kansas City, Mo.*, Korea.
- †Vance, Carl Nye, 1903, *Noblesville, Ind.*, North Andes.
- Vance, Mary Jackson (Mrs. C. N.), 1903, *Anderson, Ind.*, North Andes.
- Van Dyke, Benjamin F., 1899, *Portland, Ore.*, Malaysia.
- Van Dyke, Esther Jackson (Mrs. B. F.), 1906, *San Francisco, Cal.*, Malaysia.
- †Vaughan, John George (M.D.), 1909, *Chicago, Ill.*, Central China.
- Vaughan, Daisy Mathis (Mrs. J. G.), 1909, *Prophetstown, Ill.*, Central China.
- Verity, George Washington, 1893, Wisconsin, North China.
- Verity, Frances Wheeler (Mrs. G. W.), 1881, Wisconsin, North China.
- Vickery, Charles Rowe, 1908, Wyoming, Malaysia.
- Vickery, Kate Campbell (Mrs. C. R.), 1908, *Scranton, Pa.*, Malaysia.
- W
- †Walker, Walter Franklin, 1907, *Boston, Mass.*, Liberia.
- Walley, Louise M. (Mrs. J.), 1886, *England*, Central China.
- Ward, Ralph Ansel, 1909, North Ohio, Foochow.
- Ward, Mildred May Worley (Mrs. R. A.), 1909, *Boston, Mass.*, Foochow.
- Ward, William Taylor, 1905, *India*, Bengal.
- †Warner, Ariel Nathaniel, 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Central Provinces.
- Warner, Helen Leggett (Mrs. A. N.), 1911, *Hamilton, Va.*, Central Provinces.
- Warner, Mrs. Nancy Goodall, 1909, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, Liberia.
- Washburn, John Ernest, 1911, *Dakota*, Chile.
- Weak, Harry Hunson, 1907, *Dakota*, North India.
- Weak, Clara Hatheway (Mrs. H. H.), 1909, *Mitchell, S. D.*, North India.
- †Wengatz, John Christman, 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.
- Wengatz, Susan Talbott (Mrs. J. C.), 1910, *McCordsville, Ind.*, West Central Africa.
- West, John Nikark, 1892, North Ohio, North India.
- West, Irene White (Mrs. J. N.), 1892, *West Carlisle, O.*, North India.
- †Wheeler, Harvey Arnold, 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
- Wheeler, Ruth Baldersee (Mrs. H. A.), 1910, *Eugene, Ore.*, Japan.
- †Wilcox, Berton Oliver, 1910, *Norwalk, O.*, Malaysia.
- Williams, Elrick, 1906, Illinois, West China.
- Williams, Florence Somers (Mrs. Elrick), 1909, *Fort Dodge, Ia.*, West China.
- Williams, Franklin Earl Cranston, 1906, Colorado, Korea.
- Williams, Alice Barton (Mrs. F. E. C.), 1906, *Denver, Colo.*, Korea.
- Williams, Walter Webster (M.D.), 1901, Iowa, Foochow.
- Williams, Grace Travis, 1910, (Mrs. W. W.), *Poughkeepsie, N. Y.*, Foochow.
- Williams, William Walter Burford, 1905, North Minnesota, Liberia.
- Willmarth, James Scott, 1907, *Stillwater, Minn.*, North Andes.
- Willmarth, Mary Barber (Mrs. J. S.), 1907, *Stillwater, Minn.*, North Andes.
- Wilson, Franklin Marshall, 1905, Central Illinois, Northwest India.
- Wilson, Wilbur Fisk, 1896, *Evanston, Ill.*, Central China.
- Wilson, Mary Rowley (Mrs. W. F.), 1900, *Crystal Springs, Mich.*, Central China.
- †Winans, Edward Jones, 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, North China.
- Withey, Herbert Cookman, 1891, *Lynn, Mass.*, West Central Africa.
- Withey, Ruth Bassett (Mrs. H. C.), 1910, *Los Angeles, Cal.*, West Central Africa.
- Wolfe, Frederic Fay, 1908, *Detroit, Mexico*.
- Wolfe, Grace Henderson (Mrs. F. F.), 1908, *Ortonville, Mich.*, Mexico.
- Wood, Frederic, 1892, *Toronto, Canada*, Bombay.
- Wood, Elizabeth Lloyd (Mrs. F.), 1892, Bombay.
- Wood, Otho Don, 1910, Rock River, Northwest India.
- Wood, Thomas Bond, 1869, Northwest Indiana, North Andes.
- Wood, Ellen Dow (Mrs. T. B.), 1869, *Valparaiso, Ind.*, North Andes.
- Worley, James Harvey, 1882, Nebraska, Foochow.
- Worley, Imogene Field (Mrs. J. H.), 1882, *Palmira, Neb.*, Foochow.
- Worthington, Charles Myron, 1902, *Abingdon Ill.*, Malaysia.
- Y
- Yard, James Maxon, 1910, New Jersey, West China.
- Yard, Mabelle Hickcox (Mrs. J. M.), 1910, *Nichols, Conn.*, West China.
- Yost, John Wycliffe, 1903, *Stewartstown, Pa.*, West China.
- Yost, Edna Bowman (Mrs. J. W.), 1904, *Stewartstown, Pa.*, West China.

RETIRED MISSIONARIES OF THE BOARD

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by the year in which he entered the work, the field in which he labored, and his present post-office address.

A

Appenzeller, Mrs. Ella D., 1884, Korea, 730 North Lime St., Lancaster, Pa.

B

Badley, Mrs. Mary S., 1872, North India, Windsor, Mo.

Blackstock, Mrs. Lydia D., 1881, North India, Shabjahanpur, India.

Brown, Mrs. Susan R., 1861, North India, 2035 Fifth St., Harrisburg, Pa.

Bruere, William W., 1880, Bombay Audubon, N. J.

Bruere, Mrs. Carrie P., 1886, Bombay, Audubon, N. J.

Bishop, Mrs. Nellie D., 1904, Bombay, West Point, Iowa.
Butler, Mrs. Clementine R., 1856, India and Mexico, Newton Center, Mass.

C

Cady, H. Olin, 1886, West China, Palatine, Ill.
Cady, Mrs. Hattie Y., 1894, West China, Palatine, Ill.
Carlson, Bengt A., 1869, Sweden, Hjärnegatan 4, Stockholm, Sweden.
Chew, Mrs. Flora J., 1899, North India, 9730 Logan Court, Cleveland, O.
Cleveland, Mrs. M. Ella, 1887, Japan, 181 North Fourteenth St., San Jose, Cal.
Conklin, Mrs. Mary, 1886, Northwest India, 47 North Washington St., Delaware, O.

D

Davis, Mrs. Mary C., 1880, India, 130 West 104th St., New York City.

F

Fox, Mrs. Ellen, 1881, Bombay, Poona, India.
Fulkerson, Epperson R., 1887, Japan, Galt, Cal.
Fulkerson, Mrs. Anna S., 1905, Japan, Galt, Cal.

H

Hall, Mrs. Christiania W., 1901, China, Rochester, N. Y.
Harrington, Mrs. Mary S., 1895, South America, 1765 North Main St., Decatur, Ill.
Hoskins, Mrs. Charlotte R., 1867, Northwest India, Castile, N. Y.
Humphrey, Mrs. Nancy, 1894, North India, Little Falls, N. Y.

J

Jackson, Henry, 1860, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.
Jackson, Mrs. Helen M., 1868, Bengal, 90 Stuyvesant Ave., Arlington, N. J.
Johnson, Thomas S. (M.D.), 1862, India, Waukegan, Dallas County, Ia.

K

Knowles, Samuel, 1858, India, Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, India.
Knowles, Mrs. Isabella K., 1852, India, Spring Cottage, Naini Tal, India.

L

Long, Mrs. Flora S., 1880, Japan, East Syracuse, N. Y.

M

McMahon, Mrs. Sarah D., 1870, India, 422 Rosehill Place, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mansell, Henry, 1862, India, 20 High St., Bristol, Conn.
Marsh, Mrs. Evelyn P., 1898, Foochow, 307 West Seventh St., Sterling, Ill.
Mead, Samuel J., 1886, West Africa, Station M., Los Angeles, Cal.
Mead, Mrs. Ardella K., 1886, West Africa, Station M., Los Angeles, Cal.

N

Nuelsen, Henry, 1851, Germany, 2209 South Jefferson Ave., Saint Louis, Mo.

O

Ohlinger, Franklin, 1870, China and Korea, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Ohlinger, Mrs. Bertha S., 1876, China and Korea, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Osborne, Mrs. Grace, India, Clebbon Road, Bangalore, India.

P

Parker, Mrs. Lois L., 1859, North India, Hardoi, India.
Parker, Mrs. Lucy M., 1906, Bombay, Adams, N. Y.
Pilcher, Mrs. Mary G., 1876, North China, 417 Erie St., Albion, Mich.

S

Scott, Thomas J., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Scott, Mrs. Mary W., 1862, North India, Ocean Grove, N. J.
Schou, Mrs. Louise, 1878, Norway.
Sherman, Mrs. Florence M., 1898, Korea, 1620 Magnolia Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Siberts, Mrs. Mary F., 1876, South America, West Liberty, Ia.
Sites, Mrs. Sarah M., 1861, Foochow, 325 C Street, Oakmont, Pa.
Smith, Mrs. Sarah O., 1881, Mexico, 176 North Bever St., Wooster, O.
Spangler, John M., 1837, South America, Box 41 C, R. R. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.
Spangler, Mrs. Martha T., 1887, South America, Box 41 C, R. R. 1, Los Angeles, Cal.
Steensen, Mrs. S. A., 1858, Norway, Bodo, Norway.
Stevens, Mrs. Minnie P., 1890, China, University Place, Neb.
Stone, George I., 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.
Stone, Mrs. Marilla M., 1879, Bombay, Titusville, Pa.

T

Thoburn, Mrs. Ruth C., 1899, India, Philander Smith Institute, Naini Tal, India.
Thomas, James B., 1889, India, 955 West 37th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth W., 1889, India, 955 West 37th St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Tindale, Matthew, 1892, India, Hyderabad, Decan, India.

W

Walker, Wilbur F., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Walker, Mrs. Mary M., 1873, North China, 39 North Ritter Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Ward, Mrs. Ellen W., 1879, Central Provinces, Yellandu, India.
Waugh, Mrs. Jane T., 1876, North India, Richmond Villa, Naini Tal, India.
West, Benjamin F., 1888, Malaysia, 5001 Fourteenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
West, Mrs. Letty G., 1888, Malaysia, 5001 Fourteenth Ave., N. E., Seattle, Wash.
Wilcox, Myron C., 1881, Foochow, Mount Vernon, Ia.
Wilcox, Mrs. Hattie C., 1886, Foochow, Mount Vernon, Ia.
Willerup, Mrs. Christian, Norway.
Withey, Amos E., 1885, West Africa, Station M., Los Angeles, Cal.
Withey, Mrs. Irene A., 1885, West Africa, Station M., Los Angeles, Cal.

MISSIONARIES OF THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

In this list the name of the missionary is followed by first, the year of appointment; second, the Branch under whose auspices she went out; and third, the foreign Conference or mission in which she is working.

A

Aaronson, Hilma A., 1905, Des Moines, Bengal.
Abbott, Anna A., 1901, Northwestern, Bombay.
Adams, Jean, 1900, Philadelphia, Foochow.
Albertson, Millie May, 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
Alexander, Bessie, 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
Allen, Belle J. (M.D.), 1888, New England, Bombay.
Allen, Mabel, 1894, Des Moines, Foochow.
Alling, Harriet S., 1894, Northwestern, Japan.
Anderson, Luella R., 1900, Cincinnati, Malaysia.
Anderson, Naomi, 1910, Northwestern, North India.
Ankeney, Jessie V., 1908, Des Moines, Foochow.
Ashbaugh, Adella M., 1908, Cincinnati, Japan.
Ashwill, Agnes, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.
Atkinson, Anna P., 1882, New York, Japan.
Austin, Laura F., 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
Ayres, Harriet L., 1886, Cincinnati, Mexico.

B

Baker, Lulu C., 1907, Cincinnati, Hingwa.
Barber, Emma S., 1909, Northwestern, North India.
Bartlett, Carrie M., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
Baucus, Georgiana, 1890, New York, Japan.
Baugh, Evelyn B., 1907, Pacific, North China.
Beggs, Nelle, 1910, Northwestern, Central China.
Beller, Mary, 1910, New England, Korea.
Benedict, Ruth E., 1910, New York, Korea.
Benn, Rachel R. (M.D.), 1890, Philadelphia, North China.
Bennett, Fannie A., 1901, Northwestern, Bengal.
Benthien, Elizabeth M., 1896, Northwestern, South India.
Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), 1904, Cincinnati, Hingwa.
Betz, Blanche A., 1907, Northwestern, Mexico.
Bing, Anna V., 1888, Cincinnati, Japan.
Blackburn, Kate B., 1892, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Blackmore, Sophia, 1887, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Blackstock, Ella, 1889, Minneapolis, Japan.
Blackstock, Isabella T., 1905, Philadelphia, North India.
Blair, Katherine A., 1888, Cincinnati, Bengal.
Bobenhouse, Laura G., 1897, Des Moines, Northwest India.
Boddy, Estie T., 1907, Des Moines, North China.
Boggs, Lucinda P., 1909, Northwestern, Central China.
Bonafeld, Julia A., 1888, Cincinnati, Foochow.
Borg, Jennie, 1907, Topeka, West China.
Brethorst, Alice B., 1906, Minneapolis, West China.
Brooks, Jessie, 1907, New York, Malaysia.
Brown, Cora M., 1910, Topeka, Hingwa.
Budden, Annie N., 1879, New York, North India.
Bullis, Edith M., 1905, Northwestern, Japan.
Bunce, Thirza E., 1908, Northwestern, Malaysia.
Burt, Edith, 1905, Northwestern, Italy.

C

Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), 1887, New York, Foochow.
Carncross, Flora, 1908, Northwestern, Central China.
Carr, Rachel C., 1909, Northwestern, Bengal.
Clancy, Adelaide M., 1909, Pacific, Northwest India.
Clinton, E. Lahuna, 1910, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
Cody, Mary A., 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
Coffin, Sophia J., 1906, New York, Africa.
Collier, Clara J., 1895, New England, West China.
Collins, Susan, 1901, Pacific, Africa.
Crabtree, Margaret M., 1905, Cincinnati, Philippine Islands.
Crane, Edith M., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
Creek, Bertha, 1905, Northwestern, Bengal.
Crooks, Grace A., 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
Crouse, Margaret D., 1906, Philadelphia, Bombay.
Crowell, Bessie F., 1905, New England, Northwest India.
Cushman, Clara M., 1880, New England, North China.
Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), 1892, New York, Korea.

D

Daniel, Nell M., 1898, Des Moines, Japan.
Davis, Dora, 1900, Northwestern, Bulgaria.
Davis, Grace, 1908, Cincinnati, North India.
Davis, Joan, 1902, Des Moines, Bombay.
Day, Georgia, E., 1910, Des Moines, West China.
Deyoe, Ella M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.
Decker, Marguerite M., 1905, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
Dickerson, Augusta, 1888, Philadelphia, Japan.
Dosch, Laura, 1909, Cincinnati, South India.
Draper, Frances L. (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Hingwa.
Dreisbach, Gertrude L., 1906, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
Drummer, Martha A., 1906, Pacific, West Central Africa.
Dudley, Rosa E., 1907, Columbia River, Philippine Islands.
Dunmore, Effie M., 1891, Philadelphia, Mexico.
Dyer, Clara Pearl, 1907, New England, North China.

E

Easton, Celesta, 1894, Pacific, North India.
Easton, Sarah A., 1878, Cincinnati, North India.
Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 1902, Cincinnati, Bombay.
Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), 1901, Des Moines, West China.
Eichenberger, Emma, 1910, Northwestern, Foochow.
Elicker, Anna R., 1894, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
English, Fannie M., 1884, New York, North India.

Erbst, Wilhelmina, 1909, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Ericson, Judith, 1906, Topeka, South India.
 Ernsberger, Emma (M.D.), 1899, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Eatay, Ethel M., 1900, New York, Korea.
 Evans, Alice A., 1895, Des Moines, South India.

F

Fenderich, Norma H., 1903, Philadelphia, South India.
 Files, Estella M., 1888, New York, Burma.
 Finlay, L. Alice, 1905, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Fisher, Fannie F., 1896, Northwestern, South India.
 Forsyth, Estella, 1907, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Frazey, Laura, 1908, Topeka, Foochow.
 Frey, Lulu E., 1893, Cincinnati, Korea.

G

Gabrielson, Winnie, 1908, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Galloway, Helen R., 1894, Des Moines, West China.
 Gardner, Minnie, 1908, Topeka, Japan.
 Geiser, Helen, 1911, Minneapolis, Peru.
 Gilman, Gertrude, 1896, New England, North China.
 Gimson, Esther (M.D.), 1905, Northwestern, North India.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., 1903, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1885, Northwestern, North China.
 Glover, Ella E., 1892, New England, North China.
 Golisch, Anna L., 1908, Des Moines, West China.
 Graf, Hedwig, 1909, Cincinnati, West Central Africa.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, 1905, Minneapolis, Bengal.
 Greene, Lily D., 1894, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Gregg, Mary E., 1899, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Griffiths, Mary B., 1889, Des Moines, Japan.
 Grove, Mrs. Harriet L. R., 1905, Northwestern, Bombay.

H

Haenig, Huldah A., 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M.D.), 1890, New York, Korea.
 Hallman, Sarah B., 1907, Baltimore, Korea.
 Hampton, Mary S., 1881, New York, Japan.
 Hardie, Eva M., 1895, Cincinnati, North India.
 Hartford, Mabel C., 1887, New England, Foochow.
 Harvey, Emily L., 1884, New England, Central Provinces.
 Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Haynes, E. Irene, 1906, New York, Korea.
 Heaton, Carrie A., 1893, Northwestern, Japan.
 Hefty, Laura M., 1909, Columbia River, Foochow.
 Henkle, Nainette W., 1901, Des Moines, Bengal.
 Hewett, Elizabeth, 1886, Northwestern, Eastern South America.
 Hewett, Ella J., 1884, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Hewitt, Helen M., 1904, Northwestern, Mexico.
 Hill, Katherine L., 1905, Philadelphia, North India.
 Hillman, Mary R., 1900, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Hils, Abbie M., 1910, Philadelphia, Eastern South America.
 Hils, Carrie A., 1910, New York, Eastern South America.
 Hoffman, Carlotta, 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.

Hoge, Elizabeth, 1892, Cincinnati, North India.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., 1904, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Holland, Ary J., 1905, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Hollister, Alice E., 1909, Northwestern, South India.
 Hollister, Grace A., 1905, Cincinnati, Mexico.
 Holman, Charlotte T., 1900, Pacific, Northwest India.
 Holmes, Ada, 1905, Columbia River, Bombay.
 Honsinger, Welthy B., 1906, New York, Central China.
 Howe, Gertrude, 1872, Northwestern, Central China.
 Hu, King Eng (M.D.), 1895, Philadelphia, Foochow.
 Hu, May L., 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Huelster, Luella, 1908, Minneapolis, Central China.
 Hughes, Jennie V., 1905, New York, Central China.
 Hunt, Ava F., 1910, Northwestern, Bengal.

I

Illingworth, Charlotte J., 1898, Philadelphia, Burma.
 Imhof, Louisa, 1889, Topeka, Japan.
 Ingram, Helen, 1898, Minneapolis, North India.

J

Jackson, C. Ethel, 1902, Northwestern, Malaysia.
 James, Phoebe, 1906, Topeka, Burma.
 Jaquet, Myra A., 1908, Northwestern, North China.
 Jewell, Carrie I., 1884, Cincinnati, Foochow.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., 1883, New York, North China.
 Jones, Dorothy, 1903, Northwestern, West China.
 Jones, Edna, 1907, Baltimore, Foochow.

K

Kahn, Ida (M.D.), 1896, Northwestern, Central China.
 Ketring, Mary (M.D.), 1888, Cincinnati, West China.
 Kidwell, Lola M., 1894, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Kipp, Cora I. (M.D.), 1910, Northwestern, North India.
 Kipp, Julia I., 1906, Northwestern, Northwest India.
 Knowles, Emma L., 1881, New England, Bengal.
 Knox, Emma M., 1906, Northwestern, North China.
 Koons, Sue L. (M.D.), 1904, Philadelphia, North China.
 Kyle, Theresa J., 1885, Philadelphia, North India.

L

Landrum, Margaret, 1909, Northwestern, North India.
 Lauck, Ada J., 1892, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lawson, Anne E., 1885, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Lawson, Christina H., 1892, New York, Bombay.
 Lebeus, Martha, 1897, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Lee, Mabel, 1903, Minneapolis, Japan.
 LeHuray, Eleanora, 1884, New York, Eastern South America.
 Lewis, Amy G., 1898, Baltimore, Japan.
 Lewis, Ida B., 1909, Des Moines, North China.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), 1901, Northwestern, South India.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), 1905, New York, Foochow.
 Liers, Josephine, 1907, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Lilly, May B., 1897, Columbia River, Malaysia.
 Linam, Alice, 1895, New York, Foochow.
 Lindblad, Anna C., 1909, New England, West China.

Livemore, Melva A., 1897, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Long, Hortense, 1905, New York, Japan.
 Loper, Ida Grace, 1898, New York, North India.
 Lybarger, Lela, 1909, Cincinnati, West China.
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), 1890, Northwestern, Foochow.

M

Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), 1907, Northwestern, North China.
 Manning, Ella, 1899, Des Moines, West China.
 Marker, Jessie B., 1905, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Marriott, Jessie A., 1901, New England, Hinghwa.
 Marsh, Jessie L., 1906, Northwestern, Eastern South America.
 Marsh, Mabel, 1910, Topeka, Malaysia.
 Martin, Clara, 1897, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Martin, Elizabeth E., 1900, Northwestern, North China.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), 1900, Northwestern, North China.
 Maskell, Florence W., 1898, Des Moines, South India.
 Masters, Lucella (M.D.), 1892; (reappointed 1910), Northwestern, West China.
 Maxey, Elizabeth, 1888, New York, Bengal.
 McKinney, Alice M., 1907, New York, North Andes.
 McKnight, Isabel, 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Means, Alice M., 1897, Cincinnati, North India.
 Means, Mary, 1896, Cincinnati, North India.
 Melton, Mary E., 1897, Northwestern, Japan.
 Merrill, Clara E., 1896, Northwestern, Central China.
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), 1909, Columbia River, North China.
 Miller, Lula A., 1901, New York, Korea.
 Montgomery, Urdell, 1902, Topeka, South India.
 Morgan, Cora L., 1904, Topeka, Bombay.
 Morgan, Margaret, 1910, Northwestern, South India.
 Moyer, Jennie, 1899, New York, Bengal.
 Muir, Winifred, 1908, Northwestern, Central China.

N

Nelson, Dora L., 1910, Northwestern, Bombay.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Nelson, Caroline C., 1906, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Newby, Alta L., 1905, Des Moines, Central China.
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 1896, New York, Bombay.
 Nicolaisen, Martha L., 1899, Minneapolis, Hinghwa.
 Norberg, Eugenia, 1907, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Nourse, Emma D., 1909, Northwestern, East Central Africa.

O

Oghorn, Kate L., 1891, Des Moines, Central China.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., 1909, Topeka, North India.
 Olson, Mary E., 1903, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Organ, Clara M., 1900, New England, North India.

P

Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), 1906, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, 1903, Pacific, Philippine Islands.
 Parkhurst, Minnie, 1906, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Payne, Ella E., 1904, Philadelphia, Mexico.
 Perkins, Fannie A., 1890, Des Moines, Burma.
 Perrill, Mary L., 1910, Topeka, Bengal.
 Peters, Alice, 1904, Northwestern, Central China.
 Peters, Jessie I., 1903, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Peters, Mary, 1894, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Peters, Sarah, 1888, Northwestern, Central China.
 Phelps, Frances E., 1889, Des Moines, Japan.
 Plumb, Florence J., 1900, New York, Foochow.

Pool, Lydia S., 1903, Des Moines, Northwest India.
 Powell, Alice M., 1906, New York, North China.
 Pugh, Ada, 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Purdy, Caroline M., 1895, Philadelphia, Mexico.

R

Rank, Minnie L., 1906, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
 Reed, Mary, 1884, Cincinnati, North India.
 Reynolds, Elsie, 1906, Des Moines, Central Provinces.
 Richmond, Mary A., 1909, Topeka, Northwest India.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., 1902, New York, Korea.
 Robinson, Alvina, 1907, Des Moines, Burma.
 Robinson, Flora L., 1909, New England, North India.
 Robinson, Helen E., 1902, New York, Bombay.
 Robinson, Ruth E., 1900, Baltimore, North India.
 Ross, Elsie, 1909, Philadelphia, Bombay.
 Ruddick, E. May, 1901, New England, North India.
 Russell, Elizabeth, 1879, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Russell, M. Helen, 1895, Pacific, Japan.

S

Salmans, Editu, 1910, Pacific, Mexico.
 Salmon, Lena L., 1910, Northwestern, Philippine Islands.
 Santee, Helen C., 1908, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Saxe, Agnes E., 1904, New York, Northwest India.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), 1896, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
 Scott, Frances A., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Secor, Valeria, 1909, Des Moines, Burma.
 Seeds, Leonora H., 1890, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Seeds, Mabel K., 1902, Northwestern, Japan.
 Seidmann, Paula, 1908, Cincinnati, Hinghwa.
 Sellers, Rue E., 1889, Cincinnati, North India.
 Shaffer, Olga, 1910, Cincinnati, Korea.
 Shannon, Mary E., 1909, Topeka, Burma.
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice H., 1908, New York, Korea.
 Sharpf, Hanna, 1910, Northwestern, Korea.
 Shaw, Alice F., 1910, New York, Central Provinces.
 Shaw, Ella C., 1887, Northwestern, Central China.
 Sheldon, Martha A. (M.D.), 1888, New England, North India.
 Sia, Ruby, 1904, Des Moines, Foochow.
 Simester, Mary A., 1905, New England, West China.
 Simonds, Mildred, 1906, Des Moines, South India.
 Simpson, Cora E., 1907, Northwestern, Foochow.
 Singer, Florence E., 1893, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Slate, Anna B., 1901, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Smith, Emily, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
 Smith, Lida B., 1885, New York, Japan.
 Smith, Ruth B., 1910, Minnesota, Foochow.
 Snively, Gertrude E., 1906, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Soper, Ethel Maud, 1903, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Spaulding, Winifred, 1902, Topeka, Philippine Islands.
 Spencer, Matilda A., 1878, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., 1906, Philadelphia, Japan.
 Stahl, Josephine, 1892, Northwestern, Bengal.
 Starkey, Bertha, 1910, Cincinnati, Japan.
 Stephens, Grace, 1892, Baltimore, South India.
 Stephens, Vida W., 1910, Pacific, Central Provinces.
 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), 1890, Topeka, North China.
 Stewart, Mary S. (M.D.), 1910, Philadelphia, Korea.
 Stixrud, Louise, 1906, Minneapolis, Philippine Islands.
 Stockwell, Grace L., 1901, Des Moines, Burma.
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), 1896, Des Moines, Central China.
 Stout, Winifred L., 1907, Northwestern, West China.
 Strawick, Gertrude, 1906, Northwestern, Hinghwa.

Strow, Elizabeth M., 1904, New York, Foochow.
Stryker, Minnie (M.D.), 1908, Philadelphia, North China.

Sullivan, Lucy W., 1888, Cincinnati, North India.
Sutton, Marianne, 1907, Minneapolis, Malaysia.
Swan, Hilda, 1904, Topeka, Bengal.
Swaney, Mary F., 1878, Topeka, Eastern South America.

Swift, Edith T., 1902, Northwestern, Italy.

T

Taft, Gertrude (M.D.) 1895, Pacific, Central China.

Tang, Ilien, 1906, Minneapolis, Central China.
Temple, Laura, 1903, New York, Mexico.
Terrell, Linnie, 1908, Cincinnati, Northwest India.
Terry, Edna G. (M.D.), 1887, New England, North China.

Thomas, Hettie A., 1903, Cincinnati, Japan.
Thomas, Mary M., 1904, Cincinnati, Japan.
Todd, Althea M., 1895, New England, Hinghwa.
Toll, Kate Evelyn, 1904, Northwestern, South India.

Tracey, Alethea, 1908, New York, Central China.
Trimble, Lydia A., 1889, Des Moines, Foochow.
Tuttle, Ora M., 1907, Cincinnati, Korea.
Tyler, Gertrude W., 1909, Des Moines, West China.

V

Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline W., 1881, Northwestern, Japan.

Varney, Elizabeth W., 1898, Topeka, Hinghwa.
Voigt, Mary S., 1908, Northwestern, Bengal.

W

Walker, Susan A., 1903, Northwestern, Eastern South America.

Wallace, Lydia E., 1906, Baltimore, Foochow.
Watson, Rebecca J., 1883, Topeka, Japan.
Waugh, Nora B., 1904, Cincinnati, North India.
Weaver, Georgia, 1902, New York, Japan.
Welch, Dora, 1910, Cincinnati, North Africa.
Wells, Annie M., 1905, Des Moines, West China.
Wells, Elizabeth J., 1901, Des Moines, South India.

Wells, Phebe C., 1895, New York, Foochow.
Westcott, Pauline E., 1902, Northwestern, Hinghwa.

Wheeler, Maude S., 1903, Northwestern, North China.

White, M. Laura, 1891, Philadelphia, Central China.

Whittaker, M. Lotte, 1904, Minneapolis, Burma.

Widney, May C., 1906, Topeka, North India.

Wilson, Frances O., 1889, Des Moines, North China.

Wilson, Minnie E., 1893, Northwestern, Hinghwa.

Winslow, Annie S., 1901, Topeka, Northwest India.

Wisner, Julia E., 1885, Cincinnati, Bengal.

Wood, Daisy D., 1909, Des Moines, Bengal.

Wood, Elsie, 1889, New York, North Andes.

Wood, Catherine A., 1892, Des Moines, South India.

Woodruff, Mabel A., 1910, New York, Central China.

Woods, Grace M., 1901, Northwestern, South India.

Wright, Laura S., 1895, Northwestern, North India.

Wythe, K. Grace, 1909, Pacific, Japan.

Y

Yeager, Maud, 1910, Northwestern, North India.

Young, Effie G., 1892, New England, North China.

Young, Mariana, 1897, Cincinnati, Japan.

CHANGES AMONG MISSIONARIES

In the following list, except in the case of deaths and marriages, the dates signify the time of arrival at or departure from United States or Canadian ports. Names of new missionaries are marked with an asterisk (*). The changes here indicated are those for the year beginning November 1, 1909, and ending October 31, 1910.

CHINA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

January 6: Rev. Frederick H. Trimble.
January 6: Mrs. F. H. Trimble.
February 24: Mr. Edwin C. Jones.
April 12: Rev. Harry L. Canright, M.D.
April 12: Mrs. H. L. Canright.
April 12: Rev. Jacob F. Peat.
April 12: Mrs. J. F. Peat.
April 15: Rev. Frederick Brown.
April 15: Rev. Carl F. Kupfer.
April 15: Mrs. C. F. Kupfer.
April 15: Rev. Raymond C. Ricker.
April 15: Mrs. R. C. Ricker.
June 3: Mr. Wesley S. Bissonnette.
June 3: Mrs. W. S. Bissonnette.
June 3: Rev. Ernest B. Caldwell.
June 3: Mrs. E. B. Caldwell.
June 3: Charles F. Ensign, M.D.
June 3: Mrs. C. F. Ensign.
June 3: Mrs. Oliver J. Krause.
June 3: George D. N. Lowry, M.D.
June 3: Mrs. G. D. N. Lowry.
July 8: Rev. Harry G. Dildine.
July 8: Mrs. H. G. Dildine.
September 12: Rev. James H. Worley.
September 12: Mrs. J. H. Worley.

SAILED

March 22: Rev. W. Edward Manly.
March 22: Rev. James M. Yard.*
March 22: Mrs. J. M. Yard.*
June 4: Rev. Burton L. St. John.
June 4: Mrs. B. L. St. John.
June 14: Mrs. Carl F. Kupfer.
July 13: Miss Amanda L. Swenson.*
July 14: Rev. C. M. Lacey Sites.
July 14: Mrs. C. M. L. Sites.
August 17: Miss Isabelle D. Longstreet.
September 13: Rev. John R. Trindle.
September 13: Mrs. J. R. Trindle.
September 19: Mr. Fred R. Brown.*
September 19: Mr. Robert J. Dobson.*
September 19: Rev. N. S. Hopkins, M.D.
September 19: Mrs. N. S. Hopkins.
September 19: Rev. Harry E. King.
September 19: Mrs. H. E. King.
September 19: Mrs. James H. Pyke.
September 19: Miss Alice Terrell.
September 19: Mr. Edward J. Winans.*

MARRIED

November 2: Rev. Johan A. Johanson married Miss Esther Johre.
February 25: Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D., married Miss Grace B. Travis.
September 14: Rev. James B. Eyestone married Miss Isabelle D. Longstreet.

DIED

October 5: Mr. Ernest L. Paige.

JAPAN

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

April —: Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, M.D.
July 4: Rev. Francis N. Scott.
July 4: Mrs. F. N. Scott.
July 8: Rev. Charles S. Davison.
July 8: Mrs. C. S. Davison.

SAILED

March 8: Rev. Julius Soper.
March 8: Mrs. Julius Soper.
March 8: Mr. Harvey A. Wheeler.*
March 8: Mrs. H. A. Wheeler.*
July 12: Mr. Harry A. Reed.*
July 12: Mrs. H. A. Reed.*
July 26: Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, M.D.

KOREA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

July 4: Rev. Arthur L. Becker.
July 4: Mrs. A. L. Becker.
July 20: Rev. George M. Burdick.
July 31: Bishop Merriman C. Harris.

SAILED

November 23: Rev. Nathaniel D. Chew.
November 23: Mrs. N. D. Chew.
August 12: Miss Harriet Evans.*
September 27: Ira M. Miller, M.D.*
September 27: Mrs. I. M. Miller.*

DIED

February 2: Mrs. Stephen A. Beck.

INDIA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

November 12: Mr. Samuel E. Miner.
November 12: Mrs. S. E. Miner.
December 22: Rev. Robert J. Elliott.
December 22: Mrs. R. J. Elliott.
February 15: Rev. Lee H. Rockey.
March 18: Mrs. William H. Hollister.
April 1: Mrs. Charles L. Bare.
April 1: Rev. Robert I. Faucett.
April 1: Mrs. R. I. Faucett.
April 15: Rev. Joseph H. Garden.
May 1: Rev. David G. Abbott.
May 1: Mrs. D. G. Abbott.
May 13: Rev. William E. Bancroft.
May 13: Mrs. W. E. Bancroft.
May 27: Rev. J. Benson Baker.
May 27: Mrs. J. B. Baker.
June 6: Rev. Charles E. Parker.
June 6: Mrs. C. E. Parker.
July 3: Rev. Harvey R. Calkins.
July 3: Mrs. H. R. Calkins.
July 4: Rev. William A. Mansell.
July 4: Mrs. W. A. Mansell.

July 17: Rev. Charles W. Ross de Souza.
 July 31: Rev. Jesse C. Fisher.
 July 31: Mrs. J. C. Fisher.
 September 15: Rev. William D. Schermerhorn.
 September 15: Mrs. W. D. Schermerhorn.
 September 22: Rev. Henry Mansell.
 October 3: Rev. George W. Guthrie.
 October 3: Mrs. G. W. Guthrie.

SAILED

November 3: Rev. William P. Byers.
 November 3: Mrs. W. P. Byers.
 November 20: Mrs. Thomas S. Donohugh.
 December 1: Rev. Joseph H. Gill.
 December 1: Hugh H. Linn, M.D.*
 December 15: Rev. John W. Simmons.*
 December 15: Mrs. J. W. Simmons.*
 February 5: Rev. Floyd C. Aldrich.
 February 5: Mrs. F. C. Aldrich.
 April 20: Mr. Frank D. Campbell.*
 April 20: Mrs. F. D. Campbell.*
 August 13: Mr. Murray T. Titus.*
 August 13: Mrs. M. T. Titus.*
 August 17: Mr. Arthur C. Boggess.*
 August 17: Mrs. A. C. Boggess.*
 August 24: Rev. Lewis A. Core.
 September 3: Rev. Royal D. Bisbee.*
 September 3: Rev. Christian B. Hansen.*
 September 3: Mrs. C. B. Hansen.*
 September 14: Miss Florence N. Engelhardt.*
 October 1: Mr. J. Waskom Pickett.*
 October 20: Miss Minnie V. Logeman.
 October 29: Mr. Carl H. Conley.*
 October 29: Mrs. C. H. Conley.*
 October 29: Rev. Otho Don Wood.*

MARRIED

July 22: Rev. Joseph H. Gill married Miss Mary E. Wilson.
 October 18: Rev. Carl C. Herrmann married Miss Florence N. Engelhardt.

DIED

November 8: Rev. Daniel O. Fox.
 January 22: Rev. James W. Waugh.
 June 3: Mr. Howard F. Bishop.
 August 27: Mrs. Helen J. Wilson.
 September 5: Rev. James L. Humphrey, M.D.

BURMA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

September 9: Rev. Benjamin M. Jones.
 September 9: Mrs. B. M. Jones.

MALAYSIA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

July 25: Bishop William F. Oldham.
 July 25: Mrs. W. F. Oldham.

SAILED

January 22: Rev. Charles Worthington.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

March 2: Mrs. William H. Teeter.
 June 14: Rev. Isaac B. Harper.
 June 14: Mrs. I. B. Harper.
 June 28: Rev. Harry C. Bower.
 June 28: Mrs. H. C. Bower.
 July 26: Rev. William H. Teeter.
 August 20: Milton H. Schutz, M.D.

SAILED

March 8: Rev. Samuel H. Armand.*
 March 8: Mrs. S. H. Armand.*
 March 8: Rev. Joshua F. Cottingham.*
 March 8: Mrs. J. F. Cottingham.*
 April 12: Rev. Berndt O. Peterson.
 April 12: Mrs. B. O. Peterson.

AFRICA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

March 31: Rev. Abraham L. Buchwalter.
 March 31: Mrs. A. L. Buchwalter.
 April 20: Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell.
 July 2: Mrs. John H. Reed.
 July 3: Rev. Ray B. Kipp.
 October 22: Rev. Eddy H. Greeley.
 October 22: Mrs. William C. Terril.

SAILED

November 3: Rev. Herbert N. Howard.*
 November 3: Mrs. H. N. Howard.*
 November 3: Rev. Pliny W. Keys.*
 November 3: Mrs. P. W. Keys.*
 November 23: Mrs. William E. Lowther.*
 January 22: Rev. Edwin F. Frease.
 January 22: Mrs. E. F. Frease.
 January 22: Rev. William E. Lowther.
 January 26: Bishop Isaiah B. Scott.
 February 16: Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell.
 February 26: Rev. John M. Springer.
 February 26: Mrs. J. M. Springer.
 March 26: Mrs. William F. Dodson.
 March 30: Mr. Thomas A. O'Farrell.*
 March 30: Mrs. T. A. O'Farrell.*
 May 28: Mr. Theophilus R. Parker.*
 May 28: Mrs. T. R. Parker.*
 June 29: Bishop Joseph C. Hartzell.
 August 13: Miss Ruth P. Bassett.*
 August 13: Mrs. Mary B. Shuett.
 August 13: Mr. John C. Wengatz.*
 August 13: Mrs. J. C. Wengatz.*
 October 5: Mr. Raymond L. Bush.*
 October 5: Miss Bertha E. Fowles.*

MARRIED

May —: Mr. Walter F. Walker married Miss Anabel Lyon.
 September 20: Rev. Herbert C. Withey married Miss Ruth P. Bassett.*

DIED

January 6: Rev. Carl G. Runieciat.
 January 21: Miss Jane Lewis.

SOUTH AMERICA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

March 16: Rev. Harry Compton.
 March 16: Mrs. Harry Compton.
 March 27: Rev. Clarence R. Snell.
 March 27: Mrs. C. R. Snell.
 March 30: Mr. Jay Carleton Field.
 March 30: Mrs. J. C. Field.
 April 4: Miss Eulalia F. Cantwell.
 April 4: Miss Mary Cantwell.
 April 12: Mrs. Ernest F. Herman.
 April 27: Rev. Vernon M. McCombs.
 April 27: Mrs. V. M. McCombs.
 September 13: Rev. William W. Gray.
 September 13: Mrs. W. W. Gray.
 October 23: Mrs. Etta T. Arthey.
 October 23: Mr. William A. Shelly.
 October 23: Mrs. W. A. Shelly.

SAILED

November 8: Rev. Harry L. Allen.*
 November 8: Mrs. H. L. Allen.*
 February 4: Mr. George McC. McBride.
 February 4: Mrs. G. McC. McBride.
 February 5: Mr. Francis W. Cobb.*
 February 5: Mrs. F. W. Cobb.*
 February 5: Miss Cora M. Starr.
 February 19: Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell.
 February 19: Mrs. C. F. Hartzell.
 June 11: Rev. Buel O. Campbell.
 June 11: Mrs. B. O. Campbell.
 October 22: Miss Rachel Cousins.*
 October 22: Miss Mildred I. Grinois.*
 October 22: Miss Eurette Meredith.*

MARRIED

January 1: Rev. Ezra Bauman married Miss Florence M. Carhart.
 January 1: Rev. Walter D. Carhart married Miss Ethel E. Shepherd.
 February 17: Rev. J. Samuel Valenzuela married Miss Olive D. Arms.
 March 8: Rev. Hugo Wenberg married Miss Edna M. Grover.

MEXICO

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

May 1: Rev. John W. Butler.

LEFT FOR THE FIELD

November 15: Rev. Harry A. Bassett.
 November 15: Mrs. H. A. Bassett.
 January 31: Rev. J P Hauser.
 January 31: Mrs. J P Hauser.
 July 19: Rev. John W. Butler.

ITALY

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

August 25: Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple.
 September 6: Rev. N. Walling Clark.

SAILED

October 22: Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple.

FRANCE

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

October 16: Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe.

RUSSIA

ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES

September 19: Rev. George A. Simons.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

The Methodist Episcopal Church is maintaining foreign missionaries in various non-Christian lands and in certain Roman Catholic and Greek Church lands, and assists in the support of the Methodist Episcopal churches which have been organized in certain Protestant countries of Europe.

The missions in non-Christian lands are those in Africa, China, Japan, Korea, India, and Malaysia.

The missions in Roman Catholic lands are those in South America, Italy, France, Mexico, the Philippine Islands, and Madeira.

The missions in Greek Church lands are in Bulgaria and Russia.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in America assists in the maintenance of the Methodist Episcopal churches that have been organized in Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark, and Finland.

ANNUAL MEETINGS IN 1910

CONFERENCES AND MISSIONS	PLACE AND DATE	BISHOP
Foochow.....	Foochow, November 16.....	Lewis.
Hingwa.....	Hingwa, November 30.....	Lewis.
Central China.....	Nanking, October 27.....	Lewis.
North China.....	Peking, October 6.....	Lewis.
West China.....	Chengtu, January 19.....	Bashford.
Korea.....	Seoul, May 11.....	Harris.
North India.....	Bareilly, January 5.....	Warne.
Northwest India.....	Muttra, January 13.....	Warne.
South India.....	Vikarabad, January 27.....	Warne.
	Kolar, December 8.....	McDowell.
Central Provinces.....	Jubbulpore, December 28.....	Robinson.
Bombay.....	Nadiad, December 16.....	McDowell.
		Robinson.
Bengal.....	No meeting held in 1910.	McDowell.
Burma.....	No meeting held in 1910.	Robinson.
Malaysia.....	Singapore, January 5.....	Robinson.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila, March 2.....	McDowell.
Liberia.....	Lower Buchanan, March 2.....	Robinson.
East Central Africa.....	Old Umtali, August 17.....	Hartzell.
West Central Africa.....	Loanda, December 21.....	Hartzell.
North Africa.....	Algiers, April 1.....	Hartzell.
Eastern South America.....	Rosario de Santa Fe, March 2.....	Bristol.
Chile.....	Valparaiso, February 4.....	Bristol.
North Andes.....	Lima, January 21.....	Bristol.
Mexico.....	Puebla, February 24.....	Nielsen.
North Germany.....	Bremen, June 1.....	Burt.
South Germany.....	Freudenstadt, May 25.....	Burt.
Switzerland.....	Basel, May 18.....	Burt.
Norway.....	Haugesund, June 29.....	Burt.
Sweden.....	Orebro, July 6.....	Burt.
Denmark.....	Veile, June 9.....	Burt.
Finland and Saint Petersburg.....	Saint Michel, July 14.....	Burt.
Bulgaria.....	Tirnovo, April 21.....	Burt.
Italy.....	Florence, May 4.....	Burt.
France.....	Lyon, May 12.....	Burt.

THE FIELD IS THE WORLD

OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Mission territory is colored in red.

Distances from New York in Nautical Miles.

Christiania	3835	Tokyo	13,072
Hamburg	3577	Buenos Ayres	5838
Rene	4176	Panama (Colon)	1972
Bombay	8153	Valparaiso, via	
Calcutta	9795	Panama	4577
Singapore	10,521	Mexico (Vera Cruz)	1992
Shanghai	12,521	Manila	5838
Manila via Suaz	11,584	San Francisco	2838
Moscow to Peking (via Trans-Siberian Ry.)	5,820	Stat. Miles	



ASIA

The Methodist Episcopal Missions in Asia are in China, Japan, Korea, India, Malaysia, and the Philippine Islands.

The China Mission was commenced by the Rev. Judson Dwight Collins and the Rev. Moses C. White, who arrived in China September 4, 1847. The mission has since developed into the Foochow, Hinghwa, Central China, and North China Conferences and the West China Mission Conference.

The Japan Mission was commenced under the superintendency of the Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who arrived in Japan June 11, 1873. The Japan and South Japan Conferences became part of the Japan Methodist Church in May, 1907.

Korea was visited by the Rev. R. S. Maclay, D.D., of the Japan Mission, in 1884, who recommended the establishment of the mission. The first missionaries arrived, the Rev. H. G. Appenzeller, April 5, 1885, and the Rev. William B. Scranton, M.D., May 3, 1885. The work is now organized as a Conference.

The India Mission was commenced by the Rev. William Butler, D.D., who arrived in Calcutta, September 25, 1856. The mission has enlarged into the North India, Northwest India, South India, Bombay, and Bengal Conferences and the Burma and Central Provinces Mission Conferences.

The Malaysia Mission was commenced by the Rev. William F. Oldham, who was appointed missionary to Malaysia from the South India Conference at the session held in Hyderabad in November, 1884. He arrived in Singapore in the spring of 1885. The work is now organized as a Conference.

The Philippine Islands work was begun by Bishop J. M. Thoburn in March, 1899. The first missionary to arrive for permanent occupation was the Rev. T. H. Martin, who reached Manila in March, 1900. The work is now organized as a Conference.

CHINA

FOOCHOW CONFERENCE

The Foochow Conference comprises the Foochow and Yenping prefectures of the Fukien Province, with special attention given to the regions along the Min River and on the seacoast as far south as the island of Haitan. The province is so mountainous that it is called the Switzerland of China. The mountains are clothed with fir and bamboo, and by a skillful system of terraces are rendered exceedingly productive; but, owing to the mountainous character of the province, there are few roads which are passable by vehicles. The Min River, with its four large and numerous smaller branches, drains about three fourths of the province, and is navigable for small vessels for 500 or 600 miles. The people are active, independent, and of fine business ability. The chief industries are paper-making, tea cultivation, silk and cloth weaving, and agriculture. Different tribes of aborigines live in the secluded mountain villages and are engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church sent to China were the Rev. Judson D. Collins and the Rev. Moses C. White. They arrived at Foochow on September 4, 1847. The first annual meeting was held in 1862. The Mission was organized by Bishop I. W. Wiley into the Foochow Conference in December, 1877.

FOOCHOW DISTRICT

Foochow District is made up of two counties, Auguang and Ming, which include a territory of about 1,800 square miles, with a population about equal to that of the State of Ohio. Within a radius of thirty miles around Foochow city there is a population of about 3,000,000, who speak the Foochow dialect. The climate is semitropical.

Foochow

Foochow (population, 800,000), the capital of the Fukien Province, is a seven-gated city, with a circumference of about seven miles. It is situated about two miles from the north bank of the Min River, and thirty-four miles from its mouth. It is nearly midway between Shanghai and Hongkong, either of which can be reached by steamer in two days. It was one of the five Chinese ports first opened to commerce and foreign residence by the treaty of 1842. The southern suburb is located on two islands, which are connected with the mainland by the "Bridge of 10,000 Ages." Our mission is on Nantai, the larger of these islands, and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding mountains. It is on the edge of a very densely populated part of the city, near the foreign legations and business houses.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1847. The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Asia was opened here in July, 1856. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Church Missionary Society, and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Mr. Arthur W. Billing and Mrs. Billing, Mr. Wesley S. Bissonnette (on furlough) and Mrs. Bissonnette (on furlough), Mr. Edward F. Black and Mrs. Black, Miss Sarah M. Bosworth, Rev. Ernest B. Caldwell (on furlough) and Mrs. Caldwell (on furlough), Rev. Eddy L. Ford and Mrs. Ford, Rev. John Gowdy and Mrs. Gowdy, Mr. Edwin C. Jones (on furlough), Mr. Walter N. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy, Rev. William A. Main and Mrs. Main, Rev. George S. Miner and Mrs. Miner, Rev. C. M. Lacy Sites and Mrs. Sites, Rev. Ralph A. Ward and Mrs. Ward, W. F. M. S.: Misses Jean Adams (on furlough), Lulu C. Baker, Julia A. Bonafield,

Ella Deyoe, Edna Eichenberger, Lena Hatfield, M.D., Hu King Eng, M.D., May L. Hu, Carrie I. Jewell, Ellen M. Lyon, M.D., Florence J. Plumb, Ruby Sia, Cora Simpson, Elizabeth M. Strow (on furlough), Lydia A. Trimble, Lydia E. Wallace, and Phebe C. Wells.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese College, S. L. Baldwin School of Theology, Normal Training School and Boys' Academy, Foochow Branch of Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Woman's College of South China, Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Liengau Hospital, Woolston Memorial Hospital, Mary E. Crook Children's Home, Women's Industrial Home.

Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow

The Rev. John Gowdy, president, reports as follows:

The spring term was unusually hot, and the boys were more restless than usual on account of that. As a matter of fact, we had too many of them, there being 333. It was against my best judgment to admit so many, but they would not be denied. As it was, we turned away about sixty who either could not pass the entrance examinations or could not be accommodated.

During the past year I think the religious work has been the most difficult and discouraging I have known. We had no revival, but a great deal of most effective personal work was done. As a result, 26 boys joined the church on probation during the term. Great as this seemed, I did not feel as if it were the greatest work. For some years we have been working with one of our boys who was most difficult to touch. When he did finally begin to be a little interested we discovered that his family was bitterly opposed to his becoming a Christian. Finally Mrs. Gowdy proposed to go and see his mother; but his mother had never spoken to a foreigner, and was afraid. Next Mrs. Gowdy proposed that a Bible woman call at the house; and, as this seemed satisfactory, she chose a refined, educated woman, for the family is well to do. The visit was successful, the ladies of the family were pleased to listen, and now Mrs. Gowdy has made arrangements for regular weekly visits from the Bible woman. The young man graduated last January, but came to see us several times afterward, until he now says he believes clearly. I confess that two years ago my own faith could never have included him; he seemed so far from the kingdom, having all the haughty contempt of the Chinese scholar for anything but Confucianism.

Another young man in whom I was greatly interested had such a winning personality and such a brilliant intellect that I felt the Church of Christ must have him. I put him on my list for personal work, and had frequent talks with him, but, somehow, he did not get any nearer, and I could not understand what his difficulty was. I used to call in his room on Sunday afternoons and try to make clear to him the real meaning of Christ's coming into the world. Finally, one Sunday while we were praying together he came out into the light and he himself prayed, a humble, contrite, and most beautiful prayer. I was greatly touched. The following Sunday at our little class meeting he prayed again before his college mates as a public declaration of his purpose.

On the last Sunday of the term I felt I must see him again, as he had just passed the provincial examinations for students going to America, and was about to go to Peking for final examinations. (I might say here that he and six of our other boys were successful in these examinations. Next January they will enter a government school in Peking, and from there go to America within a year or two.) When I went to his room on that last Sunday, I found there another one of our boys, not only a heathen, but what I sometimes think is worse, an agnostic. He had been reading some of the agnostic literature with which China is being flooded from Japan. His reading was neither very wide nor very deep, so it was easy to knock down his defenses, and the young man whom I had really gone to see was greatly strengthened in his faith. As college closed he came up to the house to say good-by and to tell me that in the previous few days Christ had become very precious to him and had led him into a great experience. I believe that Hang Liong will yet do great things for the kingdom of God in China.

There are other individual cases which I might mention, but these are enough to show you the nature of our work and the way in which the power of Jesus Christ is able to break down the strongest barriers.

Special Gift Day Schools and Foochow Academy

The Rev. George S. Miner, superintendent of the day schools and principal of the Academy, reports as follows:

The "Special Gift" day schools, although not reported in the Annual Report of 1909, are still moving forward and increasing in number as rapidly as circumstances will allow. Those who have visited them from various mission fields and from the homeland have expressed themselves as believing these schools to be a great educational and evangelizing agency.

In the 201 "Special Gift" day schools which are located within the bounds of the Foochow Conference, there are 4,224 pupils taught by Christian instructors. During the first year in the schools all pupils are required to commit to memory the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, Apostles' Creed, and the small Catechism. During the four years following the pupils study the large Catechism, the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John and the Bible Picture Book.

Four thousand and more children having the truths of these books brought forcibly and lovingly to their little minds and hearts are a leaven which will do much in leavening this part of the Fuhkien Province. Out of such training will come the type of individual and community life revealed by the New Testament and practiced by sincere Christians in every age. Besides these above-named studies the students of the day schools take about as much reading, writing, geography, history, arithmetic, and science (all in the Chinese language) as are required in the first five years in the schools of America.

The Chinese government is establishing schools all about us, but in these the pupils have to bow down to, and burn incense before, the

tablet of Confucius, and perform all the heathen rites and ceremonies required by heathen teachers. Our Christian boys and girls cannot conscientiously attend these schools. Further, we have a more competent corps of teachers than the government has, and often people who are not Christians prefer to send their children to our schools. A Chinaman is observing and knows what is for his own good and advancement. We must continue to give better instruction than the government schools can, so that we may not only hold our Christian children but also draw from the heathen homes—a thing we are continually doing.

Forty dollars, with what the pupils pay, will support a school for a year—ten months. We need support for fifty additional schools for 1911.

The Foochow Academy

Within the bounds of the Foochow District of the Foochow Conference, there are 67 "Special Gift" Day Schools with 1,631 pupils. Only a few of these are girls. The Foochow Academy is the only Christian school of the Methodist Church which these boys can attend and in which they can prepare themselves for entering the theological seminary or normal school. Six years are required for them to graduate. The enrollment this year is 113. Last year it was 82. The previous year the number was 45. Please note the increase, and also that all of the students intend to enter Christian work. Next January, the first of the Chinese New Year, there will be a large number, probably 100, who will wish to enter this school. It has now been but little more than four years since this school was re-established and in consequence it will be two years yet before we shall have a graduating class. The school should number 200 in two years from now. The appropriation for this institution has been very small, about \$70, and all of the rest of the funds have been derived from scholarships.

Now this institution has no home. It is packed around in the corners of the Normal building and some old Chinese houses. We need land, a large dormitory, administration building, equipment, and residence for the missionary in charge. Five thousand dollars a year for the next four years will meet the demand—\$20,000 in all. We do not covet the millions which are going into the educational institutions in Christian America, but how the "left-overs" would lighten our burdens and aid these students in their preparation for Christian work!

FUTSING DISTRICT

Futsing (formerly Hokchiang) District centers around the walled city of Futsing (formerly Hokchiang), which is situated about twelve miles from the seacoast. Haikow is the port of entry to Futsing from the sea. Futsing City is the county seat for the Futsing County, and is a city of about 50,000 inhabitants. The people of this district are given to mercantile and agricultural pursuits. The density of the population has rendered comparatively easy the work of reaching the people with the gospel

message. The Methodist Church is establishing a very strong work on this district. A number of entire villages have given up idolatry entirely and identified themselves with the church. The population of the district is more than one half million, most of whom speak the Foochow dialect.

The Church Missionary Society is working in the Futsing District, with medical work in Futsing city.

HAITAN DISTRICT

Haitan District comprises the Haitan group of islands, which are situated about ninety miles southeast of Foochow, and off the Lungtien peninsula. The population of the group of islands is about 80,000. The people subsist very largely upon what is taken from the sea, supplemented by meager products from the soil. The Methodist Church has fifteen established preaching places on the island, thirteen of which are self-supporting, with a number of out-stations. Work was opened on this field as early as the year 1875. The work was set apart as a district in 1892.

Tangtau

Tangtau is the port of entry for the Haitan district. This is a flourishing business center of about 16,000 population. Tangtau is situated about forty-five miles from Futsing city, and is a city of the subprefectural rank.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie V. Ankeny and Mamie Glassburner (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Training School.

LUNGTIEN DISTRICT

Lungtien (formerly Ngucheng) District lies to the south of the Futsing (formerly Hokchiang) District and comprises the entire Lungtien peninsula. This is claimed to be one of the poorest sections of China agriculturally, but is at the same time one of the most densely populated sections of the empire.

The Methodist Church opened work on this district as early as 1873. Considerably more than one half of the work on the district is entirely self-supporting, while several circuits contribute annually more than is required for support of the local charge. The Lungtien Circuit supports not only its own preachers but contributes enough to support regularly appointed preachers on several newly opened and weak stations. The population is more than one half million, speaking the Foochow dialect.

Lungtien

Lungtien is situated about sixty-five miles south of Foochow, and is a township city of low official rank. It is in the geographical center of a vastly populated region, and has become one of the leading mission stations of our work in south China.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry R. Caldwell and Mrs. Caldwell. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Allen, Carrie Bartlett, and Li Bi Cu, M.D.

Institutions: Carolyn Johnson Memorial Institute. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School, Lungtien Hospital.

No report of these districts has been received.

KUDE DISTRICT

Kude District lies in the three civil counties, Auguang, Kutien, and Mintsing. The country though mountainous has been terraced and irrigated, and is one of the few sections of the Fukien Province that have rice for export. The population of Ku De District is probably 50,000. Large numbers of the people have emigrated to the Chinese colonies in Borneo and the Straits Settlements.

The district has had a separate existence since 1899. It was formerly connected with Kutien District. No other mission boards have work in the district.

KUTIEN DISTRICT

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) District includes the city of Kutien, ninety miles northwest of Foochow, and numerous large towns and villages surrounding it. The population of the district is approximately 125,000. The Foochow dialect is spoken. The inhabitants follow agricultural and literary pursuits almost entirely. It comprises one of the vast tea districts of Fukien Province.

Kutien

Kutien (formerly Kucheng) (population, 15,200) is the capital of the civil district of the same name. It is beautifully situated in a mountain valley 1,200 feet above sea level and at the juncture of two large streams, the waters of which empty into the Min River about thirty miles south of the city and about sixty miles up the river from Foochow. Kutien is one of the cleanest of Chinese cities. Its wall is said to have been built at about the time of the discovery of America.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. The Methodists endured severe persecution here during the so-called Shan-sin-fan (fairly powder) excitement in 1871. Their chapel was looted, but no lives were lost. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, and the Mission to Lepers in India and the East (all of the Church of England).

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas H. Coole, M.D., and Mrs. Coole, Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D., and Mrs. Williams, Rev. James H. Worley (on furlough) and Mrs. Worley (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Frazer, Lura M. Hefty, and Mary Peters.

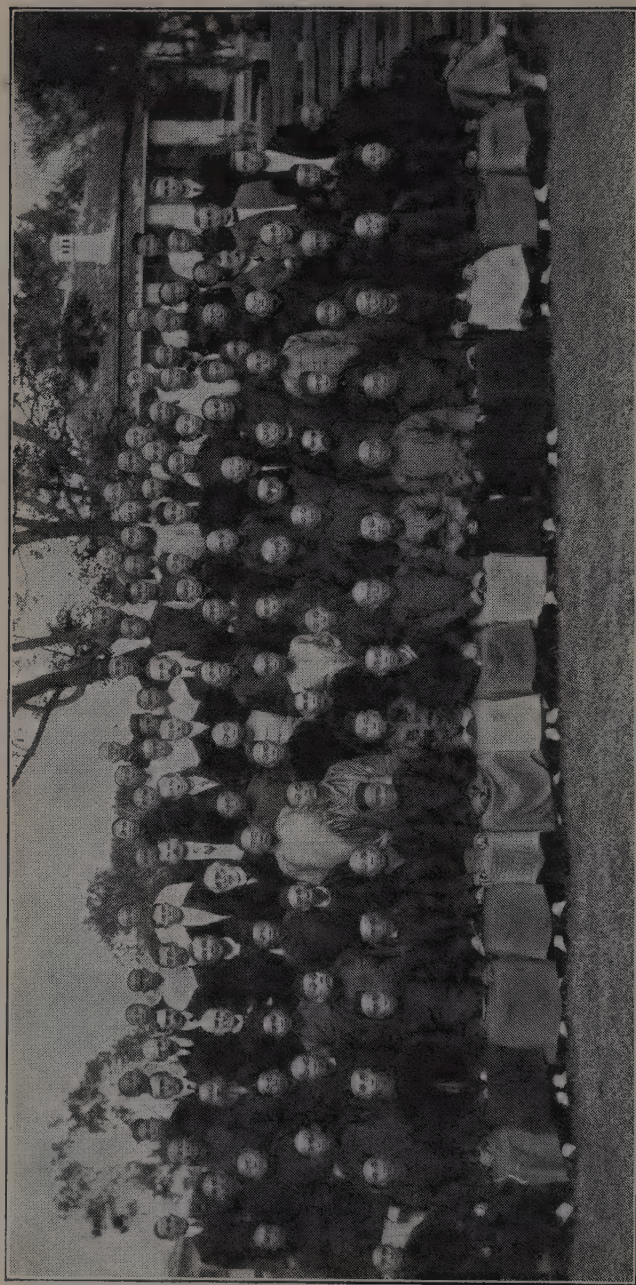
Institutions: Schell-Cooper Academy, Wiley Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

The Rev. Walter W. Williams, M.D., missionary in charge of the Kude and Kutien Districts, reports as follows:

Kutien District

Kutien District has fifteen regularly appointed preachers and several particularly helpful day school teachers. Two of our preachers are also teachers of day schools. The pressing demands of the work seem almost to compel us to plan for one more preacher for next year, to occupy the most urgent of the new fields that invite us. Carefully prepared reports indicate a gain of 76 members, that is, fourteen per cent. There is a fine spirit of enterprise among the preachers. Several of them have spent weeks going on evangelizing tours, and the villages in the neighborhood of other appointments show readily that the preachers have traveled much on the hunt for souls. Wherever I find proofs of a hard working, zealous pastor, there I find people coming into the church.

A gain of \$60 is reported as the result of the very commendable efforts of the people toward self-support. The people on the district are actually giving \$911 toward the support of their pastorate, while all outside help, including the interest on the mission loan, amounts to just about the same; or, counting the interest on the loan with the people's gifts, the district is just about two thirds self-supporting. This is a gain of 100 per cent in five years. With progress at the rate of the past year the district may hope to become actually and fully self-supporting in about ten years. The credit for this progress is fairly due chiefly to my predecessor, the Rev. J. H. Worley, and District Superintendent Thiang and their coworkers.



MEMBERS OF THE FUHKIEN PROVINCE ASSEMBLY AND THE FOOCHOW CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
FOOCHOW, NOVEMBER, 1909

The first meeting of the Provincial Assembly of the Fuhkien Province contained several Christians among its delegates. They appear among the fifty delegates pictured above, who accepted an invitation to visit the session of the Foochow Conference.

Sekbaikdu congregation has subscribed money, bought land, and seems about ready to start a church building enterprise. A movement here in the direction of institutional church work has interested sixty or seventy new men in Christian things. The movement promises well and is an interesting study in methods.

Kude District

Kude District is a very workable district, and the churches are well sprinkled through its mountain villages. There is a younger corps of teachers for the day schools than we have in Kutien District. A number of these have had training in the normal school. The courage and hopefulness of the district superintendent and preachers in the face of pronounced discouragements is admirable. Dozens of families have been won to Christianity, only to remove to Borneo or Malaysia in a few years. One whole congregation of good size, with the exception of a single family, has moved to Borneo. The gospel seems to endue men with courage and ambition to dare the seas, and to break away from the traditions and environment of home. It is doubtless well for the colonies, but hard for the church at home. Just this year we are losing a good part of one of our strongest churches. This movement will eventually exhaust itself, and the demand for labor become so great as to make it economically profitable to stay at home. Then we may hope to win and hold the land for Christianity. In the meantime, our losses of members must be computed. This, with the cleaning up of some records, accounts for the small gain of 34 on Kude district. Collections, have increased \$55, for the three purposes of pastoral support, home missions, and district superintendent. Several congregations are making preparation to build new chapels as soon as the mission is able to give them the needed help.

A notable feature of the development of the ideas of self-government in the Kutien region is seen in the instinctive turning of the members of the Reform Society (Sia Huoi) to our Christian men for advice and leadership. The Reform Society brings together the progressive spirits of the various communities, and is training such in the ideals of patriotism and the spirit of coöperative self-government. It seems a providential coincidence that the men prepared for leadership in such a movement are so often those trained in the Christian Church.

Wiley Memorial Hospital

Dr. Thomas H. Coole, physician in charge, reports as follows:

The past year has been one of steady progress in the building up of the work of the hospital. After having been closed for three years the in-patient department has been open throughout the year. Three hundred and seventeen patients have been received of whom seventeen took the opium cure.

The Chaplain, Mr. Iek, and the Bible woman, Mrs. Ling, have been assiduous in their labors and have found the in-patient department a more fruitful soil than the more transient out-patient work. We know of some fruit of their labor and believe that in the mountain villages the good news will be repeated by the returned patients.

Dr. Ding, who started in the hospital service twenty-one years ago as a student, still continues with us in efficient labor as first assistant. Uong Huong Ding, who was graduated as a doctor last year, continues in service with us, and Dr. Ding Gek Hiong, a former graduate, has returned to take charge of the woman's department. It is a pleasure to record their willing and efficient help. Mrs. Coole's mother, Mrs. Shepard, our unpaid assistant, has been active throughout the year with sewing machine for the hospital, and her care of the home frees both Mrs. Coole and myself from many duties that would absorb our time in the home.

The medical school has six young men and three young widows as students. These, besides their medical studies, take English and music under Mrs. Coole. The work of the school entails added labor, but it is an attempt to provide our church medical service with a share of its much needed medical workers.

Part of the land purchased a year ago has been inclosed by a wall and the remaining land we hope to inclose as our means permit. The Henrietta Schmidt Surgical and Dispensary Building and the Jane Churchill Thompson Chapel now in course of erection are approaching completion. These buildings will add greatly to the efficiency of the hospital. Needless to say, the oversight of the building operations has called for a great deal of time and care.

During the year 10,615 treatments have been given in the dispensary.

Scheff-Cooper Academy

Mrs. Thomas H. Coole, superintendent, reports as follows:

The crowded condition of last year has been repeated, and we have had to do away with our reception room (a room dear to the Chinese heart) to make room for more pupils. The enrollment for the year has been 86. During the first term the attendance was extra full, but during the second term it was much interrupted by sickness.

We have had only one death at the school, but two other pupils have died at their own homes. The hospital doctors watched all night with the little fellow in the school but could not conquer the severe fever which came suddenly, and at daybreak he passed away. The next morning a short service was conducted over the remains, and the body was laid at rest in the little Methodist burial place outside the city. We are grateful to be so near to a hospital which takes the responsibility of the sick ones so willingly.

We have had five regular teachers at work during the year, besides our personal teacher, who has kindly helped whenever asked to do so. It is upon the monitor, Ling Gieng Mi, and these teachers that the strain of the work has been, and to them has been due the amount of success gained.

Of last year's graduates, four are studying medicine in Wiley General Hospital, three are in the theological school at Foochow, one in the Anglo-Chinese College, and three others, too young to enter the theological school last year, have stayed with us, taking more work, and will with the ten of this year's class be candidates for the theological school next year.

Our students this year are from various stations in life. Eleven are sons of preachers, six are children of Bible women or teachers, four are sons of mechanics, thirteen are children of business men, ten are sons of literary men, and thirty-four are the sons of farmers. There are in the school twenty-three whose fathers are dead and who must look to others of the family to help them.

During the year we enjoyed a visit from Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, superintendent of education for Methodist Episcopal schools of all China. He gave us the following letter for publication:

"After spending several days at Kutien, and after carefully studying the conditions of our academy, I am convinced of the necessity for enlarged accommodations. The location is superb; one of the finest in China. The facilities of the school are overtaxed, and unless speedy relief is given by a new building we incur the risk of defeating the work we are trying to accomplish. We earnestly hope that a way will be found to equip this school adequately at once.

FRANK D. GAMEWELL."

Any work to be a success must improve upon itself, and how to do this with our limited means and room, has been a problem. So we have planned thus, to cut off the lower year's work next year, making all new students enter what has been our second year's work. By thus doing we can add one year of higher work at the other end of the course.

Mr. Arthur W. Billing, who also visited us this spring while inspecting the day schools, thinks that the day schools will be able to furnish us plenty of new students answering these requirements.

Of this year's enrollment the church record would be, 48 baptized but not yet full members of the church, 10 not yet baptized, 15 full members, as well as 13 more members who have also been licensed as exhorters.

A pleasant outdoor entertainment of songs, drills, etc., was given by the boys' and girls' schools during the year, and to help the boys spend a pleasant Sunday evening we have been having a "Search the Scripture Club." During the week the students would search for passages on certain subjects, as, for example, Bible animals, Bible birds, Bible plants, etc., and on Sunday evening the lists would be brought in and examined and then a little time would be spent in singing. Mrs. Walter W. Williams with her violin has added to the interest.

MINTSING DISTRICT

Mintsing District lies about sixty miles west and a little north of Foochow, on two sides of the beautiful Min River. On either side the great mountains lift their heads among the clouds. These mountains are for the most part barren, though sometimes heavily wooded, and in their fastnesses may be found ant-eaters, porcupine, deer, wild hogs, tigers, etc. The entire region is about fifty miles long by forty miles wide, about the size of three or four ordinary counties in the Middle States. It is estimated that 200,000 people, or one hundred to the square mile, find their living within its borders. Iron is very abundant and already is being mined in considerable quantities. Other metals exist but are not yet productive. Rice is the staple product, of which they reap two crops per year. Winter wheat is raised in small amounts. Sweet potatoes are raised in great abundance on the mountain sides. Tobacco and flax may be seen frequently.

The honor of having opened up this region to the gospel belongs to Dr. Nathan Sites, who in his report to the Foochow Conference of 1891 says: "Seed-sowing began in Mingchiang twenty-seven years ago (1864), when I had the privilege of making the first missionary visit through all this region." 1891 seems to be the date when real aggressive measures were begun. At that time it was recognized as a part of the Foochow District, but in November, 1893, Bishop Foster established it as a presiding elder's district with Dr. Sites as presiding elder.

Mintsingsien

Mintsingsien (formerly Mingchiang) is situated on the Min River, about thirty miles up the river from Foochow.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. No other Mission Board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. James B. Eyestone and Mrs. Eyestone, Rev. Bernard H. Paddock and Mrs. Paddock. W. F. M. S.: Misses Edna Jones, and Mary E. Carleton, M.D. (on furlough).

Institutions: Boarding School for Boys, Nathan Sites Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Training School.

No report of this district has been received.

YENPING PREFECTURE

The Yenping and Yuki Districts are in the Yenping prefecture, which includes as much territory as all the rest of the Foochow Conference put together, and has a population of about 2,500,000. It has six walled cities, of which Yenpingfu is the largest. The country is mountainous, and most of the roads are through mountain passes and are difficult to travel. The people speak a mixture of Mandarin and the Foochow

dialect. The Hinghwa and Amoy dialects are also spoken in some of the larger villages. Many aborigines live in the mountains near Yenpingfu.

Methodist Mission work was begun by the Rev. Nathan Sites, who made his first trip to Yenping from Foochow in 1869. He is said to have been the first white man who traveled into this prefecture to preach the gospel. The Foochow Conference has divided this prefecture into two districts: the Yenping and Yuki districts.

Yenping District

Yenpingfu, the place where the missionaries reside, is situated on the Min River, about 130 miles northwest of Foochow, in a beautiful mountainous country. It is the westernmost station in the Foochow Conference, and nearest to our Central China Conference. This district is divided into five counties, each having a walled city as a county seat. In three of these counties the Mandarin dialect prevails; in the other two an utterly different dialect is spoken. Cedar trees, bamboo, tea and limestone are very plentiful. In some parts coal is also plentiful.

There has been preaching here since 1869. No missionary was resident in Yenpingfu until 1901, when Misses Mabel Hartford and Alice Linam, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, arrived. The next year the Rev. William A. Main and family settled in Yenpingfu, and in 1904 Dr. J. E. Skinner and family came. The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Board at work in the Yenping district, except in a few places along the Min River where the American Board Mission have work.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Bankhardt and Mrs. Bankhardt; Jesse E. Gossard, M.D., and Mrs. Gossard, James E. Skinner, M.D., and Mrs. Skinner, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mabel Hartford and Alice Linam.

Institutions: Nathan Sites Memorial Academy, Alden Speare Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Women's Training School.

Yuki District

Yuki (formerly Iuka) District includes a rich region in the southern part of the Yenping prefecture, with a population of about 1,000,000 people. Cedar trees, bamboo, and limestone are very plentiful. The country is rich in minerals, and clandestine mining has been practiced from time immemorial. Tigers, leopards, deer, and wild birds are plentiful. This country was the home of the commentator Chu-hi, whose descendants still live here. Most of the people live in villages hundreds of which are found within the bounds of this district. Foochow is the prevailing dialect; though as one draws near to Yungan and Yungchun, the Foochow dialect is seldom heard.

The Rev. Frederick Bankhardt, missionary in charge, reports as follows concerning the Yenping and Yuki Districts:

The past year has been in many respects an encouraging one. In many parts of these two large districts there seems to be a deepening of the spiritual life among the members and much more willingness to listen to the gospel on the part of the heathen. Many more outsiders attend the religious meetings than in previous years.

We are happy to be able to report that at the last Conference session another doctor, Dr. Jesse E. Gossard, was appointed to Yenping to help Dr. James E. Skinner, who thus was left free to travel the two districts to hold clinics. Much of the interest manifested in the churches throughout the field is undoubtedly the result of the clinic work. Together we traveled hundreds of miles, holding clinics and Bible-readings. The doctor saw over 700 cases. Many of the people that came to these clinics seldom come in touch with the church. Some of them had never heard the gospel. They now found that the

church was not only preaching a new religion, but was also helping the suffering.

It is not my endeavor to tell of the many cripples, blind, etc., that came to the clinics. At times the good doctor was busy from early morning until night. Many of the cases were due to carelessness and neglect. A number of little children with sore eyes were brought to the clinics. Some of them were already blind; others were beyond help. Had they been brought to the doctor a month or two earlier, they would have been saved that terrible fate—blindness for life. Often our hearts were sad seeing that children were doomed to such a fate through the ignorance and neglect of their parents. At one station a little girl was brought to the doctor by her father. The child had some spinal trouble. The doctor told the father that if he would take the child to the hospital at Yenping, she could be helped and possibly cured entirely. But the father thought a trip of three to four days was too far to carry the little girl. Had it been a boy he would probably have been willing to carry him very much farther. "But what does a girl amount to?" How heavy it made our hearts when we saw the father carry the little girl away without having decided to take her to the hospital. We knew it meant that she would be a cripple for life.

We also realized that many were suffering from diseases which were the direct result of a sinful life. Almost all who came to the clinics also had a sickness they seemed not to know—sin in the heart. We told them of the Great Physician, who alone could cleanse them from sin. We hope and pray that many were brought to Christ.

Another helpful feature during the past year, was a three weeks visit of the Rev. Ding Hieng Ngiu, the native Conference evangelist. Many were touched by the Spirit of God in his meetings and were moved to confession of their sins. At one place a native doctor was deeply moved. He came to the altar asking us to pray for him. Later he said: "When a young man I felt the call to the ministry. I studied in the theological school for a while, but, feeling I could earn more money as a doctor, I left school and gave up the ministry. For years I have been making money, but all this time I have not been at peace in my heart." He realized, but, alas! too late, that he had been disobedient to the heavenly vision.

During the meetings held at Yüki City a Christian, who had been a church member for twenty years said: "All these years I have not kept the Sabbath as I ought to have done. If in any way I could earn an extra dime or two on the Sabbath, I would do it." He was now enlightened by the Holy Spirit and resolved hereafter to keep the Sabbath. To show that he was in earnest he gave \$50 (Mexican) toward a church bell, stating: "I want the whole city to know when the Christians' Sabbath has come. The ringing of the bell will also remind me that it is Sunday."

On the Yenping and Yüki Districts there are very few church build-

ings. At most of the stations the Christians meet in Chinese houses. We are glad to be able to report that it was made possible through kind friends at home and on the field to build a few churches during the past year.

The church building on the Shunchang Circuit has been enlarged. At Ado a nice church is being built. A Sunday school class in Syracuse, N. Y., has given the money to put up the much-needed church on the fifteenth Township. At the fiftieth Township the Christians subscribed \$600 (Mexican) for a church. Between seventy-five and one hundred people gather for worship in two rooms of a native building. I was asked to help build the church, but, having other debts on my hands I could not help them. However, I promised to write to friends at home for help. To my surprise, the members began building with what money they had subscribed, hoping that before that was used up help would arrive from America. These zealous people have already put \$700 (Mexican) into the building. So far one good friend has sent us \$125 (gold), but we still need about \$200 (gold) to finish the church. I feel almost compelled to borrow the money necessary to finish the church, with the hope that some friend will send it before long.

There are many more places where we ought to build churches. In our budget for the next five years we have asked for two churches a year for the Yenping District and two yearly for the Yüki District. The members give about the same amount toward the church as we get for them from friends at home. A gift of \$400 will help such a congregation put up a church. If the giver so wishes he can name the church.

A good lady in England sent us 50 pounds sterling to put up a little chapel at the leper village. This village lies about one mile from Yenping City. During the past few years the work has been growing, and now we have over 20 members and probationers. We have been holding services with those lepers in a room about 15 x 20 feet under unpleasantly crowded conditions. Through the "Mission to the Lepers" society in England the above gift was sent to us. This is a great blessing for these unfortunate people.

Nathan Sites Memorial Academy

When Bishop Lewis visited Yenping in the fall of 1909 he soon saw that our academy was in sore need of a missionary to act as principal. During the last two years the writer has had to take charge of the school in addition to the work of two large districts. Bishop Lewis said that he would try to find a man for our school while in the States.

During the past year 54 students registered in the school. In some respects this has been the best year the school has ever had. The general average of the students' grades has been higher than in any previous year. They worked harder at their books. For much of this credit is due to the native teachers, and also to the new plan

adopted. During the past years a native teacher was appointed as monitor of the school. But this caused more or less friction among the native teachers. As this monitor entered the ranks of the ministry, we tried a new scheme for the year, namely, dividing the work of the monitor among the different teachers. The plan so far has been quite a success. There has been more harmony among the teachers than in any previous year.

During the latter part of April Ding Hieng Ngieu, the native Conference evangelist, held ten days' meetings in Yenping. Every night the students of the different schools here listened to a spiritual sermon. None of the boys seemed to be touched by the Spirit until we invited Mr. Ding to lead our chapel exercises every morning. It was here that he could talk to the boys directly, and God blessed his message. Soon some of the leading students gave way to the Spirit and began telling about their sins. One of the students in whom we had the utmost confidence made a strange confession. The principal of the school had been sending him and some other students out on Sunday afternoon to do some street preaching and to distribute tracts. To our great surprise, he stated that often instead of preaching he would stop to enter a street theater. He was now thoroughly converted. Other boys who had heretofore been secretly smoking tobacco now openly confessed and promised never to do it again. We realized that most of the boys were brought into closer touch with Christ.

One new student, whose parents and near relatives were not Christians, had been writing home quite frequently telling his father and grandfather how well he enjoyed being in a Christian school. He told them about the doctrine, stating that it is "so good and helpful." During the vacation this boy's father and grandfather were deeply moved by the Holy Spirit. Thus we are winning for Christ not only these boys, but also their parents. A few of the boys spent the vacation preaching the gospel of Christ. Almost all of them returned home for the summer with the determination to testify for Christ in their neighborhood.

During the past year Mrs. Bankhardt has been teaching Old Testament History. Drs. Skinner and Gossard have also helped, the former teaching biology, the latter physiology.

Two years ago a little boy with a crushed arm was brought into the hospital. Drs. Baldwin and Gossard found it necessary to amputate the arm. The boy and his parents were raw heathen, knowing nothing about Christianity. The father saw in the work and workers at the hospital what Christianity is doing for China. This moved him to let the boy enter our school. Since then both father and boy have been influenced by Christian doctrine. The majority of our boys come from Christian homes, but we also get boys like the one here mentioned who know little or nothing about Christ. With the help of the Spirit of God we seek to win these students to Christianity.

Last fall a young man who had been studying in a Christian college

Statistics of Foochow

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Native Workers, W. F. M. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Sch. & Sem.
	Men	Women													
Foochow District															
Tiengangdong.....	7	7	13	..	8	6	..	..	520	290	810	..	26	24	2
Cingsingdong.....	1	1	..	2	1	2	..	..	70	41	111	..	13	3	..
Hokingdong.....	..	1	..	1	2	3	..	..	90	21	111	..	9	4	..
Lusufeng.....	1	1	..	..	87	42	129	..	10	4	..
Ngieseu.....	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	49	30	79	..	6	7	..
Iekiong.....	2	..	..	48	1	49	..	..	..	..
Gangcia.....	1	..	..	26	27	53	..	7	3	..
Sheuliang.....	1	2	..	2	2	3	..	..	77	37	114	..	8	8	..
Nguongdie.....	1	1	1	..	..	58	20	78	..	..	2	..
Ngukang.....	2	3	..	..	46	7	53	..	2	2	..
Bodenghaeng.....	3	..	..	..	..	70	30	100	..	5	7	..
Daingie.....	2	1	2	..	..	61	32	93	..	26	1	..
Guangnguogdie.....	62	70	132	..	20	30	..
Aucheng.....	1	1	..	..	..	42	11	53	..	5	1	..
Futsing District															
Futsing.....	2	3	4	5	6	280	117	397	..	30	17	..
Haikau.....	3	1	3	..	135	65	200	..	7	5	..
Giehaeng.....	1	..	3	..	1	133	206	339	..	12	14	..
Sading.....	1	..	2	1	1	88	136	224	..	13	..	..
Gonging, East.....	1	1	1	1	2	176	190	366	..	16	16	..
Gonging, West.....	1	1	1	..	121	258	379	..	6	..	..
Gonging, South.....	1	1	1	1	1	87	235	322	..	9	..	..
Gonging, North.....	1	2	1	2	86	95	181	..	8	6	..
Suki.....	2	1	1	3	95	49	144	..	2	10	..
Dengdiong.....	1	..	1	1	2	60	55	115	..	19	11	..
Huangdio.....	1	..	2	1	2	63	230	293	..	25	6	..
Guangkau.....	2	1	1	..	23	48	71	..	3	..	..
Baekbuomuoi.....	2	..	2	1	2	67	129	196	..	3	3	..
Changtau.....	2	1	..	1	..	40	80	120	..	11	7	..
Siuggio.....	1	5	1	55	155	210	..	7	6	..
Liougchio.....	1	1	..	12	90	102	..	4	6	..
Guleng.....	1	1	..	30	77	107	..	12	4	..
Haitan District															
Ngieseu.....	1	..	1	3	..	150	231	381	*	17	13	..
Dengngokseng.....	38	36	74	..	4	2	..
Dualeng.....	5	35	40	..	6	..	..
Sangle.....	2	..	1	2	..	91	188	279	..	9	..	..
Daiho.....	2	..	1	2	..	80	159	239	..	24	24	..
Duaibang.....	1	..	..	..	74	62	136	..	4	6	..
Tangtau.....	2	..	2	..	1	..	124	160	284	..	8	13	..
Bangtanggiang.....	5	1	..	3	1	..	100	158	258	..	..	3	..
Gengtauleu.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	30	48	78	..	8	10	..
Dengchiong.....	31	88	119	..	..	3	..
Bohseugok.....	1	1	..	1	..	..	40	150	190	..	21	5	..
Asangsa.....	1	1	..	..	43	44	87	..	5	6	..
Kude District															
Kude.....	4	2	..	1	..	58	40	98	65	11	8	..
Goiong.....	2	..	1	1	..	38	30	68	35	3	4	..
Duaigiang.....	2	..	2	1	..	23	29	52	30	10	6	..
Ciuchiodie.....	1	1	..	..	..	42	14	56	21	4	18	..
Liangtau.....	10	4	3	1	86	15	101	12	86	15	101	12	2	3	..
Lungdeikiong and Dingsang.....	8	..	3	..	81	56	137	30	81	56	137	30	5	2	..
Iongbieng.....	1	1	..	..	30	8	38	10	30	8	38	10	6	9	..
Buangliang.....	1	..	..	..	34	14	48	30	2	9	..
Auliang.....	1	..	..	..	27	22	49	20	..	..	..
Duaide.....	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	26	14	40	50	5	5	..
Sengiong.....	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	51	25	76	20	7	5	..
Huangkang.....	5	2	3	..	..	..	100	37	137	48	8	9	..
Kutien District															
Boka.....	2	..	1	2	..	23	14	37	15	3	1	..
Ekbo.....	1	1	3	17	3	5	17	..	155	50	205	45	26	18	..
Ngobo.....	1	1	..	..	2	3	6	..	62	55	117	30	5	..	1
Sekbaikdu.....	3	1	2	3	..	69	40	109	24	..	4	..
Sekcheckdu.....	4	4	..	..	66	10	76	24	8	8	..
Loihung.....	3	1	..	..	68	23	91	26	7	5	..
Dioa.....	1	..	1	..	..	26	15	41	8	3	5	..
Donghuang.....	1	2	3	..	32	14	46	20	4	..	..
Chongtau.....	1	3	..	..	35	26	61	30	20	1	..
Luanglung.....	1	2	..	..	24	10	34	20	13	5	..

Conference, 1910

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Teachers in same!	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Pl. of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Miss. Society	Collected for the Bd. of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
7	147	8	195	2	660	1	9,000		1	600	147,200	35,500	70		988	41	142	1,241
		8	84	2	140	1	3,000		1	1,500			20		120	6	35	181
		5	133	2	60	2	4,000		2	1,500			4		199		10	213
		5	115	2	120	1	800						3		59		2	64
		8	207	4	200	1	520						7		82		15	104
		1	16	1	15								1		3			4
		5	102	2	40								1		32			33
		6	223	2	150								7		113		5	125
		3	48	3	60	1	1,000						1		38		7	46
		2	46	2	50	1	1,000						2		50	30		82
		7	174	1	30	1	630						1		75			76
		4	187	4	100								4		72	50	5	131
		7	126	2	90								1		63	500	2	566
		4	76	4	70								2		25			27
		2	36	4	390	5	17,955						3	12	275	26	90	749
		2	36	2	120	1	500						2	5	129	40	40	259
		1	19	2	60	1	410						1		102		40	150
		1	21				1,600			†100			1		51		40	136
		1	17			3	2,600						3	4	96		40	195
		2	17	3	30	4	1,300						1		63		50	127
		2	36	2	40	2	310						1		57	450	40	576
		2	41	3	52	2	111						1	1	57		40	105
		2	18	1	25	1	6,000		1	†1,000			3		102		40	188
		2	37	1	20	1	122						2	2	132	500	40	731
		2	47	1	87	1	1,000						1		56	20	40	160
		1	30	1	20			1					1		36		20	104
		2	39	1	16			1					1		68	50	20	164
		1	17	2	50			1					1		41		40	90
		1	18	1	30	2	2,500	1					1		55		40	262
		1	20	1	39	1	1,800						1		18		20	465
				1	50			1							16		10	50
		3	62	2	95	3	1,500		2	500			3	4	173		30	232
				1	30		700		1	80			1		18		4	27
															11		2	16
		2	41	2	84	1	2,000		1	1,000			2	5	64		10	90
		2	44	2	70	2	1,200		2	1,000			2	2	74	320	8	418
				1	35	1	1,150			600			2		46	35	4	93
		2	39	1	250	1	7,000		1	1,000		7,000	6	50	335	100	50	559
		3	64	1	90	3	1,700		1	700			2	6	71	10	15	116
				1	20	1	700		1	300			1		49	500	20	584
				1	25	1	700		1	400			2		24		8	382
		1	21	2	47								1		49		20	81
		1	23					1					2	1	47		10	67
		1	17	2	28	1	200		†	\$			3	46	16			65
		1	19	1	30	1	400						1	17	12			30
		1	16	1	60	1	430						1	19	10			30
		1	15	1	71	1	600						1	22	16			39
		1	20	5	100	3	625						1	43	24			68
		2	18	3	36	3	650						2	18	20			40
		1	36	1	36								1	8	10			19
		1	15	1	22								1	8	5			14
				1	30								1	11	3			15
		1	17	1	35								1	12	6			19
		1	16	3	60		60						1	20	17			38
		2	32	4	125	1	200						2	33	35			70
		1	19	1	40	1		2					1	26	37			64
		1	18	2	220	1	2,000	1	1	200		7,000	5	121	168	20		314
5	86	1	17	1	130	1	1,500		1	500	17,500	7,000	5	88	80			173
		2	40	2	91	1	100	1					1	31	54	10		96
		3	61	2	100	1	950			250			1	16	55			72
		1	15	2	100	1	200			50			1	31	42			74
		2	40	1	23	1	100			50			1	26	44			71
		2	40	2	40	1	150						1	32	18			51
		3	61	1	35	1	100						1	23	22			51
		1	15	2	50								1	23	24			48

Statistics of Foochow

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Native Workers, W. F. M. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Sch., & Sem.
	Men	Women													
Mintsing District															
Mintsingshien.....				1					50	15	65		2	2	
Second Township.....				1					90	75	165		15	1	
Cieha.....				1					44	39	83		4		
Third and Fourth Township.....									48	10	58				
Sixth Township.....	1	1	1	1	2				92	160	252		11	2	1
Eighth and Tenth Township.....				1					28	39	67		5	3	
Seventh and Ninth Township.....									16	6	22				
Eleventh Township.....				2					56	52	108		1	3	
Twelfth Township.....					1				39	43	82		14		
Fourteenth Township.....									74	65	139		27	6	
Fifteenth Township.....				1	1				59	18	77		5	4	
Sixteenth Township.....				1					92	65	157		5	7	
Upper Seventeenth Township.....									10	21	31		5		
Lower Seventeenth Township.....				1	1				75	27	102		12	5	
Ciongiong.....				1		1			50	9	59		4	5	
Sionggah.....									11	21	32		4	2	
Siongiong.....									2	15	17		2		
Aiong.....									9	9	18		4		
Sionginka.....						1			10	29	39		7		
Duoimekdiong.....						1			3	14	17		3		
Ngucheng District															
Ngucheng.....	1	1	2	8	6	1	2	32	496	611	1,107	*	43	19	1
Genggiang.....				1		1	4	12	286	345	631		35	36	
Singdong.....				2	1		2	10	243	273	516		25	12	
Siekgeng.....				2	1		4	7	155	185	340		15	12	
Haiien.....				2	1	1	3	10	151	300	451		27	13	
Hau.....				3				6	78	154	232		4	6	
Sangsang.....				2	1		1	1	60	38	98		7	4	
Dengiang.....				4	1		2	2	107	142	249		8	4	
Huabacksa.....				2			2	5	140	140	280		9	10	
Liangtau.....							1	1	27	65	92		4	1	
Dengbiah.....						1		1	43	70	113		11	10	
Yenping District															
Yenping Circuit.....	3	3	2	4	2	1	1		208	8	216		16	3	1
Hulusang Circuit.....				1	1				26		26			2	
Sakuang Circuit.....					1				46	56	102			2	
Uongdai Circuit.....				3		1	1		35	13	48		2		
Iongkau Circuit.....				2		1	1		50	40	90		3	7	
Shunchang Circuit.....				2		1	1		45	16	61		6	8	
Siakang Circuit.....				1		1			50	25	75		3	2	
Gotang Circuit.....						1	1		8	28	36		2	2	
Ciongloh Circuit.....				1	1		2		20	35	55		5	1	
Shahsien Circuit.....				2	1		1		22	72	94		5	1	
Daigang Circuit.....				2	1		2		50	21	71		13	5	
Daihuang Circuit.....						1	1		10	5	15		1	1	
Ado Circuit.....				2		1	1		14	43	57		3	6	
Yuki District															
Tsangsia.....					1	1	1		124	36	160	25	5	3	
Hunguiong.....						1			24	10	34	10	4	1	
Yuki.....					2	1	2		43	48	91	32	6		
Fourteenth Township.....						1			30	10	40	13	3	3	
Fifteenth Township.....						1			24	15	39	16	1	2	
Seventeenth Township.....					1		1		72	36	108	25	2	4	
Eighteenth Township.....						1			19	15	34	5	2	1	
Twentieth Township.....					1				37	33	70	36	17	6	
Twenty-Second Township.....						1			12	10	22	7		1	
Fiftieth Township.....						1			75	72	147	42	14	28	
Fourth Township.....						1	1		7	11	18	6	6		
Gaektau.....						1	1		13	10	23	10	4	1	
Duaisieung.....															
Total.....	18	18	23	152	80	122	122	116	8,527	8,425	16,952	840	1,024	678	1
Last year.....	19	16	21	70	78	347	92	150	8,056	7,661	15,717	4,951	979	1,950	1

* So-called "Learners" not reported in this district.

† Others connected with church building.

NOTE.—Foochow has 1 college, with 20 teachers and 374 students; 1 theological school, with 4 teachers and 46

Conference—Continued

No. of Teach's in same	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Pl. of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Miss. Society	Collected for the Bd. of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	33	1	28	1	30	2	250						1	30				40
1	62	1	40	1	400	1	400						1	85				88
1	22	1	22	1	38								1	24				25
4	20	2	20	2	170	1	1,500		2	1,000		17,000	5	431				451
1	24	1	24	1	40	2	200						1	50				55
1	21	1	21	1	24	1	95						1	38				39
2	13	2	13	2	40								1	36				36
2	40	3	40	3	30	2	400						1	38				44
1	21	1	21	1	50								1	68				71
2	36	2	36	2	52	1	894						1	55				59
1	12	1	12	1	22	1	500						1	52		44	5	102
2	41	2	40	2	40								1	25				25
1	40	2	37	1			800						1	40			4	43
1	21	2	20										1	36				37
1	14	1	20		20								1	7				7
1	20												1	7				8
1	21	1	30										1	14				15
1	22	1	12										1	4				4
1	22	1											1	7				7
9	136	2	64	1	300	8	8,600	1	2	1,100	17,000	15,000	21	60	704		160	1,074
2	80	2	111	7	5,400	7	5,400	1	3	1,400			9	60	335	800	84	1,308
2	40	2	50	5	4,950	5	4,950	1	3	800			6	12	191	250	100	574
4	81	3	78	5	4,950	5	4,950	3					3	12	159	1,000	60	1,276
3	63	1	100	5	2,800	2	2,000		2	800			4	12	156	443	60	686
1	21	1	70	1	280								2	1	91		18	117
2	43	6	120	4	1,160			4					2	4	67	6		84
2	41	2	100	3	970								1	3	70	20	10	178
1	23			1	570			1					1	1	23			108
1	100			2	600								1	3	52			28
4	54	1	150	1	5,180	1			2	10,000	11,000	20,000	8	5	180	20	126	339
1	20							1					1	2	20	8	11	42
1	15	1	50	1	350								1	2	50		21	74
1	20	1	50	1	500								1	2	28	102	16	149
1	16	1	88	1	900								3	4	90	37	29	163
1	15	1	40	1	200								1	2	55	580	37	675
1	20	1	32	1	900								2	2	74		27	105
2	50	1	40	1	260								1	2	32	110	14	159
1	20	1	22	1	1,600								1	2	41	16	10	70
2	35	2	40	1	500								3	4	20	50	42	119
1	20	1	25					1					1	2	50	50	18	121
1	25	1	56	1	1,200				1	700			1	1	12		20	34
1	15	2	45	1	1,470								1	4	80	20	32	140
1	30	1	30	1	350								1	2	65		3	71
2	30	1	48	1	1,400								1	2	65	9	26	103
1	30	1	650	1	1,000								1	2	40		10	53
1	15	1	16	1	170								1	1	64		6	72
1	60	1	170	1	700								1	3	56	50	19	129
1	32	1	310	1									1	1	31	23	7	63
1	20	1	62	1	1,400								1	2	40		7	50
1	15	1	20					1					1	2	29	5	8	45
1	1	1	62										1	2	90	100	21	214
1	1	1	13										1	1	10	20	19	51
1	1	1	20										1	1	15	5	3	25
29	475	204	4,359	187	7,959	142	137,932	27	36	27,430	192,700	108,500	314	996	9,271	8,630	2,150	23,220
97	952	308	5,701	194	7,570	126	113,139	16	57	90,320	166,300	102,300	310	4,106	7,655	23,347	1,880	37,298

† See Chapels.
§ In Chapels.

students. Kutien District has 4 foreign teachers.

in Shanghai came to Yenping to rest, his health being very poor. While at college he had studied military tactics. He now volunteered to teach our students drill. He formed a company, and after a few weeks of drill all the boys got uniforms. They make a neat appearance while at drill. This work is now carried on by one of our older students. The same young man who organized the military company also started an orchestra, using native instruments entirely.

Alden Speare Memorial Hospital

Doctors J. E. Skinner and J. E. Gossard, physicians in charge, report as follows:

During the past year the medical work at Yenping has grown slowly but steadily. Dr. Gossard has been able to give considerable time to the hospital in addition to his language studies, and this has enabled Dr. Skinner to do some itinerating in conjunction with Brother Bankhardt.

Clinics were held in 23 cities and towns, and we were given a warm welcome everywhere.

The receipts for the year have been larger than ever before. The officials gave \$110, the Catholic priests sent \$25. Hospital receipts amounted to \$160.

Mrs. Alden Speare kindly sent \$100 (gold); Chicago friends, \$35; another from Seattle sent \$15. Even then we only had enough for three quarters. The fourth quarter is still to be provided for.

The following will give some idea of the work done:

Major operations, 14; minor operations, 110; in-patients, 358; patients seen in homes, 75; first visits to dispensary, 1,798; clinics held in outlying cities, 23; patients seen, 678; patients returning for treatment, 2,199; total visits, 4,750.

CHANGES OF SPELLING

Names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Futsing (Hokchiang), Haikow (Haikau), Kutien (Kucheng), Lusüfeng (Luloi), Mintsing (Mingchiang), Mintsinghsien (Minchiang City), Suki (Nguka), Shahsien (Sagaing), Shunchang (Sungchiong), Tsangsia (Cionghu-buang), Yüki (Iuka).

HINGHWA CONFERENCE

The Hinghwa Conference is in the Fukien Province, south of the Foochow Conference, and includes the Hinghwa prefecture and adjoining territory where the Hinghwa dialect is spoken, and the Yungchun (Ingchung) prefecture and adjoining territory where the Amoy dialect is spoken. It includes a large and thoroughly irrigated plain, which yields three crops a year. The central part is mountainous and embraces one of the best pottery sections of China, the soil being particularly suited to the manufacture of porcelain ware. Further inland there is a rich coal, iron, and limestone region having direct water connection with Foochow. This mineral wealth has not been developed.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced in the Hinghwa prefecture in 1864, and the Hinghwa Mission Conference was organized on November 26, 1896. In accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1904, it became the Hinghwa Annual Conference in November, 1904. Other Mission Boards at work in this region are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, and the English Presbyterian Mission.

HANKONG DISTRICT

Hankong (Antau) District includes the market towns Gangpau and Hankong and the surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain east of Hinghwa city. The population of the seaport town Hankong is estimated at about 100,000. Here is located the large Aaron Baker Memorial Church.

HINGHWA DISTRICT

Hinghwa District includes the prefecture city of Hinghwa and surrounding villages. It is situated on the coast plain. The people are extremely friendly to the missionaries, and for many years there has been no organized opposition. Houses three stories high have been erected without any complaints from the people.

Methodist missionaries from Foochow began preaching in this district in 1864.

Hinghwa

Hinghwa city (population, 60,000) is a prefecture city situated near the mouth of the Sienyu River on the coast plain. It is off the lines of travel and commerce. The city is one of the cleanest in China. The houses are well built and the city wall is in good repair. The city presents an interesting sight from over the wall, with its fantastic roofs showing through the beautiful foliage of the lichi trees with which the city is well provided.

The city was occupied as a residence by a Methodist foreign missionary for the first time in November, 1890. The Church Missionary Society is at work here, and its hospital is a great help to the Methodist Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. William N. Brewster and Mrs. Brewster (on furlough), Rev. F. Stanley Carson and Mrs. Carson, Rev. Ulric R. Jones (on furlough) and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Rev. Frederick H. Trimble (on furlough) and Mrs. Trimble (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Cora M. Brown, Edith L. Fonda, Elizabeth W. Varney, Pauline E. Westcott, and Minnie E. Wilson.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese High School, Biblical School, Normal School, Rebecca McCabe Orphanage, Industrial Mission Press. W. F. M. S.: Hamilton Boarding School for Girls, Juliet Turner Woman's Training School, Lillian Gamble Leper Rescue Home.

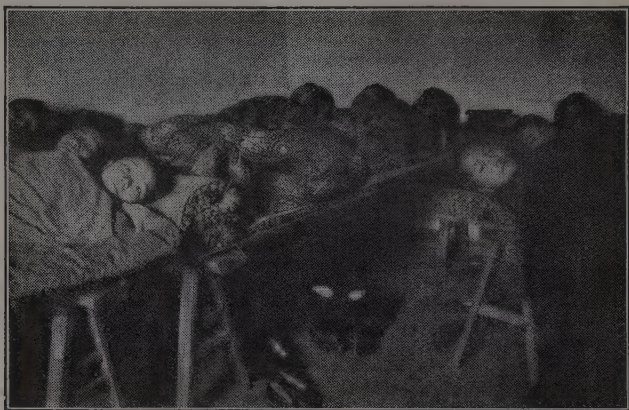
PINGHAI DISTRICT

Pinghai District includes the eastern end of the Pinghai peninsula and the adjacent islands. Lamyit Island is the place where our mission first

started in 1864. The first station on the mainland was near Pinghai, the local seaport. The people are extremely poor on account of the poverty of the soil and lack of water. But they are very accessible, and work among them brings large returns. Lamyit Island is notorious for its pirates, who infest the coast.

SIENYU DISTRICT

Sienyu District is located in the valley of the Sienyu River, about thirty miles from the coast. Some of the mission centers are in the foothills which border the coast plain. The district or department of Sienyu is



NINE BOYS SLEEP IN ONE ROOM IN THE SIENYU SCHOOL

very populous and extremely productive. The people are comparatively well off, and upon that account somewhat less accessible to the gospel than in other parts of the Conference; but there was a great awakening there in the spring of 1909.

Sienyu

Sienyu (Singiu) is situated at the head of the valley of the Sienyu River, about thirty miles from Hinghwa city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1870. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society and the Church of England Zenana Mission.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma I. Betow, M.D., Frances L. Draper, M.D. (on furlough), Martha Lebeus, Martha L. Nicolaisen (on furlough), and Paula Seidlmann.

Institutions: Sienyu Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Isabel Hart Boarding School for Girls, Frieda Knoechel Memorial Training School for Bible Women, Margaret Eliza Nast Memorial Hospital.

TATIEN DISTRICT

Tatien (Duacheng) District includes the cities of Tatien, Yungan, and surrounding villages. It covers parts of three counties, and contains representatives of thirteen. The district covers a large area but is sparsely settled. The roads are rough and hilly.

TEHWA DISTRICT

Tehwa (Dehhua) District includes the city of Tehwa and surrounding villages. The district is large, requiring a trip of about 327 miles to make a single round of the district. The country is mountainous, the altitudes

being from 600 to 1,850 feet. The population numbers about 46,000. The principal industry is the manufacture of pottery.

Tehwa

Tehwa (Dehhua) is located on the Shwangki River, in a mountain valley, about eighty miles west of Hinghwa city. It is in the heart of the pottery region.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. No other Mission Boards are working here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie A. Marriott, Gertrude Strawick, and Althea M. Todd.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Susie L. Mansfield Girls' Boarding School, Carrie R. Donnel's Women's School.

YUNGCHUN DISTRICT

Yungchun (Ingchung) District includes the department city of Yungchun and surrounding villages. It is about 250 miles around the district.

This district was set apart from the Tehwa District in 1907. The English Presbyterian Mission is at work in the district.

Yungchun

Yungchun (Ingchung) (population, 12,000) is a department city located fifty miles southwest of Hinghwa, upon the bank of a mountain river. The people are very idolatrous and keep a number of temples in a good state of repairs.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873.

Missionaries: Rev. Winfred B. Cole, Rev. Harry G. Dildine (on furlough) and Mrs. Dildine (on furlough), Rev. Joseph W. Hawley and Mrs. Hawley.

Institutions: Hardy Training School, Biblical School.

The Rev. F. Stanley Carson writes as follows concerning revival meetings held in the city of Hinghwa, in May:

Last year the revival was largely within the church, but this year as the same season approached the great burden for the salvation of the heathen world about them pressed in upon our people as never before. Meetings were again held, terminating in another large tabernacle meeting in May. These services were marked by the most intense desire and earnest prayer for heart purity and for the power of the Holy Spirit in winning others to Christ.

Coincident with this preparation of the church for service there has come a wonderful ripening of the harvest. People everywhere are glad to receive the gospel, and are asking that some one be sent to teach them the way of salvation. At quarterly meetings the crowds are often so large that the services have to be held out of doors. In one place while the communion service was being conducted in the church Mrs. Carson and I took some native helpers and held services in a large heathen temple near by. There, in the presence of the hideous images, for nearly two hours the people listened eagerly to the gospel story. In another place the communion service itself had to be held in an idol temple. In these village services as many as forty in a single day have publicly recorded their names as "inquirers."

Together with all this the Lord has brought nearly seventy men into our Bible school, where they are diligently preparing for the work

Statistics of Hinghwa

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mexican = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. S.	Native Workers, W. F. M. S.	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents
	Men	Women								
Hankong District										
Hankong Circuit.....	3	3	13	109	108	217	340
Guaau Circuit.....	2	1	5	63	33	96	231
Hongdangguang Circuit.....	1	2	55	18	73	100
Duadokau Circuit.....	2	..	4	33	8	41	116
Aung Circuit.....	3	1	5	51	17	68	192
Gangkau Circuit.....	1	1	9	55	13	68	116
Nanglo Circuit.....	1	1	4	38	21	59	70
Dengsing Circuit.....	1	1	4	62	30	92	101
Gonggiah Circuit.....	1	1	7	42	32	74	158
Hinghwa District										
Hinghwa Circuit.....	2	1	3	3	10	100	546	361	907	753
Godeng Circuit.....	2	1	11	107	120	227	321
Chengchai Circuit.....	1	..	2	63	35	103	155
Huadeng Circuit.....	2	1	10	85	90	175	411
Kiosauh Circuit.....	1	1	11	105	49	154	244
Aulang Circuit.....	3	1	5	60	18	78	114
Poio Circuit.....	1	1	7	70	34	104	159
Chingtah Circuit.....	7	72	34	106	102
Kaboh Circuit.....	2	1	8	59	29	88	100
Sahoi Circuit.....	2	..	7	45	26	71	111
Uacai Circuit.....	2	1	9	93	48	141	220
Leper Circuit.....	3	..	3	42	19	61	54
Pinghai District										
Pinghai Circuit.....	2	2	18	143	55	198	231
Nangeih Circuit.....	1	2	6	84	54	138	225
Liau Circuit.....	2	1	9	108	80	188	254
Totau Circuit.....	1	..	5	47	45	92	197
Danggau Circuit.....	2	1	4	72	44	116	145
Nocho Circuit.....	1	..	8	71	41	112	172
Chausia Circuit.....	2	1	4	54	41	95	149
Sienny District										
Chihkeh Circuit.....	3	10	3	18	217	132	349	241
Lenghua Circuit.....	2	1	7	74	39	113	107
Shigau Circuit.....	2	..	4	39	44	83	188
Lengcoo Circuit.....	1	2	5	79	39	118	217
Haudeng Circuit.....	2	1	4	87	34	121	188
Gacheng Circuit.....	1	..	8	78	33	111	132
Danghau Circuit.....	3	1	9	62	84	146	270
Heongau Circuit.....	1	1	1	24	25	49	154
Ciasua Circuit.....	1	..	8	86	37	123	123
Giangsua Circuit.....	2	1	9	63	35	98	111
Meongsu Circuit.....	1	1	6	41	16	57	111
Lenghosua Circuit.....	1	3	31	20	51	78
Tatien District										
Tatien Circuit.....	1	2	51	32	83	112
Kakau Circuit.....	1	2	41	8	49	67
Taoyuan Circuit.....	5	53	23	76	96
Saau Circuit.....	1	14	9	23	48
Hengang Circuit.....	1	1	12	8	20	39
Ngobeo Circuit.....	8	44	17	61	27
Singodo Circuit.....	9	77	16	93	65
Tehwa District										
Tehwa Circuit.....	2	..	1	3	48	17	65	132
Chiacui Circuit.....	4	49	13	62	70
Niako Circuit.....	2	14	3	17	45
Cuikau Circuit.....	4	19	7	26	44
Anbang Circuit.....	2	23	10	33	57
Nangdia Circuit.....	2	12	9	21	30
Yungchun District										
Yungchun Circuit.....	3	2	..	..	3	15	59	20	79	143
Oau Circuit.....	1	1	43	19	62	159
Gaudau Circuit.....	1	12	3	15	21
Tengeuideng Circuit.....	2	20	10	30	69
Dangguang Circuit.....	1	32	11	43	60
Total.....	5	3	8	73	55	434	3,943	2,276	6,219	8,745
Last year.....	7	6	12	69	41	393	3,862	2,082	5,944	5,923

NOTE.—Hinghwa has orphanage and printing press property valued at \$52,000. Yungchun has school \$24,400, and at Tehwa, valued at \$5,000.

Conference, 1910

In United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number of Personages or Homes	Estimated Value of Personages or Homes	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
7	10	4	110	4	8,500	1	2,500	1	275	441	...	1	718
3	1	4	90	3	2,900	2	800	1	87	159	20	1	268
5	...	4	64	1	800	1	40	1	56	87	12	1	157
15	9	1	26	1	800	1	...	1	30	74	16	1	122
3	8	3	65	2	2,800	2	...	1	80	130	23	1	235
1	8	2	72	2	1,200	...	...	1	58	80	5	1	145
1	1	2	36	2	1,400	...	...	1	56	66	46	1	170
...	2	3	40	1	1,400	2	...	1	73	100	10	1	185
5	2	4	90	1	1,500	4	...	1	108	171	500	1	781
20	30	9	672	3	10,000	5	34,000	20	1,448	1,106	350	...	2,924
10	18	5	180	5	2,400	...	...	1	167	282	100	...	550
3	14	2	80	2	1,620	...	...	1	51	75	21	...	148
17	23	4	240	...	...	...	...	1	156	252	50	...	459
7	3	5	150	5	4,300	...	...	1	138	242	1,800	...	1,681
1	5	3	80	2	1,120	...	...	1	68	102	6	...	177
9	6	4	100	2	1,000	2	850	1	99	135	120	...	355
3	...	2	80	2	1,280	...	...	1	66	87	...	...	154
2	7	3	44	2	810	...	...	1	85	121	...	...	207
1	7	2	60	1	800	...	...	1	74	128	10	...	213
4	15	4	200	2	2,400	...	...	1	122	190	...	...	313
16	3	3	40	3	3,200	...	...	1	68	19	30	...	118
5	14	3	180	4	6,000	1	2,200	2	118	180	8	2	310
10	10	6	150	1	300	1	260	1	89	161	...	2	253
21	18	5	128	1	800	...	800	2	130	154	200	2	488
7	8	5	100	...	...	...	...	1	58	77	...	1	137
2	7	4	80	3	1,030	...	...	1	56	113	28	1	199
1	15	4	80	2	680	...	...	1	73	87	50	1	212
2	17	4	120	4	300	...	...	1	58	85	...	1	145
15	15	2	220	2	9,000	2	8,000	3	488	645	500	...	1,636
2	9	4	130	4	2,300	...	...	1	94	142	9	...	246
12	1	2	45	1	600	...	...	1	49	184	12	...	246
6	6	3	200	3	3,600	...	...	1	125	324	60	...	510
12	7	3	85	3	2,700	1	700	1	105	154	410	...	670
5	13	4	65	4	900	...	...	1	93	131	103	...	328
8	2	3	50	6	250	...	...	1	89	188	...	...	278
2	2	3	70	3	1,100	...	...	1	58	105	70	...	234
5	6	4	60	4	2,500	...	...	1	118	178	...	...	297
2	1	4	80	6	2,800	...	...	1	95	177	84	...	357
...	2	2	70	2	2,000	2	1,000	1	58	64	3	...	126
5	2	2	80	2	800	...	...	1	53	86	85	...	225
9	13	3	52	1	570	...	...	2	69	332	...	...	403
5	2	2	47	2	2,500	...	...	1	53	82	12	...	148
8	9	3	43	3	800	...	...	1	60	133	...	...	194
4	2	1	20	...	...	...	...	1	23	19	...	...	43
6	2	1	24	...	...	...	...	1	23	48	...	...	72
2	2	2	27	2	550	...	...	1	27	90	...	...	118
1	3	3	64	2	350	...	...	1	52	96	...	...	149
6	2	2	90	1	1,000	1	500	2	78	165	25	...	270
3	2	2	50	1	1,600	...	1,220	2	36	187	1,512	...	1,737
...	1	2	27	3	550	3	200	1	30	55	20	...	106
...	...	2	33	1	220	1	200	1	17	72	350	...	440
3	...	1	40	1	1,000	1	500	1	15	45	50	...	114
...	...	3	32	1	300	1	200	1	20	43	10	...	74
11	1	4	100	2	4,100	3	9,000	2	167	187	650	...	1,006
7	6	1	50	1	2,000	1	1,000	1	21	112	40	...	174
...	1	2	20	...	...	...	...	1	12	42	19	...	74
2	4	1	20	...	1,200	1	800	1	23	65	10	...	99
1	1	2	40	2	1,400	2	200	1	19	83	...	...	103
323	378	176	5,291	126	106,030	43	64,970	85	6,117	9,141	6,939	19	22,301
245	355	166	4,757	114	92,230	35	17,440	79	6,820	6,200	7,001	2,359	22,459

property valued at \$6,000. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has property at Siennyu valued at

of preaching Christ to those who do not yet know him. There never was a greater need or greater opportunity for our school to fulfill its wide field of usefulness than now, if only its financial needs can be met. For this we are almost wholly dependent upon our friends in America.

CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Hankong (Antau), Hinghwa (Hinghua), Sienyu (Singiu), Tatieu (Duacheng), Tehwa (Dehhua), Yungan (Ingang), Yungchun (Ingchung).

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Longitude 114° 116° 118° 120° 122°
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190

CENTRAL CHINA CONFERENCE

The Central China Conference, located in the heart of the great plain of the Yangtze, includes the southern parts of the Kiangsu Province on both sides of the Yangtze, part of the province of Anhwei on both sides of the Yangtze, Kiangsi, especially in the neighborhood of the Poyang Lake and extending southward to the borders of the Fukien Province, and a small part of Hupeh north of the Yangtze. This field embraces some of the most populous cities of China, together with fertile agricultural districts. The country is well provided with means of communication by numerous navigable canals, rivers, and creeks. Nanking and Chinkiang are on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway. The Grand Canal, which runs through the Kiangsu Province, is of immense commercial importance. Railroads are being constructed from Nanking westward to the Szechuan Province, and southwest to Wuhu and from Kiukiang southward to Nanchang.

Mission work was begun by missionaries of the Foochow Mission in 1867, and this region was set apart as the Central China Mission in 1869. The first annual meeting was held at Kiukiang in 1875. In accordance with an enabling act passed by the General Conference in 1904, the Central China Mission Conference was organized in 1907. In 1908 it was organized into an Annual Conference.

CHINKIANG DISTRICT

Chinkiang District includes the prefecture cities of Chinkiang and Yangchow in the Kiangsu Province, and about a half-dozen out-stations. The Grand Canal passes through the district and touches both of these cities. The Shanghai and Nanking Railway passes through this district.

Chinkiang

Chinkiang, located at the junction of the Yangtze River and the Grand Canal, and on the Shanghai and Nanking Railway, is a city of great commercial importance. It has water connections with all parts of the empire, and when the Tientsin-Pukow line (now under construction) is completed it will have railway connection with Peking and Tientsin. How natural the location for a large city is shown by the fact that before the Taiping rebellion Chinkiang had a population of 500,000. At the close of that rebellion the population was 25,000, including the military camp. To-day it numbers fully 300,000, and is growing rapidly. Most of the population is outside the city walls. The city has electric lights. It is the chief distributing center for salt and rice.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Southern Presbyterians.

Missionaries: Rev. Wilbur C. Longden and Mrs. Longden, Lilburn Merrill, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Flora A. Carncross, Grace A. Crooks, and Gertrude Taft, M.D.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Boarding School for Girls, Women's Hospital.

Yangchow

Yangchow is situated on the Grand Canal, only a few miles north of Chinkiang.

Missionaries: Rev. Fred R. Sibley and Mrs. Sibley.

The Rev. Wilbur C. Longden, district superintendent, reports as follows:

A brief retrospect shows that in the past the evangelistic force allotted to this district has been totally inadequate. From the autumn of 1904 to 1909 inclusive (except for a short interval) the Wuhu and

Chinkiang Districts were in charge of one district superintendent who, though living in Chinkiang, had to give most of his time to the Wuhu field, where we have a large work and good openings that might well employ the time of three or more foreign evangelists.

The Rev. John R. Trindle entered the Mission in 1904 and was stationed in Yangchow. He was getting nicely into the work there when, in 1906, it was decided at Conference that he should divide his time between work in Yangchow city and the Wuhu District. In 1907 Mr. Trindle moved to Wuhu, taking charge of the district. This arrangement lasted until February, 1908, when he was transferred to Nanchang and the writer was again left in charge of the two districts until the autumn of 1909, and during this time he was the only foreign evangelist of the Board appointed to the two districts. This would not have been so serious had we had a sufficient force of well-trained Chinese evangelists. Speaking for the Chinkiang District, since the autumn of 1905 there has never been more than one ordained Chinese preacher, and, generally speaking, one local preacher, appointed on the district at one time. These facts are stated for no other purpose than to show that, under the circumstances, any extension of the work beyond the cities of Chinkiang and Yangchow has been impossible. Indeed, it has not been possible to work these cities as they should have been worked; this is especially true of Yangchow, where the Chinese preacher has often been left alone to face a problem too great for one man to solve.

The appointment of the Rev. Fred. R. Sibley to Yangchow and of Miss Alta L. Newby to evangelistic work on this district are steps in the right direction; the absolute necessities of the field will not have been met until three men and three women, in full work, are able to devote all their time to evangelistic effort.

Chinkiang

Through a grant of money from the Christian Herald Orphanage Fund a commodious plant has been provided at the rear of our compound capable of accommodating 130 boys, and 86 are now domiciled here. It is a well-kept orphanage, and a happy colony of boys inhabit it. Dr. Lilburn Merrill, who is in charge, has reason to be proud of the transformation which a few months make in the boys who come to him.

Evangelistic work has been carried on much as in former years; with street chapel preaching, prayer meetings, both in the chapel and in homes of the members, and Sunday services. The writer led 132 meetings of various kinds, and Pastor Yang even a larger number. In March the Sunday morning service was removed to the city chapel, with benefit to the work there. The immediate reason for the change was lack of room on the hill, the orphanage population having added very considerably to the congregation.

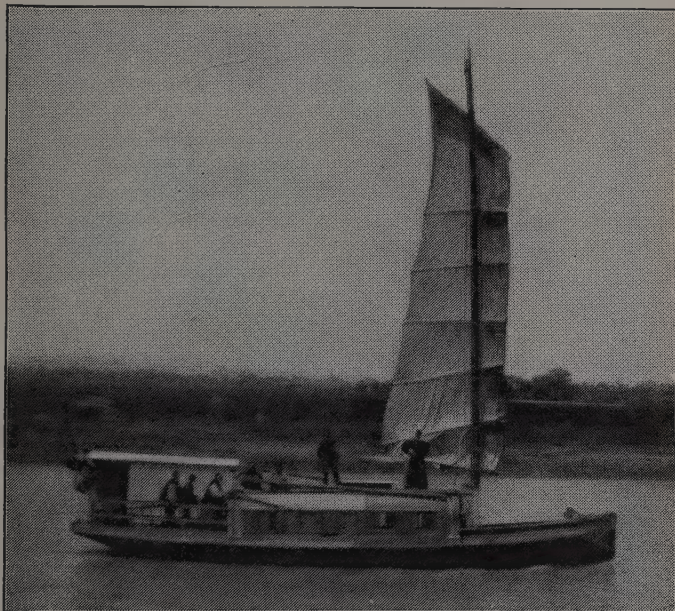
This change has necessitated an additional preaching service, those

in charge of the girls' school and women's hospital feeling that it would be unwise to march their large family through the streets to the city chapel. So we are holding an afternoon preaching service in this schoolroom.

Six have been baptized and received into full membership, and 21 have been received on probation; more could have been taken in, but the actual interest manifested did not seem to justify it.

Yangchow

At Yangchow there has been a notable increase of interest. At the recent quarterly meeting the Sunday evening service took the form of a



THE YANGCHOW MISSION HOUSE BOAT

prayer meeting; in addition to the members, about twelve outsiders came and remained, quiet and attentive, not only through the address, but through the seasons of prayer that followed. The same increase of interest is to be noted in the churches of the other societies working in Yangchow, and during the year the China Inland Mission enrolled the names of 76 persons, most of whom continue to attend for Bible instruction.

The Christian Herald Orphanage Committee

This work has continued to demand a large share of the writer's energy, numerous committee meetings being required to discuss the details of the enterprise and administer the funds intrusted to our care.

Orphans totaling the number of 1,962 have been placed in 26 different centers. Of the number of children enrolled 330 are under the charge of Methodist Episcopal missionaries as follows: Hinghwa, 100; Foo-chow, 65; Lungtien, 60; Chinkiang, 84; Nanking, 11; Kiukiang, 10.

From the first, the committee has emphasized the importance of industrial training and gives a grant of \$10 per capita to those actually taking it, to provide industrial outfit.

NANKING DISTRICT

Nanking District includes the city of Nanking, which is the capital of Kiangsu Province, and the residence of the viceroy of Kiangsu, Anhwei and Kiangsi, and four outside circuits.

Nanking

Nanking (population, 500,000) is the official capital of Kiangsu Province, and is situated on the south bank of the Yangtze, 200 miles from Shanghai. It was the metropolis of China until 1403. In the Taiping rebellion it was the headquarters of the rebels from 1853 to 1864, when its garrison yielded to the imperial troops assisted by Chinese Gordon. Politically Nanking is second only to Peking, and educationally it holds the first place. It is the seat of the viceroy, who is the governor-general of the three great provinces of Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Kiangsi, which together have a population equal to that of the United States. The city has a wall which is twenty-one and one half miles in circumference. Nanking now is connected by railway to Shanghai, and in a few months will be connected with Tientsin and Peking by the Tientsin-Pukow line, now under construction and with the great Szechwan Province by a railroad extending directly west from Nanking, and with Wuhu and Nanchang in a few years. There is a city railway and more carriage roads than any other inland city of China. It exports large quantities of raw silk and flowered satin. Nanking is one of the great mission centers of China. With the exception of Shanghai, and, possibly, of Peking, no city in China has such a large body of missionaries or such magnificent institutions. In May, 1910, China's first National Industrial Exposition was opened in Nanking and attracted unusual attention not only to Nanking but also to the vast resources of the entire empire. It is significant that the construction of the many magnificent buildings was intrusted to a Christian young man, the product of our mission schools and American education.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Advent Mission, American Presbyterian Mission (North), the American Presbyterian Mission (South), American Society of Friends Foreign Mission, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Young Men's Christian Association.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., and Mrs. Beebe, Rev. James H. Blackstone and Mrs. Blackstone, Rev. Arthur J. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, Rev. F. G. Henke and Mrs. Henke, Mr. William F. Hummel, Rev. Arthur W. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Rev. William Millward, Wallace B. Russell, M.D., and Mrs. Russell, Miss Amanda L. Swenson, Rev. Wilbur F. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Luella Huelster, Alice Peters (on furlough), Sarah Peters, Ella C. Shaw, Laura M. White.

Institutions: Nanking University (merged into The University of Nanking, a union institution, in December, 1909), Fowler School of Theology, Phlander Smith Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, and the Arvilla Lake Memorial Bible Women's School.

The Rev. Li Yui Shen, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Outside Circuits

Kiangning Circuit. Several years ago there was a large defection from our society to the Catholics; and it came near to breaking up our

church, for there remained to us only a few members. However, this year, by the help of the Almighty, the earnest, faithful work of the pastor, Liu Hwa-Yuan, has borne fruit among those who formerly left us, and they are about to return. Thus this hurt to our society is about to be healed.

The work of Miss Ella C. Shaw has been faithful; her Bible women have accompanied her, assisting her in her earnest efforts, and therefore the work among the women has been more fruitful than among the men.

Sungchwan Circuit. While there is a membership of over thirty, they are not zealous. Only ten li (three miles) away at Lulanchao there is a promising field. Pastor Chang frequently goes to this place to preach, and we believe that if a chapel could be rented there, we would be able to do a good work among both men and women.

Tanyang Circuit. Every time the doors are opened for preaching many come to hear the Word, and this has become a splendid center for evangelization.

Molingkwan Circuit. There are no members in the village; the four or five members we have are in the country; therefore the pastor was anxious that the chapel should be moved from the side street to a busier part of the village, so that there might be better opportunity to reach the people.

Nanking

Central Church. An audience of over a hundred assembles here every time the doors are opened for preaching. As a center for evangelization, this situation is one of the best possible.

University Chapel, North Nanking. During the spring, Mr. Blackstone and the district superintendent conducted a series of special meetings with services twice a day. Many of the students received real and great spiritual blessing.

In the first month of the Chinese year, there was a large union evangelistic movement conducted at Hu Pu Street in Nanking. I coöperated in this movement. To the praise of God be it recorded that about two thousand people confessed Christ. Later in the year after the District Conference, I was daily working in connection with the Christian headquarters at the Nanking Exposition until August.

Philander Smith Memorial Hospital

The Rev. Robert C. Beebe, M.D., physician in charge, reports as follows:

The present year is the twenty-fifth of this hospital's work. I believe our hospital building was the first erected by our Missionary Society on the mission field, although the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society had built a hospital in China previous to ours. Medical work was begun long before both in China and India, but no hospitals were erected. During these twenty-five years something over 375,000 treatments have been given at the dispensary and over 18,000 patients received into the hospital. The work of the hospital in Nanking during these years has had its part in gaining a standing and influence for the Church of Christ in this section.



THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

The past year has been a busy one; 18,730 visits have been made by patients to the dispensary, of whom 11,224 were registered; 670 patients were received into the hospital and 573 surgical operations were performed, while 200 visits were made to patients' homes.

Dr. Wallace B. Russell has employed the most of his time in the study of the language, but has given frequent and valuable assistance in surgical operations and in attending the clinic at the Java school during my absence. This latter work requires three hours a week, and was undertaken to assist in securing the money needed for our hospital. While it is somewhat exacting, we have found the contact with the students very pleasant.

The first pavilion for private patients has been erected during the year and is named the Elizabeth Porter Memorial. It is the gift of Professor Chen L. T'oung, of the government high school, and is the visible and practical demonstration of his gratitude for the kindness shown him by this lady while he was a student in America.

Improvements have been made in connection with the open air ward, the hospital kitchen, and the compound in the rear of the hospital. The open air ward has been inclosed with wire screens. A diet kitchen has been added and the compound has been enlarged.

The hospital church lost its pastor in the middle of the year and has been supplied recently by Mr. Tang, of the theological school, who has done very efficient work. Before his coming we were for some time without a pastor, and the religious work suffered.

The University of Nanking

The Rev. Arthur J. Bowen, president, reports to the Board of Managers for the first half year of the University work, in part as follows:

The initial work of getting the union school into actual operation has been successfully accomplished. The different missions and the individual teachers on the staff have entered into the heartiest coöperation, and have labored faithfully and harmoniously for the best interests of the University. Problems that have arisen from time to time have been solved by mutual frankness in open discussion, and there has been unanimous action where formal decisions have been reached. There has been the greatest willingness where differences of opinion have existed, to yield personal views and to support enthusiastically that which the majority deemed best.

The work began February 22, 1910, with 24 Chinese and 10 foreign teachers. Some of the more advanced students have also taught a few classes.

In accordance with the action of the Board of Managers the work has been carried on at the three plants—Hupuchai, Kuleo, and Kanhoien. At the former place we have had the primary students—52 in number—and this plan of having the smaller students separated from the larger boys, has been most satisfactory. At Kuleo we have had as many of the intermediate students as could be accommodated—about 120—and the remainder, 260, have been at Kanhoien. The total number of students registered during the term has been 432. Of these, 29 have been in the college, 118 in the high school, 233 in the intermediate school, and 52 in the primary school.

A few students have been expelled or dropped during the term, but, on the whole, they have been most amenable to the rules and regulations, and the majority have made satisfactory progress in their studies. We have been much gratified by the way in which the older students of the schools have fraternized and lived together, and to their attitude toward the union and the changed conditions is due much of the harmonious work of the term.

NORTH KIUKIANG DISTRICT

North Kiukiang District includes part of Kiangsi, Anhwei, and Hupeh Provinces. The eight circuits cover a territory 100 miles long and from 30 to 50 miles wide. The population is estimated at 500,000.

The entire work of the district is conducted by the Chinese district superintendent and the Chinese pastors.

The Rev. Tsü Ching-chen, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This district has eight circuits situated at the corners of Anhwei, Hupeh and Kiangsi Provinces. The country is largely mountainous and for that reason the roads are somewhat difficult. Canals and other means of water transportation are limited. Hwangmei is at the center of this district. To the southeast lie Susung, Taihu, Mitoshih, Shih-pai; the distance in the circuit of these amounts to 586 li (195 miles). To the southwest are Kunglungsze, Husupai, Hsiachihkou, Shuichang; a circuit of these places involves 390 li (130 miles) travel. The country is not rich, the people are not prosperous; floods are frequent and the population finds it difficult to maintain a bare existence.

The work of the district is to some extent affected by the condition of the people. At times the meetings have been of very great interest, but while the Lord is ready to do the work, the people have been unwilling to accept. We still have occasion for thankfulness, however, that those who did receive a blessing were not a few in number.

The Taihu Circuit has had considerable prosperity. The increase in membership has been large. The pastor, Wang Shan-chih, has built on the circuit this year one church and one pastor's residence, the two costing \$2,320, of which amount the Missionary Society contributed \$750, and the Native Missionary Society \$250, the rest being collected from the membership of the circuit. There are also on this circuit a boys' school and a girls' school which are in a very flourishing condition, the teachers being excellent and the pupils making continual progress in their studies.

On the Susung Circuit, which has been established now for some years, the number of inquirers amounts to several hundred, but their foundations in the gospel are not upon the solid rock. This year, however, by the grace of God we have been able to clear up some difficult matters and are now walking in a new way, receiving much benefit from the course we are pursuing. There are on this circuit one boys' school and one girls' school, both in a flourishing condition.

The members of the Hwangmei Circuit are active in the propagation of the gospel, and are in the main living lives worthy of their profession. We have here a very good foundation for a church. There is one member, a prominent business man, whose whole family observes the Sabbath entirely, closing their business and giving their employees the complete freedom of the day. The school is not very flourishing because the government schools in this place are in excess of the needs of the district.

Kunglungsze Circuit is also in a flourishing condition the membership being active and worthy. Those who have wealth contribute freely to the needs of the church. In the boys' school there are 40 pupils, many of whom are most excellent students.

Hwangnitang Circuit has its true work in two places, namely, Hu-

shihbai and Hwangnitang, but the interest at Hwangnitang is very slight, there being very small congregations at the preaching services. At Hushihbai there are a large number of inquirers, and the prospects for the future are very good. They are planning to build a chapel and a preacher's residence at this place, and have already contributed toward this end during the year over \$100 with which they have bought a piece of land; they have contributed in addition to this \$160, which they are holding. They think they can collect locally \$500. If the church can help them from other sources to the amount of \$500, this will enable them to build all that they need at present for the work of the circuit.

Hsiachihkou Circuit is at the extreme north of the district, and the membership is only lukewarm. This is a very difficult field because the membership seems so hard at heart and impenetrable that the pastor has been able to move them very little. However, we believe he has opened a road by which in the coming year some progress may be made.

Shuichang Circuit was formerly much alive and the membership very active, being willing not only to work, but also to contribute with their money to the support of the church. This condition still exists, but not in such a degree as formerly. The pastor's residence has been so damp and unsanitary that his family has recently suffered much from sickness. This has been a great hindrance to him in his work, and it was on account of this, we believe, that two of his small children sickened and died during the year.

SOUTH KIANGSI DISTRICT

South Kiangsi District centers around the provincial capital of Nanchang, which is located in the heart of the province of Kiangsi. This district is larger than the whole of the Foochow and Hingwa Conferences put together. Reckoning two thirds of the province for this district, we have an area of 46,320 square miles, and a population of 17,688,000, or an area as large as the State of Iowa, and a population as great as Iowa, Ohio, Illinois, and New York. It takes five weeks of continuous traveling to reach even the important stations.

Nanchang

Nanchang (population, 800,000) is the capital city of the province of Kiangsi, and situated at the junction of the Kan and Fu Rivers, at the head of steam navigation, about thirty miles south of the Poyang Lake. There are 4,000 business places inside the walls and as many in the suburbs. The degree of intelligence is high. Beggars are seldom seen in the city. It is one of the wealthiest cities of China—a center of porcelain, grass cloth, lumber, tea, and rice trade. It has many government schools. The buildings of the provincial university stand where once stood the old examination halls. A large electric lighting system has been installed by Japanese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. Other Boards at work here are the China Inland Mission, the American Protestant Episcopal Mission, and the Christian Mission ("Brethren").

Missionaries: Milton R. Charles, M.D., and Mrs. Charles, Rev. Francis C. Gale and Mrs. Gale, M.D., Rev. William R. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, Rev. John R. Trindle (on furlough) and Mrs. Trindle (on furlough), John G. Vaughan, M.D., and Mrs. Vaughan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Welthy B. Honsinger, Gertrude Howe, Ida Kahn, M.D., Winifred Muir, Alta Newby (on furlough), and Ilien Tang.

Institutions: Nanchang Hospital, Boys' Academy. W. F. M. S.: Stephen L. Baldwin Memorial Girls' School.

The Rev. Chiang Ming-chi, district superintendent, reports as follows:



After the annual meeting in November, 1910, Bishop Bashford, in company with Dr. Kupfer, Mr. Johnson, and Dr. Vaughan, made a tour of Kiangsi Province, traveling about 3,000 li (1,000 miles). Their visit was a great blessing to all the places touched, and a much-needed encouragement to our workers. In the second month Messrs. Blackstone, Johnson, Gale, and myself made an evangelistic tour to Mei-chuan, Tsinsienhsien, Fuchow, and Kienchangfu, spending four or five days at each place. The program followed was to have three regular services in the chapel, with street preaching and distribution of tracts at odd hours. The church members and the people generally gave us a warm welcome, and we feel that this part of the district was greatly blessed at this time.

During the year I gave a series of twelve lectures on Genesis in each of the churches on the district. The pastors also united in special revival efforts with excellent spiritual results. At the District Conference held at Nanchang we held evangelistic services which were a great help, and in which the working of the Holy Spirit was manifest.

Although we want the church to advance rapidly, there is reason to make haste slowly. We have heretofore had as a condition of reception to full membership the requirement of at least three months of Sabbath observance on the part of probationers. We find that of those so received about thirty per cent have one by one given up Sabbath observance. Because of this we have this year required three months of Sabbath observance on the part of inquirers as one of the conditions for reception on probation. Of such inquirers we are glad to report five families who have observed the Sabbath for more than a month.

All of the pastors are doing good work teaching the Scriptures in the schools and looking after the deportment of the pupils. This has

been a great help to our Sunday schools and Sabbath services. Few of the school-teachers know anything about the new methods of teaching, and it is highly desirable that some provision should be made whereby such of them as are otherwise qualified could take a brief course in pedagogy. All the pastors join me in the hope that such an opportunity may be provided.

Our united efforts at street preaching and the distribution of tracts have this year exceeded anything we have done in the past. This is the time of seed-sowing. What a pity the men for the work are so few!

Nanchang Hospital

Dr. Milton R. Charles, physician in charge, reports as follows:

Between 5,000 and 6,000 treatments have been registered, representing all classes from high officials to beggars. Cases have come from the distant corners of this great province, as well as from nearer towns and villages, and it is quite evident that an increasingly good impression of our church is spreading among the people of this city as a result of the work of healing that is being done in this hospital.

Last year a young girl was driven away from home by her mother-in-law, because she had a bad ulcer on her foot that they could not cure. Without one friend, therefore, in this great city, she was in a condition worse than hopeless. But, fortunately, at this juncture an old woman who frequents our hospital chapel, ran across this young outcast and kindly took her to her home, bringing her the next day to the dispensary for treatment. The outcome was that she was soon cured, returned home in a healthy condition and was then reinstated, to the delight of even her hard-hearted mother-in-law. The brightest phase of her case is that she has ever since been a regular attendant at the Sunday chapel services.

As in former years, the evangelistic work has been looked after by Brother Tao, who has been faithful in preaching, distributing religious tracts, and in personal exhortation. The hospital helpers also deserve to be mentioned for their faithfulness.

Mrs. Gale has given much time and shown untiring willingness in answering numerous calls from women patients, and at the beginning of the year we were most happy in welcoming to Nanchang, Dr. and Mrs. Vaughan, who have entered into the spirit and sympathy of our work. While confining their time largely to the study of the language, as is always wise for new missionaries, they have, nevertheless, rendered much valuable assistance.

SOUTH KIUKIANG DISTRICT

South Kiukiang District has its center in the prefectural city of Kiukiang and includes the region south of the Yangtze River, bounded by the west shore of the Poyang Lake. It extends south of Kiukiang about twenty miles in the Kiangsi Province. It is a comparatively small district, having an area of only several hundred square miles, its size depending entirely upon where one sets the southern boundary. The population is estimated at only 100,000.

Kiukiang

Kiukiang (population, 40,000) is on the Yangtze, about 450 miles southwest of Shanghai. It is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river and is nearly surrounded by a series of small lakes. Like all prefectural cities, it is walled, the wall being about five miles in circumference. The people are industrious and enterprising and are noted for their sale of porcelain ware and silk. The church owns property both outside and inside the walls of the city. From Kiukiang, as a center, there is a large territory accessible by boat, while some is now accessible by rail.

Kiukiang is the oldest Methodist Episcopal mission station in Central China, having been opened in 1867. Other mission boards at work here, besides the Catholic, are: The Protestant Episcopal Mission, the China Inland Mission, and the Christian Mission ("Brethren").

Missionaries: Rev. Fred R. Brown, Rev. Carl F. Kupfer (on furlough) and Mrs. Kupfer, Rev. H. F. Rowe and Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. L. M. Walley. W. F. M. S.: Miss Jennie V. Hughes (on furlough), Misses Nelle Begge, Clara E. Merrill, Mary Stone, M.D., Alethea W. Tracy, and Mabel Woodward.

Institutions: William Nast College. W. F. M. S.: Rulison Fish Memorial High School, Ellen J. Knowles Bible Training School, Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Memorial Hospital.

The Rev. Harry F. Rowe, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is a very small district. It was formed last year by dividing the old Kiukiang District. This fact must be kept in mind in any comparison of statistics for 1909 and 1910.

College Chapel

This church is prosperous, but is not accomplishing the results it would, if there were a pastor whose whole time could be given to shepherding this large congregation. A series of meetings was conducted in the spring in connection with the District Conference. The spiritual life of many was greatly deepened, while, especially among the students in the Rulison Fish Girls' School, many definite decisions were made. At the end of the term there were only two students in the girls' school who had not confessed Christ.

It is an inspiring sight to see our Sabbath congregation, which completely fills the large church. Indelible impressions must undoubtedly be made upon the students as, from Sabbath to Sabbath, they assemble for the services which, with the singing of hymns, the reading of the Word, and the preaching of the gospel, compel one to contemplate spiritual things.

Heokai Circuit

There are three preaching places on this circuit: (1) Heokai Chapel. This appointment is suffering for want of a strong man to give his entire time to this church. Many of the old members, while retaining their church relation and probably not returning to heathen practices, have lost much of their zeal. The contributions for the church, however, have been in advance of the former good records, and the church closes the year with a good balance in spite of the fact that about \$130 has been spent in the various activities in the church, and several hundreds of dollars have been contributed toward an educational society which is being organized. (2) Hwashaotas Chapel. The membership here is registered at Heokai. This chapel is used as a place for street preaching, and services are held five nights in the week. Boys' day schools and girls' day schools are conducted, while there is a Sabbath school attended mostly by the pupils from these day schools. (3) Shaho. This is an old station which has for several years been practically closed. With the appointment of Brother Tsai to this charge, the church and parsonage were repaired and the scattered flock

gathered together. Much good work has been possible this year. The day school has been brought more nearly into line with the other schools conducted by the mission. Some probationers have been enrolled, the contributions have been increased, and there is decided evidence of a new interest in that for which the church stands. There are two independent workers at Shaho, the Misses Hunter. They are doing a noble work, and much of the renewed interest among the people is due to their faithful witness and to their Christlike example.

William Nast College

Dr. Carl F. Kupfer, president of the college, left for his well-earned furlough in March, and hence, beginning with the spring semester, the whole burden of administration fell upon me. It was an entirely new line of work and required considerable mental readjustment. Any success which may have crowned our efforts is very largely due to the coöperation of the faculty.

The attendance during the spring semester was 197, the largest registration the school has ever recorded. It was possible to receive this number only because many of those enrolled live outside the compound. The enrollment this term is 183, which is the second largest registration in our history. The entire available dormitory space is filled, so that the school cannot grow without further enlargement of our plant. The total number of students in attendance during the year was 220. This is a decrease since 1909, when the number of students was 253.

Before Dr. Kupfer went on furlough the course of study was revised and greatly strengthened. At least ten hours of English a week is now required, though we are still able to do all the work in mathematics and some of the work in sciences in the Chinese language. This enables us to approximate real college work, because college text-books which do not exist in Chinese, especially in the sciences and history, can now be taught in English. Careful attention is also given to the work in the departments of Chinese language and literature. It is our policy to make it impossible for any student in the regular course to know less about his own language than he does about Western subjects. This revision of the course has added from one to two years to the time in which the ordinary students can complete the work required for graduation. The students have, nevertheless, received the new course with enthusiasm. At present we have only two college classes and only two preparatory-school classes. It will undoubtedly be necessary to teach the four years in the preparatory department, and that will necessitate an increased staff of teachers.

Our greatest concern is with that phase of instruction which includes the teaching of morals and the forming of Christian character. We realize that personality in this realm is of greater importance than curriculum, and we tremble when we remember that "it is the life of the teacher that is catching, not his tenets."

Apart from the regular agencies through which instruction in morals is given, there is the church, having the usual organizations—the Sabbath school, the League, and the class meetings. The Young Men's Christian Association and the voluntary Bible classes are other factors in character-building in our school. About one hundred students were enrolled in these Bible classes in the spring term. This term (October, 1910) fifteen groups are being formed, which meet once a week for study of the Word and mutual help. Street preaching is conducted at the chapel near the college five nights a week. The men who do this work are students in the theological department. There is evidence that their work is bearing fruit, and it is certain that to great numbers the gospel is being preached.

The new course of study, demanding more English, called for a larger teaching force. During the year Miss Louise Woodbridge gave her whole time to the English department, and in the spring term Miss Huldah Kupfer came to help in this important work. This term Miss Edith Kupfer has taken Miss Woodbridge's work, and we have had the pleasure of welcoming the Rev. Fred R. Brown, who comes to take charge of the department of natural sciences. Mrs. Kupfer, after a short furlough, has returned and is also taking some classes. Thus our teaching staff is larger than it has ever been. However, if we are to do real college work, it will be necessary to still further enlarge the staff.

This year we have opened a reading room, provided with Chinese papers and magazines. Papers and magazines in English will be provided as soon as the students are ready for them. We are also attempting something by way of a library.

WUHU DISTRICT

Wuhu District includes the central and eastern parts of the Anhwei Province. The country around Wuhu is one of the finest rice-producing districts in all China. A short distance from Wuhu City are great deposits of coal, iron, and copper.

Wuhu

Wuhu (population, 130,000) is situated in the Anhwei Province on the Yangtze River, about 250 miles from Shanghai. It is a great rice emporium. A complete network of small rivers, which empty into the Yangtze near Wuhu, makes this an important port, and makes the city a strategic base from which to carry on evangelistic work in other parts of the empire. A railway is being constructed to connect Wuhu with the southern portions of this province. This will tap the great tea districts as well as the coal and iron fields. Another railway is projected between Nanking and Wuhu. The Wuhu Railway will eventually connect with a proposed line to Nanchang (Kiangsi):

The first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church were sent to Wuhu in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Advent Mission, American Protestant Episcopal Mission, China Inland Mission, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Edgerton H. Hart, M.D., and Mrs. Hart, Henry S. Houghton, M.D., and Mrs. Houghton, Rev. George Miller, W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith M. Crane and Kate L. Ogborn.

Institution: Wuhu General Hospital.

Wuhu General Hospital

Drs. Edgerton H. Hart and Henry S. Houghton, physicians in charge, report as follows for the year ending September 30, 1910:

The in-patients for the year numbered 950, as compared with 845 for 1909. Of these, 166 were women and girls—which demonstrates better than any arguments we can give the pressing need of a separate building for female patients. It is to be regretted that so many who are willing and glad to pay, as well as the poor, have to sleep on the floors while undergoing treatment. Five private rooms and a ward of ten beds does not nearly meet the demand of the women who apply for treatment. The space for male patients is also far from adequate. We are now drawing plans for a much-needed new hospital.

In the dispensary at the Hill and at Second Street the attendance has been steadily increasing. There were this year 5,939 first visits as compared with 4,155 last year; the return visits numbered 7,066. There has been a decrease in the number of visits made to patients in their homes, the number being 871. This is because we have increasingly insisted that people whenever possible come to the hospital or to the dispensaries, where much better treatment may be had for them, and where our time is not consumed in the making of long trips. Operations performed have been 793, of which 199 were major and 594 minor.

Though we have treated 1,100 more patients than in any year since the institution was established, the income from local receipts has been \$875 less than last year, amounting to \$9,390.17. This is due to the successive poor crops and consequent scarcity of money in the past two years. The indications are somewhat more hopeful for the future. Fees received amounted to \$8,850.87, special gifts to \$539.30. These latter were mostly from friends in China. \$600 was received from the Board of Foreign Missions as a grant-in-aid, and \$200 for repairs. The total cost of maintaining the hospital amounted to \$10,863.40.

The evangelistic work has been well cared for by our pastor, Mr. Li Kwoh Ling. We appreciate very much the assistance rendered by our district superintendent, the Rev. George Miller, who has frequently preached to our hospital congregation. Attendance at all the services has shown a marked increase, and the attention and interest shown by all has greatly improved. The congregation and members have raised for the support of pastor and church benevolences \$130.76. The Sunday school, under the superintendency of Dr. Chong, has shown steady improvement, both in attendance and in interest taken in the study of the lessons. Mrs. Miller has helped much in caring for the women's class and visiting patients in the wards and private rooms. Mr. Li, at the Second Street Dispensary, has done faithful work in preaching to the waiting patients, and in instructing inquirers.

We wish to record our thanks and appreciation of the gift of an iron building (100x19 ft.) from the Asiatic Petroleum Company, Ltd., of London, Eng. This building we have remodeled and are now using for our outpatient work. We also have room in it for fourteen beds, for patients and assistants. To Mr. Symmonds, and Mr. and Mrs. Maddock and family, of Kenosha, Wis., we express our thanks for the donation of very much-needed operation and instrument tables.

CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Fuchow (Fuchefu), Fenchenghsien (Fengchen), Hochow (Hocheo), Hwangnitang (Hwangnitan), Kienchangfu (Chienchang), Kiangning (Chianglingchen), Kunglungsze (Kunglung), Shuichang (Shuichan), Taiping (Taiping-fu), Tanyang (Siaotauyang), Tsinsienhsien (Tsingshien), Yüntsao (Yuintsao).

Statistics of Central

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex.=50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Native Workers W. F. M. Society	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Native Unord. Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. High Sch'ls, Boarding Schools, Seminaries	No. of Teachers in Same	Number of Pupils
	Men	Women													
<i>Chinkiang District</i>															
Chinkiang Circuit.....	1	1	4	..	1	1	84	23	107	..	6	3	1	13	80
Yangchow.....	1	1	..	..	1	..	12	7	19	8	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Kiukiang District</i>															
Kiukiang Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	37	23	60	26	2	2	..	..	..
Kiukiang City.....	3	3	3	3	..	4	203	70	273	2	39	2	2	17	95
Shaho.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	10	16	2	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Kiukiang District, North</i>															
Hwangmei Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	3	82	40	122	2	2	..	..	..	..
Hwangnitang Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	25	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kunglung Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	42	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shuichuang Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	20	17	37	5	3	..	..	..	..
Siaochikow Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	16	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
Susung Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	23	21	44	4	1	1	..	..	..
Taiho Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	3	38	84	122	2	..	..	..	..	..
Mitosi Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	46	47	2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Nanking District</i>															
Central Church.....	1	1	1	1	..	3	26	22	48	33	..	2	..	..	..
Chianglingchen Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	3	20	13	..	1	..	..	..
Molingkwan Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	..	1	8	3	11	18	..	..	..	..	..
North Nanking.....	6	4	5	..	1	..	223	43	266	1	..	7	1	14	110
Tanyang Circuit.....	..	..	..	1	1	2	21	10	31	26	..	..	..	..	..
Sungchwan Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	30	1	31	16	..	..	..	..	..
West Nanking.....	2	3	..	1	..	1	89	14	103	27	..	..	..	..	..
<i>South Kiangsi District</i>															
Changshu Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	28	37	14	..	..	..	..	..
Fengchenghsien Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	17	29	4	..	2	..	..	..
Fuchow Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	17	18	12	..	2	..	..	..
Kienchangfu Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	6	10	2	..	..	..	..	..
Likiatu Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	2	8	16	24	40	6	..	..	..	..	..
Meichuan Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	13	15	3	2	1	..	..	..
Nanchang; Kuanyuenmen Circuit.....	..	..	1	..	1	8	20	28	48	7	..	1	..	..	..
North Nanchang Circuit.....	5	5	3	1	2	4	45	37	82	12	5	..	2	9	82
Sinkan Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tainsienhsien Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	6	9	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Wuhu District</i>															
Hochow Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	18	32	50	126	1	..	..	..	..
Wuhu: Hospital Chapel.....	3	3	..	..	2	..	29	16	45	22	4	6	..	..	..
Second Street Circuit.....	..	..	2	3	1	2	27	32	59	33	2	5	..	..	..
Taipingfu Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	18	2	20	14	..	..	..	..	..
Tikang Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	26	8	34	87	19	7	..	..	..	..
Yuntsao Circuit.....	..	..	..	..	1	2	74	62	136	49	3	17	..	..	..
Total.....	23	21	19	12	28	39	1,274	781	2,055	578	93	59	6	53	367
Last year.....	23	24	18	..	14	57	1,357	770	2,127	1,017	88	21	5	35	549

NOTE.—Colleges: Kiukiang has 1, with 6 teachers and 19 students; Nanking has 1, with 5 teachers and teachers and 36 students.

China Conference, 1910

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society	Contributions for Foreign Missions	Contributions for other Benevolent Purposes	Contributions for Support of the Local Church	Contributions for Church Building and Repairing	Total Contributions on the Field
2	106	2	150	2	6,000	4	18,500	.....	43,000	20	16	152	.....	188
1	24	1	20	1	1,600	2	5,500	.....	.....	.....	2	42	15	59
1	49	2	45	3	2,000	3	12,400	.....	93,000	7	10	41	.....	58
1	66	1	13	2	3,000	7	24,500	47,000	.....	10	25	26	.....	61
1	13	1	31	1	600	1	400	.....	.....	1	3	1	.....	5
1	12	1	22	1	1,400	1	700	.....	.....	1	8	53	.....	62
1	21	1	35	1	1,000	1	350	.....	.....	1	12	36	.....	49
1	16	1	50	1	2,000	1	700	.....	.....	1	5	17	.....	23
1	1	1	1	1	1,600	1	650	.....	.....	1	9	45	.....	55
1	21	1	50	1	1,200	1	600	.....	.....	1	2	13	.....	16
1	21	1	51	1	1,800	1	1,000	.....	.....	1	17	58	.....	76
1	13	1	20	1	2,000	1	200	.....	.....	2	16	65	.....	83
1	1	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	.....	36
1	16	1	50	1	5,000	1	1,000	.....	.....	22	3	36	22	83
1	15	1	20	1	400	1	500	.....	.....	1	1	22	8	31
1	125	8	400	1	5,000	7	34,800	.....	29,500	1	3	16	2	22
2	47	1	55	1	800	1	900	.....	.....	59	86	359	100	604
1	19	1	16	1	300	1	400	200	.....	2	47	65	.....	114
1	1	1	30	1	4,000	4	18,900	54,000	.....	5	63	36	13	117
2	65	2	64	2	1,500	3	1,900	50	.....	.....	10	55	.....	65
2	92	1	1	1	2,000	2	800	.....	.....	.....	10	67	.....	77
2	10	1	33	2	2,100	1	1,100	300	.....	.....	3	35	20	58
1	11	1	20	1	1,500	2	1,300	150	.....	.....	5	12	.....	17
1	30	2	50	3	3,400	4	1,600	.....	.....	.....	10	18	.....	28
1	12	2	24	1	40	2	300	.....	.....	.....	4	26	.....	30
1	12	1	35	1	4,200	1	800	.....	.....	.....	10	57	.....	67
4	97	4	165	1	8,000	9	45,150	24,750	20,500	.....	10	99	.....	109
1	10	1	22	1	300	2	500	150	.....	.....	4	20	.....	24
1	22	1	28	2	1,400	1	500	50	.....	.....	16	101	.....	117
1	13	1	34	1	.....	4	18,700	50,000	.....	9	5	83	.....	97
1	24	1	85	2	2,000	3	11,200	1,000	.....	57	22	66	.....	145
1	20	1	30	1	500	1	500	100	.....	.....	2	20	.....	22
1	26	1	22	1	300	1	200	.....	.....	15	15	27	.....	57
1	30	1	36	1	700	1	700	200	.....	.....	4	40	.....	44
39	1,058	48	1,763	42	67,640	76	207,250	178,050	188,000	214	415	1,842	249	2,720
49	900	40	2,070	49	73,200	73	194,760	292,224	165,076	175	350	980	666	2,939

10 students. Bible Training Schools: Kiukiang has 2, with 6 teachers and 94 students; Nanking has 1, with 3

Central China Conference, Statistics of Medical Work, 1910

	No. of Hospitals	No. of Dispensaries	NO. OF PATIENTS					OPERATIONS		RECEIPTS			EXPENSES				
			No. Patients Received Into Hospital	Dispensary Patients		Visits Made to Homes	Total No. of Patients	Major Operations	Minor Operations	From Fees	From Special Gifts	From Appropriations	Total Receipts	Current Expenses	Building and Repairs	Total Expenses	
																	First Visits	Return Visits
HOSPITALS																	
Chinkiang: Women's Hospital (W. F. M. S.).....	1	1	122	3,190	2,488	16	5,816	.....	.....	\$355	\$.....	\$.....	\$355	\$.....	\$.....	\$355
Kiukiang: Elizabeth Skelton Danforth Hospital (W. F. M. S.)	1	1	615	13,121	.....	484	14,220	.....	.....	2,736	233	2,214	5,183	.....	.....	5,183
Nanking: Philander Smith Memorial Hospital.....	1	1	670	11,224	7,306	200	19,400	33	540	3,153	1,937	2,772	7,862	7,029	900	7,929	
Nanchang Hospital.....	1	1	64	2,934	2,502	46	5,546	18	196	411	1,233	675	2,319	1,639	71	1,710	
Wuhu: General Hospital.....	1	2	950	5,939	7,066	817	14,772	199	594	8,851	539	800	10,190	10,853	511	10,864	
Total.....	5	6	2,421	36,408	19,362	1,563	59,754	250	1,330	15,506	3,942	6,461	25,909	19,021	1,482	26,041	
Last year.....	5	8	2,460	27,149	24,832	1,282	53,967	286	905	13,828	4,474	7,745	26,047	23,879	.....	23,879

WITHDRAWN

Places where Methodist Episcopal Missionaries reside, are underlined in red.

Treaty Ports are underlined in
black: Tientsin



NORTH CHINA CONFERENCE

The North China Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church theologically includes the provinces of Shantung, Honan, Chihli, and the Chinese empire north of them. The theoretical limits of this Conference include an area about equal to the part of the United States which is east of the Mississippi River. The population within these bounds is several millions greater than that of the entire continent of North America. The preaching places of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are almost all in the provinces of Shantung and Chihli, the majority being in the latter province, which contains the capital city of the empire, Peking. The actual territory in which the mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work contains 124,000 square miles, a territory equal to that of the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana combined, with a population of about 59,917,000. The Conference includes three nationalities—Chinese, Mongols, and Manchus. The mission work is done in the Chinese language.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced by missionaries from Foochow in 1869, and the Conference was organized in 1893. Other Missions working in this same territory are: the Baptists and Presbyterians in Shantung; the Canadian Presbyterians and China Inland Mission in Honan; the Baptists, Congregationalists, and China Inland Mission in Shansi; the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians in Manchuria; and in the Province of Chihli, the following: South Chihli Mission, China Inland Mission, London Missionary Society, American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, American Bible Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, National Bible Society of Scotland, United Methodist Church Foreign Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Christian Missions in Many Lands (Plymouth Brethren), Mission to the Chinese Blind and Illiterate Sighted, Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.

LWANCHOW DISTRICT

Lwanchow (Lanchow) District includes the three counties of Loting, Lwanchow, and Tsienan, which are named after the chief cities in each county. It is the western half of the Yungpingfu Prefecture. It is a triangle, with the sea for a base, the Lwan River separating it from the Shanhaikwan District on the east, the Great Wall for the upper angle, and an imaginary line from the Great Wall to the sea crossing the railroad just east of Tangshan for the other side. The area is between 2,000 and 2,500 square miles. The railroad from Peking to Mukden divides the district into two parts. The population is between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000.

The Rev. James H. Pyke, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

During the autumn I had the pleasure of dedicating two new chapels, one at *Huli*, on the Loting Circuit, the other at *Ian*, on the Chiupeihu Circuit. The *Huli* chapel was made possible by a gift of \$100 (gold) from J. B. Morrison, of Topeka, Kas. The members of the little society at this large market town had been praying and begging for a meeting-house for two years or more, but were not able to find a suitable place or to meet the conditions of Mr. Morrison's offer. Nor could they bear to lose the opportunity. About this time two or three members of the Presbyterian church in Manchuria, whose families lived near *Huli*, returned home with a great desire that their families should hear the gospel and have church privileges. This led to one more earnest effort. The money was secured, our Presbyterian

brethren giving very liberally, and our own people out of their poverty giving heroically. One of the very best sites in the town was providentially and unexpectedly secured, and the building erected. It is easy to imagine the joy of the people at the success of their long-continued efforts. A large number of guests were invited for a three-days' meeting. All were entertained on the premises, and the crowds heard the good news preached day and night. The trustees presented an elaborate and businesslike report, and the buildings were dedicated free of debt amid much rejoicing. There is an earnest, enterprising pastor in charge. A flourishing boys' school has been started and the good work is going forward in a very encouraging way.

The church at *Ian* on the Chiupaihu Circuit is the result of a gift of \$250 (gold) from the Rev. and Mrs. J. F. Warner, of Sayre, Pa. in memory of their parents. When the moribund church at *Ian* learned that it was possible to obtain this sum of money on condition of raising an equal amount, and providing a lot, they were imbued with new life and zeal. Two of the members, the Ti (pronounced Dee) brothers, gave the lot, a valuable one and well located. After a thorough canvass and much sacrifice the money for the erection of the church was secured. A chapel, a girls' schoolroom, a teacher's residence, and an inquiry room—the latter to be temporarily used for the boys' school—were erected. In November this splendid church was dedicated free of debt.

Work at *Yangtientzu*, a market town some ten miles from Tsienanhsien, and west of the Lwan River, was opened. A recent convert was moved by the Spirit to offer four rooms for a chapel, school, and teacher's room, on condition that we would send a man who could be teacher and preacher. The conditions were met. The offer was accepted and a school and society started.

Classes in Bible study have been held for several winters past in Lwanchow. Last winter over twenty young men from the circuits on the district were in attendance. Twenty-two remained for the entire term of two and a half months. They were earnest and diligent in their studies, made commendable progress, and with scarcely an exception passed good examinations. The daily devotional meetings were attended with manifest power and blessing, especially the closing days. Out of these classes, during the past few years, have come a large number of earnest lay workers, local preachers, exhorters, and official members, who are not only earnest but well instructed in the Scriptures.

At the *Lwanchow* District Conference for several years we have enjoyed special manifestations of the Holy Spirit's presence and power in answer to earnest, continued prayer. The recent session was so quiet and uneventful that we began to fear that we should not receive the usual gift, but on the last evening a solemn hush, followed by tears, confessions, prayer, and a general rejoicing, was experienced. Superintendent Wang quietly remarked at the close, "I thought we should

not be disappointed." It makes a great difference whether the preachers and other members of the District Conference go back to their homes and work with an empty, aching heart or a heart full of love, joy, and courage.

The District Superintendent's Report

The Rev. Wang Ching Yun, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This district has seven Quarterly Conferences, all of which I have personally visited, taking council with the pastors and the official members concerning the affairs of the local churches. The first is the Lwanchow Quarterly Conference; it has one out-station. Here are many members glad in the knowledge of their sins forgiven. Many probationers bring their entire families to the church meetings. God has blessed us here this year. Dr. Pyke came to assist at the time of the Temple Fair. Last Winter we had a training class of twenty-four with Hu Feng Chun as teacher. There never was better attention to the work. They paid all their own expenses, except twenty dollars that we apportioned for their board. Dr. Pyke examined this class at its close. During the fifth month we held special meetings, at which the preachers and members were greatly blessed.

Chentzechen and its out-stations. Here many persons have already been received on probation. The official members, who are zealous workers, would like to have a church building in Wangkuanying, because it is a place which promises great results to the church. By the sale of the church at Mawantou we have secured money with which we hope to rent a place in Wangkuanying. A fair is held here every five days. In this circuit there are three day schools which are all faithfully carried on.

Tsienanhsien and its four out-stations. During the big temple fair Dr. Pyke and I preached here, and immediately afterward held the Quarterly Conference. At Yangtientzu we have church buildings given by a member. The property is worth about \$1,400. At Hsiangshuikou we have a day school maintained by a member whose personal influence draws many to attend our meetings. The church members desire to have a building at Tachuangtzu, and I hope that the Board of Foreign Missions may be able to give them one.

Pencheng and its four out-stations have been in a flourishing condition. Here our day school has attracted girls from the official families. Last winter a great fire visited this place, but our church property was saved through the efforts of the soldiers stationed in the city. At Sichichuang there is need of a church building. At Linpeitien the church building and the school have both been built with help from the Home Missionary Society and contributions from the members. The members also contributed many days of labor on the work. In this circuit there are three day schools which are in a prosperous condition.

Lotinghsien and its three out-stations are all in a peaceful condition. The chapel keeper and the official members show that they are taking an interest in and their share of self-support. Here we have five day schools, and the teachers all do good work. Because of the lack of a church building in Matouying many of our members have gone over to the Catholic Church.

Lwanchow Intermediate School

Mr. Kao Feng Shan, principal, reports as follows:

This year we have had 47 pupils enrolled. Eight of them finished the course of study and successfully passed the entrance examinations to the preparatory department of the Peking University. The teachers and committee of the school have manifested much zeal in their duties and have done a great deal of good work for the school. The pupils are trained not only in literature but in physical and spiritual things as well, so most of them are strong and capable. Some of the special students have been taken into the church on probation this year.

In the early spring I was called to teach in Peking, and Mr. Hsu Tien Chen was asked to take charge of the school. The school is now removed to Changli, and I trust it may be more prosperous in the future.

NORTH PEKING DISTRICT

The North Peking District includes the Tartar city of Peking, and the walled cities Changpingchow, Hwailai, Miyün, and Yenkingchow. The area of the district is about 7,000 square miles. In the mountains north of Peking a large amount of coal is found. The Peking Kalgan Railroad runs through the district. The great camel road from Russia crosses this district, and early in the fall thousands of sheep and oxen are brought through the district from the plains of Mongolia.

All of the Methodist churches of this district were destroyed by the Boxers in 1900, and at most of the places all the church members were killed. The American Presbyterian Church is working in part of the district.

Peking

Peking (population about 700,000) has been the capital of the Chinese empire for six hundred years. It is situated in the province of Chihli, about 100 miles northwest of the mouth of the Pei River. The city was built in 1267, and consists of two sections, each surrounded by its own wall. The Chinese city on the south contains about ten square miles, while the Tartar city on the north, has an area of sixteen square miles. The city contains many handsome dwellings, and gardens of princes and court officials. The Imperial Palace covers a considerable area in the center of the northern city. The Imperial Railway has been extended within the limits of the southern city, also the Peking-Hankow Railway. In the streets of Peking Chinese, Manchus, Mongols, Tibetans, Koreans, and every people of Asia are found together. The residence compound, hospitals, and higher schools of the Methodist Episcopal Mission are in the Tartar city. There are four churches and street chapels in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. Walter W. Davis, Rev. Carl A. Felt and Mrs. Felt, Rev. Frank D. Gamewell and Mrs. Gamewell, Rev. John MacG. Gibb, Jr., and Mrs. Gibb, Rev. William T. Hobart and Mrs. Hobart, Rev. Nehemiah S. Hopkins, M.D., and Mrs. Hopkins, Rev. Harry E. King (on furlough) and Mrs. King (on furlough), George D. Lowry, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Lowry (on furlough), Rev. Hiram H. Lowry and Mrs. Lowry, John J. Mullowney, M.D., and Mrs. Mullowney, Miss Alice Terrell (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Evelyn B. Baugh, Gertrude Gilman (on furlough), Anna D. Gioss, M.D. (on furlough), Mrs. Charlotte M. Jewell, Misses Emma M. Knox, Melissa Manderson, M.D., Alice M. Powell, Minnie Stryker, M.D., and L. Maude Wheeler.

Institutions: Peking University, John L. Hopkins Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Women's Training School, Elizabeth Sleeper Davis Memorial Hospital, Mary Porter Gamewell School.

The Rev. Chen Heng Te, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Among the various circuits on this district, five churches are in the cities while all the rest are in towns and villages. There are 3,000 villages in the district, and most of their inhabitants are non-Christians. These people, owing to the insufficiency of preachers and churches, have few opportunities to listen to the gospel, though they are seeking anxiously to obtain a true life. As the gospel is seldom heard, how can they believe in it? Thus we feel strongly the lack of preachers; and because of the outcry of the multitude for help, it is our sincerest prayer that more workers should be sent to satisfy the hunger of the people.



PEKING UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AND GIRLS FROM THE METHODIST GIRLS' SCHOOL ENTERING ASBURY CHURCH

This year on account of the bad grain crops people have found it difficult to obtain food enough to supply themselves; what they were mostly concerned about day and night was food for their bodies. No time did they spare to seek for nurture for their souls.

Peking Asbury Church. At the announcement of Pastor Liu Kuang Ching's appointment to Changli great sorrow was kindled within the heart of every member of this church. However, when the new pastor arrived all the people were greatly comforted.

During this year several important events have taken place. One of these was the revival meeting led by the devoted Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Ting Li Mei, through which a great number of young men and women have been influenced to participate in the great work

of the diffusion of Christianity in China. Another was the work of the "Tent Preaching Company." This society plans to go with tents to preach in places where the foot of no preacher has yet trod. The results of its campaign were satisfactory to us all.

Changpingchow. During this year no small improvement has been made. In past years, as I have been informed, the church members present at the Quarterly Conference numbered only three or four, while now at every Quarterly Conference thirty or forty are present. The two churches at Nankou and Shahe have not improved very much, for no houses have yet been rented which would be suitable to use as churches.

Yenkingchow. The circumstances of this church have improved during the past year. The preacher is preaching with industry and enthusiasm. In preaching to the non-Christians he has always the satisfaction of having crowds around him, but seldom has he had the pleasure of baptizing one of them.

Hwailai. All Christians here are confident in their belief and liberal in their contributions. As the crops were bad, because of the intensely heavy rains and the hurtful hailstorms which completely crushed the grains, the value of everything has been raised twice as high as it was last year. So a sorcerer, Huang Tien Tao by name, arose to interrupt the prosperity of the church by announcing rumors and by using sorceries, but he completely failed. Little hindrance to the Christians resulted. At a distance of fifty li (seventeen miles) westward, a place named *Shacheng* is located where a colporteur has been sent who still dwells in a room in an inn, as a suitable house has not been rented. Every Sunday several persons have come to the inn to learn more about Christ.

Hwaijouhsien. This place is one hundred li (thirty-three miles) from Peking, and the church here was established by the Presbyterian Mission. During late years that Mission has several times spoken to us of making an exchange by giving us the two churches, one at Hwaijouhsien and the other at Kaoliying, while in return we should give them the church at Yangkechwang. This discussion has been taken up several times in our Finance Committee at Tientsin, but was never decided till this year, when, by the consent of the Finance Committee, this exchange was made. The churches in these two places are narrow buildings, smaller than ours at Yangkechwang. Thus, in regard to the buildings we obtained in this exchange it seems that we lost much, but we hope we may be paid up by christianizing more people.

Only three primary schools have been established, which are quite insufficient to train all the children of this district. It is expected that more schools will be established.

Peking Medical Work

Dr. John J. Mullooney, physician in charge, reports as follows:

In some respects this year has been an extraordinary year for the hospital, while in other respects it has been very ordinary. It has been

extraordinary in that this is the first year in the history of the hospital, I believe, that it has not called for an appropriation from the Board of Foreign Missions. Of course the Board pays the salaries of the foreign physicians. The hospital has been thus able to stand on its own feet, because we have thought, and still think, that after a little more than forty years of work by our Board in and around Peking the time is fully ripe when the Chinese, and especially the Chinese Christians, should at least pay for the current expenses of this kind of Christian work, which is perhaps, of more direct practical help to them than any other form of the activities of the Board of Foreign Missions. It was with this in mind that at last Chinese New Year we put up a notice in the hospital to the effect that while we did not wish to turn anybody away who was in need of medical treatment, even if they had no money, yet, on the other hand, we felt very strongly that nearly everybody could pay a little, at least toward the medicine received. Most of our patrons acted on our suggestions willingly.

The second factor that has enabled us to avoid calling for an appropriation from the Board is the income which we have received from the optical department of the hospital. Without the financial assistance which the hospital derived from the optical department it could not have paid the salaries of the three assistants, the corps of orderlies, and other servants; it could not have made its expenses from the mere pitances that were charged for the drugs and from the few out calls that were made.

An interesting case is that of an old man, a well-to-do merchant of sixty-five years, who came to the hospital led by his young son. After the usual tests we found that the old gentleman could practically see nothing except that he could distinguish between light and darkness; he had been in this condition for eight years. We made a diagnosis of double cataract and operated on him. He went away in the course of five weeks, after having been fitted with the proper spectacles, not only able to see his own way but also able to read, a thing that he had been unable to do for over ten years. He seemed especially interested in a copy of the Gospel of John, which he took home with him.

We have tried to keep the optical department up to the standard that Dr. Hopkins has set for it as best we could with our limited experience. Our patronage has kept up well, and we tested for and fitted 825 patients with glasses, the patients ranging from the prince regent's brother down through all grades of the social order to the coolie, who gets his living by the sweat of his brow.

We have treated a few more than the usual number of students and teachers from the Peking University, having diseases ranging from acute mania to simple tonsillitis, and still others who wanted a physician's signature to enable them to escape the tortures of the recitation room.

It has been our earnest desire to make the hospital not only a place where the men who come may receive clean, modern, rational medical treatment, but also a place where every man who comes shall have an opportunity to hear the simple undogmatic story of Jesus Christ. We have not always found our Chinese Christians employed in the hospital ready to give those who come to the hospital an opportunity of hearing about Jesus, and we have had to dismiss some of our employees for that reason, because we believe that if we cannot have a Christian hospital, we had better not have any, and it is impossible to have a Christian hospital if those who profess to be Christians are Christians only in name.

One side of the spiritual life of the hospital which we have tried to develop this year, and with varying success, is the daily prayers, which we have taken turns in leading, using the Sunday School Leaflet. We found that scarcely any of the hospital patients came to the daily prayers while these were held in the rather dilapidated room that is used for their dining room, so we had a well-lighted, clean, warm room fixed up in the main building, and since then we have had the attendance of varying numbers of the first and second-class patients, as well as other patients and the employees of the hospital. We have also been trying lately the plan of having one of the theological students, whose expenses at the University the hospital pays, come over for an hour a day to help our dispensary patients.

Another improvement in the hospital equipment this year is the installation of a very good X-ray machine, which was put in before Dr. Lowry went away, and which is of especial value in the branch of work in which he is so interested. The hospital has also received a fresh coat of paint and looks the better for it. An equipment for electric lighting has been put in at a cost of over \$500.

The hospital needs above all things a good foreign-trained nurse, preferably a man. There is a tremendous need in North China for some enterprising man to start a training school for men nurses, such as they have in Hankow.

By our educational work, not only at the Union Medical College, but also at the hospital, we are trying to lift the moral and sanitary ideals of a nation to a higher and cleaner level. As illustrative of such work at the hospital we had a little pamphlet printed on "The Care of the Eyes," in which we try to warn young men of the danger of immoral living, and the seriousness of the contagious diseases that are contracted by such living. Each patient who comes to the hospital is given one of the pamphlets and one of the religious tracts.

The opportunities for medical educational work at the Union Medical College are limited only by the amount of strength and energy that our physical bodies will give forth. Our mission has not been doing its full quota of work there during the greater part of the year, for Dr. Lowry stopped teaching at last Chinese New Year. Dr. Hopkins has not yet returned from his furlough, and I, because I did not have the language, have been unable to teach any medical subjects till September, 1910, when I began to teach mental and nervous diseases and pharmacy. By this work at the Medical College we are not only educating representatives of this people, but we are multiplying ourselves, and we are raising up a set of young men, who will, we trust, become Christian physicians, and who, in turn, will build and manage Christian hospitals for their own fellow citizens.

SHANHAIKWAN DISTRICT

Shanhaikwan (Shanhaikuan) District includes the territory of the three counties of Linyü, Funing, and Changli, and extends twenty-five miles beyond the Great Wall into Manchuria. It is intersected by the Imperial Railway of North China. Besides the district cities of Shanhaikwan and Changli there is one walled city, besides towns and villages with varying populations of from 5,000 to 20,000, making a total population of 1,000,000. The area is about 3,000 square miles. The land along the coast is level and very fertile. A short distance from the coast the mountains begin, and in some instances rise to the height of several thousand feet. Because of the fertility of the soil the standard of living is much higher than around Tientsin and Peking. A great number of the people in this district are traders in Manchuria, so that they are progressive and anxious to adopt modern ideas. There is a great military camp at Funing.

Changli

Changli (population about 15,000) is situated on the Imperial Railway of North China, ten miles from the coast and forty miles west of Shanhaikwan. It is the county seat of Changli County. Changli is a very prosperous city because of the fine fruit orchards around it. There are three government schools in the city. The opium dens have been driven out, the streets are lighted at night, police in uniform are on the streets, and an old temple has been changed into a prison. In addition to the regular officials the department general lives in Changli.

Changli is the geographical center of the Shanhaikwan and Lwanchow districts. The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant denomination at this important station. When the mission station was destroyed at Tsunhwa in 1900 by the Boxers it was decided not to rebuild at that point but to move the entire plant to Changli. This important step was not decided upon until June, 1903, and then fifteen acres were purchased in the eastern suburb of the city. The mission already owned a chapel in the heart of the city.

Missionaries: Joseph L. Keeler, M.D., and Mrs. Keeler, Edwin M

Kent, M.D., and Mrs. Kent, Rev. James H. Pyke. W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara P. Dyer and Ella E. Glover, Myra A. Jaquet, and Dr. Sue L. Koons. *Institutions*: Martyrs' Memorial Hospital, Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: C. E. Thompson Memorial Woman's Training School, Hospital, Alderman Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. James H. Pyke, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The station at *Changli* called for reënforcements last Conference, but was much disappointed in not receiving a family. Miss Jaquet, who came to reënforce the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society branch of the mission, was soon recalled to Peking to meet an emergency arising there. We were fortunate in having Dr. Iva M. Miller come to us at a time when Dr. Keeler was laid aside. She made herself very useful during the two or three months she remained with us. We would have been glad to keep her for the work in the Woman's Hospital, which had been so long without a physician, but the need in another station seemed greater, and we yielded to necessity. We were cheered soon by the news that Dr. Sue L. Koons was returning to China and would come to Changli. She was cordially welcomed and at once entered upon the work. This autumn we have been still farther reënforced by the coming of Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Kent.

A series of meetings in the Changli church, lasting three weeks, was held during the winter with blessed results. The spirit of prayer, confession, and testimony was very general and usually in melting power. Almost the entire membership of the church seemed imbued with new life and power, and were full of rejoicing. Not a few outsiders attended from time to time, and not only heard the gospel and testimonies to its saving power, but felt some of its blessed influence themselves, and knelt in earnest prayer.

Changli Boys' Boarding School

The Changli School Buildings. This year will long be remembered by the Changli station as the year in which both the boys' and girls' boarding school buildings were erected. For over six months the sound of hammer, saw, plane, and chisel has resounded throughout the length and breadth of the two compounds, with crowds of workmen coming and going all day long. Already some three score and ten school boys have come to occupy one court, and soon a crowd of girls will come to enliven the other with chant, song, and laughter, taking the place of the workman with his noisy tools. Soon Changli will be widely known as the educational center—Christian coeducational—of this Eastern region.

On the day of opening the boys' school the officials, literati, and chief business men of the city were invited to be present. Some sixty or more accepted the invitation and seemed much interested in what they saw and heard. They did not object to the songs, Scripture reading, or

prayer. One of their number made a speech commending the good work and assuring us of their cordial sympathy.

The Chinese are assuredly taking a deep interest in education. Thus far the mission schools are in advance of the government schools in the qualification of teachers, courses of study, methods of teaching, in faithful, thorough work, and especially in discipline and character-building. Now is the opportunity to educate and mold the character of the men and women who will shape the future of China. We have said this many times, and we say it again here. It cannot be said with too great emphasis. Would that the universal church could see it and supply speedily the men and means!

The boys from the intermediate schools at Lwanchow and Shanhaikwan are now gathered in this school at Changli, where they have far better accommodations and healthy surroundings, with light, airy rooms and a large playground. We need an American educator, a consecrated man and his wife, also a Chinese college graduate to take the management of the school, to superintend the work, and to do much of the actual work of teaching.

As feeders for this Boys' Academy we have over thirty day schools scattered throughout the Lwanchow and Shanhaikwan Districts. The attendance in these ranges from ten to seventy each, though it should be said the average is under twenty. The most promising of all the day schools is the one at Changli. It has made a phenomenal record. Many who a few years ago would not have thought of sending their boys to a Christian school, fearing both the disgrace and the poisoning of the minds with strange doctrines, now have no fears, and are only too glad to gain admission for their boys. They make no objection to their reading the Scriptures, attending prayers, and learning the Christian songs.

The District Superintendent's Report

The Rev. Te Jui, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Changli. The Changli Church is more prosperous than during other years. The number of members has increased. Every Sunday the audience fills the church. For three weeks during the first month of the Chinese New Year they held revival services. Many persons, men and women, were converted and inspired with enthusiasm. All Christians sought an opportunity to testify for God. The city chapel has been opened each market day. The hearers have been many, and the chapel has been crowded. Many have examined and approved the doctrine in sincerity.

In the mission compound, outside the east gate of Changli, there are two hospitals; one for men and the other for women and children, two day schools for boys and girls, and a Woman's Training School. All prospered this last year and the numbers in all these institutions increased. Outside of the south wall of the mission compound we bought a tract of land upon which an intermediate school for boys has

been built. Already over fifty rooms of this school are furnished. It was decided that the intermediate schools of Lanchow and Shanhaikwan should be united at Changli.

A new girls' boarding school has been built inside the mission compound. The ceremony of the unveiling of the school tablet was performed on the eighteenth of last August. The name given the school is the "Alderman School." The Chinese name is, "Kuei Chen Hsueh Tang." Hereafter the girls in Lwanchow and Shanhaikuan Districts need not go to Peking before the second year of the intermediate course, but may come directly to Changli.

There are two out-stations belonging to Changli Circuit, one at Kepo, the other at Liushouying. When the street chapels are opened on market days the hearers are many, and some join the church. A day school was opened at Liushouying this year. The condition of the church seems to be improving gradually.

Chienwei. The condition of this church is improving and promising. The members are truthful and zealous. They keep themselves diligent in the doctrine. They have succeeded well in self-support, paying the pastor's salary every month. The average attendance on Sunday has been over one hundred. Some have been baptized and added to the church this year. The members are joyful and eager to improve themselves. The church is peaceful, and all love each other with singleness of heart.



LITTLE NORTH CHINA BOYS

Funinghsien. The condition of this church has improved this year more than in other years. Those who went away into the Catholic Church last year were not true Christians. Those members who are zealous in the doctrine and diligent in keeping the Sabbath are not so easily lured away.

One out-station at Taitowying belongs to Funing Circuit. The conditions of this church are improving. A new prayer place has been opened at Chuchuang, fifteen li (five miles) north of Taitowying. The Christians at this place are zealous. Another prayer place has been opened at Hsauangling, twenty five li (eight miles) north of Taitowying and a day school of eighteen boys was opened there. The Christians at this place are diligent in keeping the Sabbath. Some have been baptized and added to the church this year.

Shanhaikwan. Some ten new Christians have been added to the church here. The old members are zealous in the doctrine and are improving more than ever before. The stewards and the members are diligent in helping each other. All the Christians are at peace and are of one heart in the doctrine. The members of this church all have duties. The idle are few; they are truthful and are not easily tempted. Some of the members are shopkeepers who are free, and no one has interfered with them because of their belief.

The students of the intermediate school are progressing. The number of students last fall was thirty-six, and during the spring term there were thirty. The boarding fees received were sufficient for the expenses last fall, though not sufficient during the spring.

Two out-stations belong to Shanhaikwan Circuit. One is at Haiyang, forty li (thirteen miles) west of Shanhaikwan. More than ten persons were baptized there this year. The hearers fill the church when it is opened to them on the fair days. One new chapel has been opened at Niutounai this year. This new place belongs to Haiyang. The hearers are many on the market days. The other out-station of Shanhaikwan is Chienso. Some new Christians have been added to this church.

Shihkechuang. The condition of this church is not as prosperous as last year. The Catholic mission is just outside the wall of our church. This mission used various plans to tempt our members into their church. They said that the Catholic mission could help believers in any kind of lawsuit, and that the poor would receive more generous help. So those members who like lawsuits and some of the poor entered the Catholic Church. It was reported afterward that they were not satisfied in their hope. Some of them regretted that they had entered the Catholic mission. But there was nothing to be done for them. The church seemed more peaceful after these members had gone. The remaining Christians are sincere in faith and are improving.

Shihimenkai. The condition of this church is admirable. The church has supported the pastor for several years. This year the price of rice was exceedingly high, and money was short so that it was difficult to gather in the collections. During the third quarter they decreased greatly. At the third Quarterly Conference I urged the members to increase their collections. At this time Lei Ju Chu, a steward, stood up before the Conference and gave 1,000 tiao, Eastern cash (about \$125 Mexican) to the church. The interest of this may be used for self-support. The salary of the pastor here is a little over \$180 (Mexican) a year, and the church has raised nearly the whole amount.

The two out-stations at Huangtuying and Chutsaoying are not very prosperous because the Catholic mission uses money to tempt the members to enter their church. But there are still some Christians who are confirmed in the doctrine and who cannot easily be tempted. These men are the foundation of the church.

There were eighteen members of the Peking University Student Volunteer Band appointed to the Shanhaikwan District this last summer to help in preaching. They have been zealous in doing their work.

Shanhaikwan Intermediate School

Mr. Pai Kuei Lin, principal, reports as follows:

When Mr. Ching Tsai Chuang, the principal of the Shanhaikwan intermediate school, resigned on account of his health, Dr. H. H. Lowry sent me there to fill the vacancy. Fearing that my knowledge and love were not sufficient, I prayed our Lord to give me wisdom and love, that I might guide some of the Chinese young men to the presence of the Lord.

When I went to Shanhaikwan I found all the regulations of the school so perfect that I did not change anything. All of us who had charge of the church or the school tried our best to make the school better. There were fifty-eight students who were willing to face any difficulty in order to get an education.

I found that these students were not only earnest for study but they were very zealous for spiritual things. We established a Young Men's Christian Association in our school in order to improve their Christian faith, their health, and their knowledge, and to make them perfect and useful for China. Every night we had a prayer meeting and a Bible class, which were attended happily and joyfully, that through such training they might be founded on the Everlasting Rock.

At the beginning of the Chinese New Year four of our students entered the Peking University.

SOUTH PEKING DISTRICT

The South Peking District includes the southern or Chinese city of Peking, and stretches south about sixty miles. It includes the counties of Kwan, Yungching, and Pachow. It is not over thirty-five miles wide. The area of the district is about 1,000 square miles, and the population, possibly, 500,000. The country is very low and crossed by several rivers, so that, whenever the rains are heavy, the people are flooded out. The railway from Peking to Tientsin crosses the district. Only Mandarin is spoken. The American Board occupies territory to the west of us, and the London Mission to the east, while the Anglican Mission has a station in Yungching city.

The Rev. William T. Hobart, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The past year has been one of quiet, steady work. In the country stations there have been a few baptisms and some new probationers. The Chinese preachers have been faithful in their work, but the harvest is not yet. The total number baptized on the district this year is 70.

The work in the city of *Peking* is encouraging. Huashih Church has been without a preacher this year but the Sunday services and the daily preaching have been supplied and there has been growth. The Pearl Market continues to be a splendid place for work. Hundreds have given in their names as inquirers; some remain with us, some are recommended to other churches nearer their homes.

A *forward movement* has been attempted this year in Peking. All the Missions, except one, united in a gospel campaign. The plan was to secure a place at temple fairs in or near the city, put up a mat shed, and preach to all who would listen. We were at a temple called Pantaokung five days, at Tungyuehmiao ten days, at Miaorengshan ten days, and at Nanting ten days. *The most interesting place* was Miao-

fengshan. This place is about thirty miles northwest of the city. Every year in the fourth month from the first to the fifteenth a fair is held there, and thousands of people from Peking, Tientsin, and the surrounding regions visited the temple. We did not try to go to the temple itself, but went out about twenty miles from Peking to a village on the road, put up a mat shed, and preached day after day to all who would stop and listen. We also distributed leaflets and sold Gospels and tracts to them.

One day Mr. Smith, of the London Mission, and I went up the mountain to the temples. The pilgrims included all classes—rich and poor, old and young, men and women, many of the latter with bound feet. We saw one man carrying his old mother on his back so that she might fulfill her vow.

Some of them were dressed in red, as if they were criminals. We saw one man dressed in red, as if condemned to death. His hair was unbraided and disheveled; handcuffs were on his wrists and chains on his feet. He proceeded very slowly, kneeling and knocking his head on the ground every few steps. I asked why he was doing this, and was told that he vowed to do it on account of his mother. Probably she had been sick, and he had vowed to make the pilgrimage in that fashion if she recovered. I was at the temple when they took off his chains. I saw children, dressed in red, knocking their heads at intervals all the way. One man had a bridle and saddle on him, as if he were a horse. It was pitiful to see them so blindly earnest, spending time and strength all for naught. How long must they dwell in darkness without the light that Christians might give them if they would?

I suppose I passed fifty beggars by the roadside, begging from the pilgrims. Some were blind, some had no hands and some had no feet, some were covered with sores. This was their harvest time. There are several societies in Peking and Tientsin formed to lay up merit by assisting the pilgrims. One society places lanterns all along the road up the mountain for the convenience of pilgrims traveling at night. Another opened a resting place for the pilgrims and furnished free tea. Another gave away tea and biscuits, and another gave tea and porridge twice a day. We preached to all who would listen. Many gave their names as inquirers, so that, altogether, we had a successful campaign.

We have only five day schools—three for boys and two for girls—on the district. The boys' school at Huashih has an enrollment of 60, which overcrowds our premises. All the pupils pay a small fee monthly. The girls' school there is also overcrowded. It has enrolled over 40 pupils. At the Shunchihmen we have also two day schools—one for boys and one for girls. There are 25 boys and 15 girls in attendance. As we were renting a very poor place outside for the boys' school, we borrowed the money and put up a good schoolroom on our own premises. The interest is only one third what we were paying

for rent. Our other day school is at Hwangtsun, where we have 12 boys. We rent a very poor place for \$12 (Mexican) a year. We ought to put up a schoolroom on our own premises. We could have a flourishing school at Pearl Market if we only had a place.

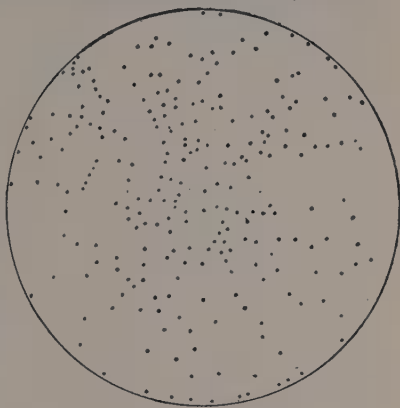
Self-support does not grow. The people complain that prices are rising all the time, that the cost of living never was so high. Our preachers say they cannot get along on their present scale and ask for higher salaries. Still out of their deep poverty they are giving something.

There are six colporteurs on the district, and tens of thousands of Scripture portions have been sold during the year. The walls of prejudice are being battered down.

TAIANFU DISTRICT

The Taianfu District is in the western part of Shantung Province. It is about one hundred and twenty-five miles long, east and west, and forty miles wide, bounded on the west and south by the Yellow and Wen Rivers, respectively, and on the north and east by the mountains, which reach their highest elevation in Taishan (5,500 feet), a few miles north of the city. According to Smith, it is the oldest "sacred" mountain in the world.

Pilgrims have bowed at its shrines and altars for four thousand years, and still they come by scores of thousands, annually. As the population of the region is the densest in the empire, averaging 683 to the square mile, the district, probably, contains 2,500,000. Work done elsewhere by animals is here performed by men, persons and freight being transported on wheelbarrows, over unspeakable roads. The ground is fertile and well cultivated, two crops a year being grown, winter wheat being harvested in June, and a second crop of millet and beans gathered in October. The Tientsin-Nanking Railway will intersect the district. The language is Mandarin, and differs but little from that about Peking, so that one from the north may be easily understood.



JUST A SAMPLE

Here is a circular region with a radius of ten miles, whose center is twenty miles from Taianfu, the principal station of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Shantung Province, China. Within the circle (314 square miles) are 259 villages without a single Christian worker, native or foreign.

Taianfu

Taianfu is in the western part of the Shantung Province, about forty miles east of the Yellow River, and between 250 and 300 miles from Tientsin by canal or cart road. It lies at the foot of Taishan, one of the five sacred mountains of China, and not far from the birthplace of Confucius.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1875, but American missionaries first settled in Taianfu as a residence in 1898. Other Boards at work in the district are the English Baptists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Gospel Mission.

Missionaries: Jesse H. Baldwin, M.D., Rev. Perry O. Hanson and

Mrs. Hanson, Rev. George W. Verity and Mrs. Verity. W. F. M. S.: Misses Estie T. Boddy, Emma E. Martin, M.D., Lizzie E. Martin, Edna G. Terry, M.D., and Effie G. Young.

Institutions: Bible Training School, Intermediate School, Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Woman's Bible Training School, and Priscilla Bennett Hospital.

The Rev. George W. Verity, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The work of the district this year has not been marked by any extraordinary developments, but has been one of steady growth. On all charges, without exception, added interest on the part of nonbelievers has been observable. A perceptible weakening of that cold conservatism and often hostile attitude formerly maintained has been noticed. In fact, for the last two years, save in one station, the people have been especially friendly.

Nowhere is this more manifest than at *Anchiachuang*, our oldest station in Shantung. It was singularly shown that we were called upon to lay away the mortal remains of our beloved "mother in Israel," old Mrs. Wang. It was feared that, with so many parties concerned, friends and relatives, most of whom have not accepted Christ, it would be impossible to have a Christian burial. However, they not only acquiesced in the nonappearance of wine at the feast, but approved of the whole funeral service, which was conducted in our Christian way. Moreover, when it was proposed to erect a memorial church the neighbors subscribed about \$200 for that purpose. A new church is badly needed at this place.

Another sign of progress in *Anchiachuang* is the presence of a local evening congregation. For years my visits to this place were saddened by the fact that though there was a good congregation in the morning, when these had gone to their distant homes no one from the village came to the evening service. It is cause for both encouragement and thanksgiving that now a goodly number of the neighbors attend the evening service.

Hsuahsieh is a large market town where we have regular services and day school. The teacher assists in conducting the services. It is fifty li (seventeen miles) to the northwest. In *Changcheng* we have this year secured better accommodations, and the work is more hopeful. Besides the Sunday services they have a day school. Just across the *Wen River* is *Yunwei*, a cluster of thirteen villages, where there is also a school. Week-day services are held here. A day school has been opened at *Luanjen*, a market town near by.

Fifteen li (five miles) to the south of *Anchiachuang* is *Hechiakou*, where there has been a boys' school during the year and a girls' school for some months. Pastor Kuo holds an early Sunday morning service at this place, then hurries to *Anchiachuang* for the regular service there. *Hsiaomen*, thirty li (ten miles) to the southeast, is also one of a cluster of villages, eighteen in number, all of the same name. It is located along the north bank of the *Wen River* in the midst of an extensive

fertile plain. By the aid of contributions from several men who went to work in the mines of South Africa, and others, they are collecting a fund looking toward self-support. They contributed liberally in the original purchase of the property and have been adding to it since.

Feicheng. This circuit is a great, rich field extending forty li (thirteen miles) both east and west of the city. To the south it extends fifty li (seventeen miles) and to the north one hundred li (thirty-three miles). It is possessed of vast possibilities. Our property is located in the southern suburb, and, though purchased but a few years ago, it is already too small for our work. Our premises should be enlarged. There are two out-appointments, one being at Yenmachuang, sixty li (twenty miles) southwest, and the other at Chutzu, forty li (thirteen miles) to the southeast. Yenmachuang is not a large place, but it is the center of an important trade and of a fine country. Chutzu is a valley among the hills, off the great roads, but with many villages about it. The people have been especially lacking in outside influences. There have been disquieting rumors and some persecution, but Mr. Tsui has been assiduous in distributing the Scriptures and telling the good news of salvation. Several have been baptized, others wish to be, and many others are interested. We have a day school at Hsia-kuanhuang, ten li (three miles) still farther to the south. Three of these day schools on the circuit we support. The other two are self-supporting.

Tunga. This city is only ten li (three miles) from the Yellow River. To the north and west of it is a densely populated plain. It is also only a few li from the eastern border of the county. To the east for sixty li (twenty miles) it is all hill country, hence less thickly populated and less productive. Some who were interested in our work in its beginning now that the requirements of the gospel are better understood have ceased to come, but the work of seed-sowing goes on. We are negotiating for property in Chiuchen, a market town of 5,000 population twelve li (four miles) south of where there are some members and interested persons.

Tungping. This circuit comprises the whole of the county and, as there is no other Protestant mission within its borders, the responsibility of giving the gospel to the people rests with us. The hard, earnest work of twenty years is bearing fruit. The church is on the upgrade. The persecutions of last year have ceased, and even the supercilious bearing of the influential classes has passed away. Especially is this noticeable about Hsuehcheng, where formerly indifference and hostility characterized the gentry. Now, however, wherever the preacher goes about Hsuehcheng the village elders themselves place tables and benches for his use and serve tea. Surely there is a God above who rules the hearts of men. We are still occupying the rented property in Tungping which is not only entirely inadequate, but quite unsanitary. An entirely new outfit of buildings is needed.

Hsuehcheng is a large market town twenty li (seven miles) east of

Tungping in the midst of a fertile plain. We rent a poor property which is not at all suitable either for worship or for the boys' and girls' schools. The work is very hopeful. Many inquirers who were either frightened or discouraged by the persecutions of last year are again attending services, and Mr. Li reports more villagers interested than he can possibly visit. He is calling loudly for help. A new site and a whole new equipment of buildings are "needed badly and needed now."

Lichiaso is thirty li (ten miles) north of the city at the southern end of the Shantung range of mountains. On account of complications concerning our property, by which our exit was liable to be cut off, we were obliged to purchase an adjoining place at a cost of about \$100 (Mexican). This, however, was a much-needed addition to make room for the boys' and girls' schools. *Hualantien*, six li (two miles) from *Lichiaso*, is also a market town where we have a school. The two places are worked together.

Wangkutien is on the great road half way between Tungping and Tunga. The waters of the Yen River, which is near by, have for many years overflowed its banks, inundating the rich bottom lands of a section about thirty by eighty li (ten by twenty-seven miles) in extent, reducing many of the people in this vicinity to the direst poverty. It is heartrending to work among people in such distress. Between this body of water and the Yellow River is a strip of land several miles wide that is prosperous. We find not a few there who listen gladly to the gospel. Regular services are held. A school is maintained here and also one at *Tawangyu*, which is eight li (three miles) to the east.

Taianfu. As our schools increase in size our congregations naturally enlarge. During the pilgrim season, the first three months of the year, many strangers drop in. The attendance at church and Sunday school often reaches six hundred and fifty, at ordinary times about four hundred and fifty, and during vacations not more than one hundred and fifty.

We have for years been planning to develop an extensive circuit about *Taianfu*, and have only this year seen the beginning of this long-cherished hope. Eleven day schools have been established, none more than twelve miles distant from the city, and six of these have been made the basis of the West City Circuit. Services have been held at these places and considerable interest has been developed.

The Bible schools for men and for women have each had some twenty students.

We do not cease to wonder that the priests allow us again this year to erect our gospel tent in the court of the Great Temple during the pilgrim season; not only one, but two, for we made of the fly of the tent a second tent for the women. In these two tents the gospel was preached several hours each day for many weeks during the pilgrim season. Scores of thousands heard the blessed news of salvation.

We cannot commend too highly the zeal and fidelity of the women in organizing and steadily maintaining during the year cottage prayer meetings for women in various parts of the city as openings presented themselves. This is the beginning of a great work, the entering of a boundless field of usefulness.

Koutzu, one hundred and ten li (thirty-seven miles) northeast, is a large and important market town. Here we have a school and one also at Luchiatang, thirty li (ten miles) southwest. This hill-country to the west and south is a great field, having now but the faintest glimmering of the light. A number of inquirers who had become discouraged are again showing signs of renewed interest. It is a time of seed-sowing.

Fanchiachuang, also a large and important market town, we have again, after a lapse of several years, reopened. It is in the midst of an extensive, fertile plain, but for lack of men and means it has been unmanned. Property is loaned us for the year and a school has been established.

Maotzu, sixty li (twenty miles) to the southeast, has had a prosperous year. The three-room building is too small for the Sunday services. Twenty boys attend the school. Three other schools have been established on the circuit, namely, at Shentsun, twelve li (four miles) west; at Pulipa, fifteen li (five miles) south; and at Shanyang, six li (two miles) to the east. Four little gospel lighthouses are there! Arrangements have been made whereby the Maotzu school will hereafter be self-supporting. The above three places belong to the Taianfu Quarterly Conference.

We are much indebted to the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Bible Society of Scotland for their continued coöperation during another year, in supplying us with Scriptures and men to distribute them. Their help is valuable. We could not get along without it.

It is with the keenest satisfaction that we note the completion of the *girls' two-story boarding school*. It has a seating capacity of one hundred and sixty-three pupils. There is a basement for dining room, separate dormitories, and bathrooms. There is also a spacious yard. It is an institution of which anyone might be proud. It has been used during the past year, though in an incomplete and, consequently unsatisfactory condition, lacking a number of desks, and half the full quota of dormitories. Only those who have done building in the interior of China know what a trying ordeal it is.

After years of work we realized that the influential classes who form public opinion were not being reached and it was thought that the closing exercises of the girls' and boys' schools, also the opening of the new girls' school would be an auspicious occasion to inaugurate a movement to reach this class. Consequently, elaborate plans were made, and several hundred invitations were issued through the preachers on the two districts to the officials and gentry. As it was some-

thing new, many were suspicious, but some twenty officials and about one hundred and fifty of the gentry accepted the invitations and came. The former were entertained at a foreign banquet in our own homes, while the latter were regaled with a Chinese feast in an inn secured for their entertainment.

Programs were rendered by the girls and by the boys. A platform meeting was held for the discussion of the two topics, "female education" and "the natural foot." The girls gave an extensive and entertaining drill in calisthenics. Two evenings were given to stereopticon lectures. A package of literature containing a Bible, booklets, tracts, and periodicals, was presented to each guest. It was with trepidation that we undertook the task, and great was our relief when it was finished without any serious untoward circumstance. The results have fully met our highest expectations, and we hear only words of commendation and warm approbation from all who attended.

Taianfu Intermediate School

The Rev. Perry O. Hanson, principal, reports as follows:

It is wonderful what a person can endure when escape is impossible. We have actually existed another year in the *same old buildings*. We have looked often at the magnificent buildings for the girls' school; we have rejoiced with those that rejoice and then return home to weep, and wonder how long we are to be kept in the unsightly, inadequate, unfurnished buildings wherein dwells our school.

There is no dearth of pupils, even if the buildings are poor. There are sixty day schools, which alone will supply more boys than we can receive into the present quarters of the intermediate school. In addition to this there is a constantly increasing number of outsiders seeking admission; these are always ready to pay the full amount of the fees, but we give preference to those from the day schools, even though they pay less. A new building now in which to receive this flood will mean much to these fields about us in the days to come.

Applications for admission are increasing to such an extent that we have made arrangements to establish intermediate schools at Anchiachuang and at Yenchowfu. The necessary buildings are available, and fifty boys, for whom we have no room at Taianfu, will be ready to enter after the New Year. All that is lacking for these schools is a small appropriation for running expenses.

The work of the literary society has continued with regular meetings every Saturday, and has helped to prepare the students for the public programs held occasionally during the year. A class of seventeen graduated at the end of the winter term and rendered a program in the church, which was heard by a large number of people. At the end of the spring term a program was given at the time of the great "opening" of the girls' school, one day of the festivities having been assigned to our end of the compound. An event of this program was the chorus, "Like as a Father," which Mr. Verity had taught to sixty of the boys, and which was sung very acceptably, and suggests even greater things in music in the school if Mr. Verity does not get too far away.

We invited neighbors and friends to come to watch an exhibition drill on Christmas Day. During the spring term much time was spent preparing for the field day. We are now desirous of money, in order that we may prepare guns for the cadets, our ambition not going higher than wooden guns at present, at a cost of only \$25 (Mexican), but in the present condition of our finances we hesitate before spending even that amount. Military drill, good food, an effort toward cleanliness, and more or less of three doctors' medicines, have given us a year comparatively free from serious sickness. In our crowded and unsanitary quarters sickness is to be especially feared. The spiritual life of the pupils has

left much to be desired, and yet we recall no boys of the same grade in the homeland who are more earnest in their Christian living than these in our Taianfu school. It is interesting to note that in the highest class all are church members, while in the class that has recently entered three quarters of the number have made no profession. It should be added that of the highest class only one half are from Christian homes. The families of the local boys have been visited frequently by the foreign ladies, and we have been making special efforts to interest the boys in the education of their wives, for, although the average age in this school is only seventeen years, one third of the boys are married or engaged. We are now planning the definite organization of an Anti-Footbinding Association in the school. All parts of both Shantung Districts are represented in the school, the majority having studied in the day schools; practically all difficulties in discipline are to be traced to the pupils who have not had this training.

Shantung Day Schools

The Rev. Perry O. Hanson, superintendent, reports as follows:

Last year we reported that the number of day schools had doubled during the year, and it is again our pleasant privilege to report the same thing. The number of schools is now double what it was at the time of last Conference, and if the support is forthcoming, we can double again during the coming year. It has been a most interesting development, both in the increase in number and in the attitude of the workers toward this subject. All are now thoroughly convinced that the day school is an indispensable factor in the evangelization of China. Although the number of schools is large, we are conscious of the fact that there is nothing particular to boast of in the quality of work done. We are satisfied, however, that the poorest school is better by far than none at all, and, moreover, when we can secure some money so that proper equipment can be supplied, and when adequate supervision is possible, we expect to produce quality as well as quantity.

Many of the schools recently organized have been on the plan of "subsidization." It has been found that in many cases an existing pagan school would use our course of study and be willing to have our supervision. They also are willing to allow us the use of the schoolroom for preaching purposes, and the teacher would lead the pupils to the nearest place of worship. All this are they glad to do in return for a little financial help, often but \$10 (gold) a year. This plan has been approved by our bishops, and is working well. Whenever we have our own trained workers, however, and the money for their support, we have used them, though the expense is much greater than in the case of subsidization. The work done is of a much higher grade, and less supervision is required; but the supply of trained workers is very limited, and at present the training-school students are seldom left to finish the course, so great is the need for workers.

One method we used this year was to secure five thousand new school-books as a gift from the Commercial Press Printing and Publishing Company. These have been carefully distributed among the pagan schools on our two districts. The preachers and teachers did faithful work in the distribution, and good reports are coming in from all sides. The books were presented one by one, and always with a word of explanation; they made possible several visits to a school, and often books distinctively Christian were mixed with the others. The intercourse thus begun may result in a permanent influence upon many schools, and it will mean too that many more schools may be subsidized during the coming year. It has been found that even in the large cities the private schools have none of the new books nor any of the new methods; our hope is that they will remember who opened their eyes, and that in receiving these books they may have made a first step toward Christianity.

Taianfu and Yenchowfu Medical Work

Dr. Jesse H. Baldwin, physician in charge, reports as follows:

Yenchowfu District. There is little to report on the Yenchowfu medical work. I made one visit to that district in December with Mr. Perry

O. Hanson. We saw cases at Ningyang, Yenchowfu, Wenshang, and two small villages—ninety-two persons altogether. I had planned to spend considerable time at Yenchowfu, but it was thought best for me to devote a few months to language study. The work at Taianfu was turned over to me on February 28, so I settled down at Taianfu and have made only the one country trip. The cases on the district are included in the Taianfu statistics.

Taianfu District. At Taianfu we have enlarged our ward space since last year. The preacher who was living in one of the two buildings was sent to a country appointment, so we have his two rooms, and can put in five beds. In an emergency we have had six or seven persons in the two rooms. An old kitchen fell down, so we cleared it away and built a new ward and kitchen on the other side of the court. That will accommodate seven or eight persons. The other rooms have been repaired. A window has been made in the west room of the gate house, which was too damp for patients, but which, though damp, dark, and ill ventilated, had been made to accommodate patients at times. Another old room was cleared out, so now we have five little rooms and can take in about twenty-two persons. Each person, if he is not able to help himself, must bring some one to take care of him, so, with twenty-two persons in, not more than twelve would be patients. During the past year not more than ten persons could be accommodated. A more ideal way would be to have a cook and a nurse to look after the patients, but that would also be a more expensive way, and we have not the money.

Our waiting room and consultation room have only a framework and paper partition between. The waiting patients can hear the conversation in the examining room, and sometimes peep through the holes in the paper, which is not conducive to the ease of mind or the truthfulness of the person being examined. *We need a new hospital.*

Dr. Charles F. Ensign spent over a month in the country in March and April and saw altogether, 1,472 patients. He visited both districts. With two doctors here I think we could easily treble our work in a year in number of dispensary cases, and double it in number of in-patients, which count for more. This year of the new cases which we are reporting one half were seen in the country clinics. The country work is very important, and I am convinced that it is the only way to build up an efficient and far-reaching hospital work, to bring our work to the notice of the people, and to bring our help to the greatest number of suffering ones. God grant that our work may be increasingly an evangelistic agency.

Now we are doing the medical and surgical work for this part of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and as an accident case is likely to come in any time we have not thought best to leave the city for very long at a time. Nevertheless, we hope to do some country work this coming year. Unless we do, our numbers reported next year will be smaller than this year. The hope expressed last year of establishing dispensaries at some of the country stations is as yet unrealized. This year we are reporting 3,203 new cases, which is more than I find recorded in any year before.

Every day with but few exceptions there has been preaching to the waiting patients, and we trust that God may have caused some of this seed to take root, but there is a disappointing lack of confirmation of any such hope.

Since I took up the work we have had the greatest number of patients in April and May. The hospital was open every day during the summer, and since early in March there has been no time when we have not had one or more in-patients.

None of our cases have been remarkable. We were pleased when, after removing nasal polypi, the man said it was the first time for seven years that he had been able to breathe through his nose. And again when dressing an eye from which we had removed a cataract, the man looked up and said, "I can see the doctor's face."

Dr. Ensign with his family left for America on April 20. We regret to lose them, and hope they may win success and find a congenial field in the homeland.

Needs. We need \$10,000 (gold) for land, hospital building, and equipment. We need another doctor at Taianfu and at least one for Yenchowfu. Two of our wards have brick floors, and we are planning to

put brick in the new one. The other two are damp, and we fear that brick would not improve them enough to pay. All have tile roofs and mud and stone walls. Taken altogether, they are a bad lot for an institution calling itself a hospital; but in dry weather they will do, and in wet weather they have to do.

Our statistical report is as follows: Hospital in-patients, 44 dispensary patients, first visits, 3,148; dispensary patients, return visits, 2,166; seen in homes, first visits, 55; seen in homes, total visits, 145; operations, major, 13; operations, minor, 141; total patients treated, 3,203.

TIENSIN DISTRICT

Tientsin District follows along the Grand Canal nearly to the southern boundary of the Chihli Province. The Tientsin-Nanking Railway will pass through the district.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1872. No other Mission Boards are working in this region, outside of the city of Tientsin.

Tientsin

Tientsin (population between 800,000 and 1,200,000) is the chief port of entry for North China, being eighty miles nearer the coast than Peking. It is the residence of the viceroy of the Chihli Province. The railway from Siberia passes through Tientsin, and the northern terminus of the Tientsin-Nanking Railway will be here. The Grand Canal terminates in the city. Tientsin is a progressive city, with seven daily papers, electric street railways, and macadamized roadways.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick Brown (on furlough), and Mrs. Brown (on furlough), Rev. George R. Davis and Mrs. Davis, Mr. Oliver J. Krause and Mrs. Krause, Rev. Burton L. St. John (on furlough) and Mrs. St. John (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara M. Cushman, Iva M. Miller, M.D., Ida M. Stevenson, M.D., and Frances O. Wilson.

Institutions: Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Isabella Fisher Hospital.

The Rev. George R. Davis, district superintendent, reports as follows:

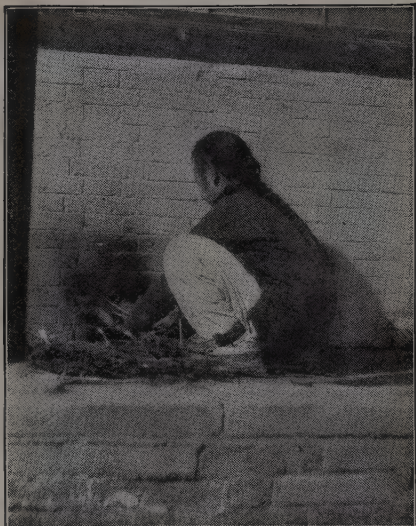
Any report of the Tientsin District must be short and somewhat incomplete. It was much against my own judgment that I was appointed to take over the district work after Brother Brown's departure to America and England last March. Work on the new premises near the former South Gate of the city has bound me to the city to the neglect of both the Tientsin and Tsunhwa Districts. It has been impossible for me to travel over the district even once. Brother Hobart most kindly made a visit over the entire work (the only one made this year), holding the various Quarterly Conferences and examining carefully into the work on all the circuits. His report was encouraging. At the District Conference recently held in Tientsin the preachers from nearly all the stations and circuits gave interesting reports, showing that all had been busily at work, with fair results and good hope for the future. The preacher in charge of Litan Circuit was able to report the largest number of new members and probationers.

Work in *Wesley Chapel, Tientsin*, the most important station on the district, has been without a regular pastor since the middle of April. The pastor at that time went to America for several years of study in one of our theological schools. It is a critical time in our church in Tientsin just now.

We have a growing congregation in our *West City charge*. This

chapel is admirably located for our purposes as a street chapel and for Sabbath services. We are much cramped for room, the parsonage being much too small, with little or no yard room. The same is true of the boys' day school quarters.

The Intermediate school has been carried on under difficulties the past year. We are glad to welcome Brother St. John and family back



SCHOOLBOY BUILDING FIRE FOR HIS ROOM

from furlough. The school has needed his presence and direction the last half year. At present the quarters are crowded to their utmost with 116 boys on the roll. We think before another Conference the school will be in new and far more wholesome and commodious quarters, with an ever-brightening prospect before it. In order to meet the new educational demand of China we must increase our English teaching force. We ought to have a man here at once who could devote his whole time to the English branches.

A school for girls, giving special attention to English, has been started by the ladies

of the W. F. M. S. Already there are more than 50 girls, many of whom come from a distance and live at the school as boarders. Some of them come from the well-to-do families in Tientsin. This school has a most promising future before it.

There are on this district eight primary schools for boys and three for girls. In all the schools on the district there are 442 children under Christian instruction and influence.

The Isabella Fisher Hospital has had a most prosperous year, with 156 patients in the hospital, 1,172 visits to the sick in their homes, and with 17,318 treated in dispensaries. More than \$2,500 (Mexican) has been received in fees.

TSUNHWA DISTRICT

Tsunhwa (Tsunhua) District contains three walled cities, twenty important market towns, ten minor market towns, and more than three thousand villages. The southern appointments lie along the Imperial Highway from Peking to Korea. The population of the district is placed at about 2,000,000. The area is 4,000 square miles. The country is very fertile and the people are mainly farmers. The southern part of the district produces a great deal of fruit which is shipped to Tientsin. There are a large number of Manchus at the passes of the Great Wall and near the tombs of the present dynasty twenty miles west of Tsunhwa. It has

never been possible for Christianity to get a foothold among them. The hills around the tombs were covered with very fine timber. Enough money has been spent on building roads to the tombs to have built several railways. The distance from the railroad makes the people a little less inclined to adopt new ideas.

Methodist mission work was commenced in 1873, one year after the region had been visited for the first time by Methodist missionaries.

The Rev. George R. Davis, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The region of the Tsunhwa District was first visited by two members of the North China Mission in 1872. Work has been carried on regularly since 1873. The work had so far developed by 1884 that Tsunhwa City was made a regular mission station in that year. Since then the church has spread over much of northeastern Chihli, and is now divided into the three districts of Lwanchow, Shanhaikwan, and Tsunhwa.

During the past year work over the entire district has gone on steadily, with many signs of encouragement. The opportunities for preaching the gospel have been most favorable. The street chapels, wherever well located, have been crowded on market days. During the spring and autumn seasons, the many temple fairs afforded fine opportunities for preaching to great crowds of willing listeners. The preachers, with their assistants, forming small bands, have made it their business to attend these fairs, preaching the gospel and selling the Scriptures. Great crowds heard the gospel readily and thoughtfully. There were sold, within the borders of the district, mainly at these temple fairs, 645,000 copies of portions of the Scriptures.

The results have not been so great as had been prayed for. What with deaths, expulsions, and a continual drift of poorer members to the Catholics, won over by money and food offers, the membership has not greatly increased in numbers but has increased much in spirit and zeal.

During the year it was decided, with the consent of all parties, to unite the two Quarterly Conferences of Liangtzebo and Pingancheng into one Quarterly Conference, which has proved a satisfaction and convenience to all concerned.

During the several years I have been in charge of the district it has been my earnest effort to increase the number of primary schools, and thus to bring more children under Christian instruction, and I have also sought to make them self-supporting as far as possible. While making my first round of visits on the district last autumn I announced that with the beginning of the New Year (Chinese) there would be a change; that we would hereafter furnish only one half the salary of the teachers; and that we would establish schools on that basis in new places wherever the church members were willing to furnish rooms and bear one half of the teacher's salaries. There was considerable grumbling, and many fears were expressed that the plan would result in no schools, or a great decrease in contributions toward the preachers'

salaries. The actual result has been the establishing of eight new schools, nearly doubling the number of scholars under instruction, a constant plea for more schools, and no decrease whatever in the collections for support of the preachers or for the missionary cause.

Advances. During the year we were able to secure very good premises in two very large and busy market towns, namely, Laochuangtzu and Sahechiao. For a score of years we have been trying to gain an entrance into Laochuangtzu, the largest market town in the county of Fengjun, about nine miles from Fengjun city and within ten miles of the Tangshan railway station. For a number of years we have had members scattered through the villages surrounding this important center, our assistant helper living in poor, limited quarters in the small village of Hsiaohsinchuang. We have now secured good premises with suitable buildings for street chapel, parsonage, schoolroom, and quarters for the superintendent. These premises front on the main street at its busiest point. There is also a large back gate on a quiet street which means that the women of Christian families can quietly enter for Sabbath services, a very important feature in China. We have now a central, roomy meeting place for our Sabbath services, and a new street chapel for preaching to crowds from villages near and far.

The other market town, Sahechiao, which lies about sixty miles north-east of Laochuangtzu, is the last large town within the Great Wall, at one of its important passes. In the villages around this market town we have been getting members for several years. This gives a center for our people and a greater opportunity for preaching the gospel. The supply preacher at this new place already reports seven new probationers. Rented premises are never satisfactory. The tenure is not sure and landlords are never willing to allow changes necessary to make such buildings suitable for our work. It is to be hoped we shall be able to purchase property in Sahechiao in the near future.

As an illustration of the insecurity of our hold on rented property our present status in two important towns will suffice. All this year we have been troubled over the condition of affairs in the large and important towns of Linnantsang and Santunying. For several years we have rented a part of large premises in Linnantsang for chapel purposes. The entire premises, at the junction of the two main business streets, was offered for sale. It was offered to us for a fair price, but we were without money to buy and it was sold to a wealthy neighbor. We were warned to leave, as he wished to repair the whole place. As yet he has not forced us to leave. We have hunted for another suitable place, but none has been found. A very large place was offered, but at nearly three times the rent we had been paying for the old place. We have here a good and growing church. Its Quarterly Conference relations are with Yutien. Linnantsang is the largest, most wealthy town in all that district. We must remain, and the only way is to purchase property of our own. Linnantsang is on the great plain eight miles southwest of Yutien city, with countless villages all about. We

trust some one at home will be moved to come to our rescue with a thousand dollars (gold) and help us to hold our ground.

At Santunying we were disturbed in much the same way. The present rented place was put on the market. It was offered us, but we were without money to purchase. We were then warned to be ready to vacate, but up to the present no purchaser has been found, so we remain, but with no certainty, from month to month. These market towns are the natural centers for trade. To them the surrounding villagers come regularly many times each month; therefore they are the natural centers for our churches. The word is easily sounded forth through all the surrounding regions.

The District Conference was held at Tsunhwa early last June. The brethren presented most encouraging reports. Dr. Pyke was with us, holding meetings several times each day with great benefit to all. The preachers were all helped, all greatly quickened in spirit and courage, all going back to their churches to give like help to their people. Herein lies the greatest benefit of all such Conferences. The preachers, getting new views of their own needs, of their duties and privileges, are prepared to do better and more permanent work for God and their countrymen.

Tsunhwa Intermediate School

Mr. Wang Tien Hsiang, principal, reports as follows:

On January 27 Professor Wang Chih Ping and Mr. Sun Jung came to Tsunhwa and examined the first class, who had just finished the course of the intermediate school. Seven of them were admitted to the preparatory department of Peking University.

This year we have had 42 students enrolled, 16 in the first class, eight in the second, 8 in the third, and 10 in the fourth year. They come mostly from the former class and nine tenths of them are Christians. Their ages vary from ten to nineteen years. Most of the students study their lessons very hard and are very careful in their conduct.

There are four or five students who receive free board and the same number who take their meals at home. All the rest of the students pay \$1 each a month for their board. The rule of Dr. Davis is, "Everyone must pay his board expenses, at least \$1 per month"; his meaning was to have the richer boys pay the whole amount of their fees. But since the richer boys will not pay much more than the poorest boys, the boarding expenses have been paid for the most part at the rate of \$1 a month by everyone.

YENCHOWFU DISTRICT

Yenchowfu District includes the southern portion of the former Shantung District, which was divided in 1908. It is bounded on the north by the Wen River, which separates it from the Taianfu District; on the west is the Grand Canal. The south and east boundaries are not so definite though approximately defined by a line running east from Tsinichow to meet a line running south from Hsintaihsien. The area is about 4,000 square miles and the population 2,600,000. The field includes the Fu city of Yenchow, the Chow city of Tsinichow—the second city of the province—the Hsien cities of Ningyang, Wenshang, Tsow, Chufu, and Szushui, in all except the last two of which the Methodist Episcopal Church has buildings and resident workers. The Tientsin-Nanking Railway will touch the district first at Ningyang and then at Chufu, Yenchow, and Tsow; later there will be a branch from Yenchow to Tsinichow. This region is of peculiar interest because here are the homes of China's greatest sages, Confucius and Mencius. The language is approximately

Northern Mandarin, though there are often local peculiarities; with a knowledge of Pekingese one can work this district.

The Presbyterian Mission has a strong work in Tsinningchow, with schools, hospitals, and country work well organized. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has opened work at Yenchowfu with a foreigner in charge. The American Baptists (Southern), located at Taianfu, do considerable itinerating on this district, going especially to Szushui and Tsining.

The Rev. Perry O. Hanson, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Five times have I been on the district during the year. On one of these trips I was accompanied by Dr. Jesse H. Baldwin, who opened our medical work in a very fruitful week of hard work, the Sunday at Wenshang being especially satisfying. Unfortunately, owing to the departure of Dr. Charles F. Ensign for the homeland, it has been impossible for the medical work on this district to have careful attention, as Dr. Baldwin has been kept in the hospital at Taianfu. Dr. Ensign, before he departed, spent a few days on the district, and Mrs. Kao did some profitable work healing and preaching. On another trip I had the companionship of my whole family while visiting each station except Tsowhsien. Dr. and Mrs. Gamewell crossed our field and saw some of the work during their inspiring visit to Shantung. On other trips my only companion has been my faithful horse, always ready to carry me seven miles an hour.

When we reach this district our feet are on holy ground, for we walk the paths once trod by China's greatest teachers. Twice this year I have stood by the grave of Confucius in the city where the haughty and dissolute duke reigns supreme and prevents the entrance of organized Christianity. He loves darkness rather than light for the same reasons that were ascribed to others many years ago. Fortunately, he does not prevent the frequent trips of our colporteurs, who sell many books in the city of Chüfuhsien. The young men from that city are now in our schools. Even this forbidden city will open its gates some day, and we rejoice at even the least encouragement.

There has been nothing remarkable in the work on the district during the year, though there has been a consistent growth. We have regretted that no deep revival has come to bless our churches, but we rejoiced when Pastor Ting led successful meetings in the Presbyterian churches on and near our district.

The general development in day-school work in Shantung has been notable on this district, and a number of new schools have been established, while other villages have been cultivated, so that a harvest of schools may be expected soon. This development in the primary schools makes imperative the early organization of an intermediate school at Yenchowfu, where we have the necessary buildings.

There are five great cities in our present sphere of influence, in four of which we own property; we are paying high rent for a place in Wenshang while awaiting the necessary appropriation to buy. The dis-

tract is easily traveled, as the distances are short, and the roads are very good, and now the construction of the railroad will help because it will reach three of the cities where we have work. Before the time of another Conference it will be possible to go from Taianfu to the center of the Yenchowfu District in about two hours, which will make it less imperative to build foreign residences on this district, though there is every indication that Yenchowfu would be a healthful place in which to live. The streets are wide and clean. The water supply is excellent. A member of the Anglican Mission is now opening work in this city and will live there permanently, while the Catholics have forty foreigners in residence.

In spite of the great demand for instruction in English it is interesting to discover that the second city in the province, Tsining, has no school of any kind where English is taught. It would seem that this is a door wide open for our entrance with a well-equipped school teaching Western subjects, by which we might gain an influence over many of the young men of that city.

The District Superintendent's Report

The Rev. Liu Chi Lun, district superintendent, reports as follows:

During the past year, I am sorry to say, the price of food has become three or four times dearer than last year because of the famine in this part of the province. Many of the native people have emigrated to Talienwan, and among them many of our Christians were numbered. But most unfortunate of all is the fact that there was a tremendous gale from the north when the wheat was about ready to harvest. The wheat was all thrown down upon the ground and destroyed. The people still have some hope of getting the wheat stalks for fuel, but most of the stalks were blown away by the gale and most of the remaining stalks were washed away by a flood of rain. Many houses were destroyed, not only the poor cottages but many of the strongly built houses. A part of a roof and of a gate and a corner of a stair in our mission compound were destroyed. Many people lost their lives in the storm.

At *Ningyang* we have boys' and girls' schools, and the number of the students is growing day by day. Baptized Christians and contributions also show an increase over last year. The reasons are, first, that our Master is working with us, and, second, the members are all true Christians. By their good deeds God is glorified.

Lothiatien has neither mission compound nor a school for primary students, but, thanks to the kind Providence, two Christians helped, one by loaning his house for a church, the other by furnishing a room for a primary school. They are trusty and active workers. All the students have been ruled by the regulations of our church. We hope to see good fruits there.

At *Yenchowfu* we have already ten or more unbaptized believers.

Statistics of North China

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries W. F. M. S.	Native Workers W. F. M. S.	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. High Sch'ls, Boarding Schools, Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils
	Men	Women																
Lwanchow District																		
Ankochwang	1	2	1	..	4	134	25	159	150	6	15	..	..	..
Chentzechen	2	2	..	6	180	21	201	192	8	11	..	..	..
Tsienanhsien	1	1	1	3	4	..	7	210	27	237	244	24	10	..	..	..
Chiueihu	2	3	3	3	160	19	179	100	5	11	..	..	..
Lwanchow	1	1	2	1	..	5	209	21	230	220	20	11	1	3	49
Lotinghsien	1	1	1	3	3	..	9	140	99	239	150	25	13	..	..	..
Pencheng	1	3	3	..	8	237	66	303	305	20	20	..	..	..
North Peking District																		
Changkingchow	2	..	..	..	26	17	43	20	1	8	..	..	..
Hwaijoushsien	4	..	..	..	21	14	35	15	8	..	..	..	..
Hwaiiahsien	1	..	1	..	23	21	44	12	5	2	..	..	..
Kupeikow	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	..
Miyunhsien	1	..	1	..	..	..	26	8	34	50	4	..	..	..	..
Peking: Asbury	8	7	6	2	3	3	..	4	1	599	193	792	40	51	30	1	10	264
Shihsia	1	..	..	..	61	7	68	24	8	..	..	..	..
Yenkingchow	1	..	..	..	28	2	30	15	1	1	..	..	..
Shanhaikwan District																		
Changlihsien	2	1	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	212	26	238	40	26	1	..	..	..
Chienwei	1	..	..	..	..	198	20	218	35	20	10	..	..	..
Funinghsien	1	..	..	..	103	7	110	5	7	1	..	..	..
Kepo	36	4	40	10	4	1	..	..	..
Shanhaikwan	1	2	..	..	..	264	31	295	20	31	5	1	2	36
Shihkechuan	2	2	..	..	..	134	9	143	10	9	..	..	..	..
Shihimenchai	1	..	..	..	282	16	298	..	16	..	..	..	..
Taitowying	1	..	..	..	66	8	74	12	8	1	..	..	..
South Peking District																		
Hantsun	1	1	..	..	5	47	9	56	18	3	1	..	..	..
Hwangtsun	1	1	..	..	54	31	85	3	4	4	..	..	..
Kuan	1	..	..	..	34	4	38	8	4	1	..	..	..
Ninton	1	..	..	..	..	1	5	11	16	33	3	..	..	..	..
Pachow	1	..	..	1	18	13	31	6	..	..	..	..	..
Peking: Chushihkon	1	..	..	2	2	60	26	86	30	25	4	..	..	..
Huashih	2	3	..	3	39	41	80	8	11	2	..	..	..
Shunchihmen	1	2	..	1	..	66	64	130	70	20	3	..	..	..
Taianfu District																		
Anchiachuang	1	1	2	10	..	..	97	45	142	97	11	5	..	..	..
Feicheng	5	4	..	..	52	16	68	40	8	2	..	..	..
Taianfu	4	3	4	8	2	3	26	1	3	220	30	250	100	24	3	1	8	120
Tungahsien	1	1	1	..	1	22	10	32	15	2	..	..	..	..
Tungpingchow	3	1	4	13	..	..	67	110	177	50	19	6	..	..	..
Tientsin District																		
Tsinghsien	1	1	..	1	10	10	20	6	5	..	..	..	..
Litan	1	2	..	2	71	48	119	30	21	..	..	..	..
Nanpi	1	2	..	2	..	2	48	40	88	7	7	..	..	..	..
Tacheng	1	..	1	..	..	2	67	17	84	20	20	4	..	..	..
Tientsin: Wesley	3	3	4	..	1	3	3	2	..	134	80	214	100	12	8	1	8	116
West City	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	..	2	53	31	84	100	8	..	..	..	..
Wangkiakow	1	1	1	1	..	2	40	41	81	5	5	..	..	..	..
Yangtutsin	1	1	..	1	1	..	1	35	12	47	8	6	3	..	..	..
Tsunhwachow District																		
Fengjun	1	2	8	..	3	125	20	145	76	5	12	..	..	..
Hsingcheng	1	3	2	..	2	166	54	220	48	13	11	..	..	..	..
Pinganchengtzu	..	1	2	3	4	3	148	20	168	66	18	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shaliubo	..	1	1	4	2	3	190	124	314	87	11	21	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tiehchang	1	..	1	52	1	53	14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsunhwachow	3	2	76	18	94	20	4	1	1	1	3	..	..	..
Yutien	3	1	..	3	139	11	150	12	9	2	..	..	..	..
Yenchowfu District																		
Tsiningschow	1	2	..	..	1	68	20	88	50	2	..	..	..	..
Ningyanghsien	1	3	..	2	99	289	388	100	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tsowhsien	4	..	3	6	6	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wenshanghsien	3	..	2	14	20	34	16	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yenchowfu	2	..	2	10	28	38	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	14	18	25	32	97	205	7	101	5,683	1,961	7,644	2,946	611	251	6	34	627
Last year	23	18	18	2	27	170	7	24	101	4,973	1,949	6,922	3,713	480	170	8	34	909

NOTE.—Peking has 1 university, with 9 teachers and 46 students. Theological Schools: Lwanchow, 1, with 2 teachers with 5 teachers and 58 students.

Conference, 1910

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, Etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Contributions for Foreign Missions	Contributions for other Benevolent Purposes	Contributions for Support of the Local Church	Contributions for Church Building and Repairing	Contributions for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	18	2	50	1	1,500	1	1	700	...	...	...	95	...	48	21	...	164
2	35	2	120	1	3,000	1	1	900	...	...	...	37	...	53	...	...	90
4	39	3	240	4	5,400	1	3	800	...	...	...	75	...	168	1,400	6	1,649
3	40	4	80	2	4,500	1	1	700	...	...	...	25	...	32	50	20	127
1	15	2	70	1	3,000	1	2	500	...	...	...	83	...	48	79	256	466
3	41	4	143	2	3,000	1	2	900	...	...	...	71	...	48	60	1	180
3	42	4	151	4	3,000	1	1	700	...	...	...	72	...	48	40	5	165
1	8	1	20	1	3,000	...	1	600	...	...	...	18	...	22	...	19	59
1	8	1	26	1	1,000	...	1	200	...	...	...	17	...	9	...	9	35
1	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	1	600	...	...	...	8	...	23	1	26	58
2	...	1	10	1	2,000	...	1	600	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
2	230	2	750	1	140,000	...	1	5,000	42,000	60,000	...	600	115	480	...	381	1,576
1	10	1	6	1	900	...	1	400	...	...	...	5	7	3	...	9	24
1	10	1	20	1	2,400	...	1	600	...	...	...	11	...	87	...	3	101
2	70	2	250	2	10,000	1	1	1,000	...	40,000	...	130	26	184	...	150	490
1	45	1	50	1	1,000	1	1	500	...	...	...	29	9	216	...	10	284
1	12	1	50	1	1,000	1	1	500	...	...	...	15	5	32	...	5	57
2	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	24	...	10	42
2	...	2	100	3	5,000	1	3	1,400	1,000	...	...	53	6	84	32	87	262
2	26	1	30	1	800	1	1	800	...	...	...	15	4	39	...	13	71
2	43	1	35	2	3,200	1	2	1,200	...	...	...	13	4	180	122	82	401
2	27	1	10	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	8	...	4	21
...	...	2	20	1	1,200	...	1	800	...	2,000	...	25	10	11	...	3	49
1	12	1	30	1	800	...	1	400	...	1,200	...	11	...	16	...	2	29
...	...	...	...	1	400	...	1	100	...	500	...	11	...	7	...	3	21
...	...	...	...	1	400	...	1	200	...	600	...	2	...	...	...	1	3
...	...	...	...	1	1,000	...	1	700	...	1,700	...	10	...	8	...	4	22
2	...	1	60	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	41	...	21	...	29	91
2	90	1	80	1	3,000	...	1	1,000	...	4,000	2,000	30	...	9	...	16	55
2	40	1	74	1	2,000	...	1	800	...	2,800	200	38	...	8	...	36	82
11	141	6	60	2	300	4	2	300	...	...	...	20	...	17	10	21	68
4	45	1	12	2	300	1	2	200	...	...	...	10	...	12	...	29	51
19	206	2	420	4	3,250	...	3	300	...	25,000	...	94	23	124	9	38	288
1	9	1	29	1	300	...	1	200	...	...	...	5	...	7	...	10	22
13	130	4	120	2	100	3	2	200	...	...	...	57	...	40	...	50	147
1	14	1	20	...	800	...	1	800	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	6
2	24	1	50	...	2,000	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	17	...	12	...	4	33
1	21	1	21	...	600	3	1	1,500	...	...	...	14	...	3	...	2	19
1	20	1	35	1	2,000	4	1	1,000	...	...	...	9	...	11	...	4	24
3	118	1	115	1	6,000	1	4	21,500	8,500	91,500	...	115	...	360	60	125	660
2	49	1	80	1	5,000	...	1	1,500	...	3,000	...	30	...	49	...	37	116
1	12	1	20	...	2,000	2	2	1,000	...	...	...	11	...	12	...	4	27
1	15	1	17	1	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	3	14
8	94	2	48	3	4,000	1	1	800	...	...	...	32	9	34	...	210	285
2	23	5	130	1	1,200	2	1	500	...	...	...	38	25	43	...	56	162
4	47	3	105	4	3,000	...	1	800	...	...	...	35	8	21	...	88	152
2	21	4	100	4	4,800	1	1	500	...	...	...	37	...	36	...	40	113
...	...	1	30	1	600	...	1	200	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	15	23
...	...	1	65	2	6,000	1	1	2,000	...	10,000	...	54	12	20	...	338	424
1	14	2	65	1	800	...	1	400	...	...	...	20	6	18	...	30	74
2	31	1	50	1	210	...	1	350	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	5
6	50	3	110	1	250	...	1	300	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	...	11
1	8	...	...	1	200	...	1	350	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	5
1	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
2	22	...	...	1	200	...	1	200	...	500	...	16	...	1	...	...	17
130	2,018	87	4,177	83	253,910	36	71	59,500	51,500	246,800	2,200	2,203	271	2,764	1,884	2,301	9,423
96	1,352	83	3,650	79	253,903	5	43	24,813	...	...	...	2,073	3,366	3,026	429	1,610	10,504

ers and 22 students; Peking, 1, with 2 teachers and 16 students; Taianfu, 1, with 1 teacher and 20 students. Total, 3,

We have instituted both boys' and girls' schools at Futang. In the beginning many students entered school, but most of the students are children of poor families, so they cannot attend regularly.

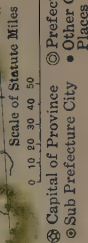
In *Tsowhsien* a school for children has been opened, and many students in the city are studying there. They are not Christians, but they all come to the church and work according to the regulations of our school.

Tsining. The condition of the church has indeed become more prosperous than in former years, but there is lack of harmony in it yet. I hope these things will melt away as fast as the December snow on hot water.

CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Ankochwang (Ankechuang), Changpingchow (Changpingchou), Fengjun (Fengjen), Funingshien (Funing), Hwailai (Hailaihsien), Hwangtsun (Hangtsun), Kiaoho (Chiaoho), Kwan (Kuanhsien), Kupeikow (Kupeikou), Liangtzebo (Liangtzuho), Lotingshien (Laotingshien), Lwanchow (Lanchou), Miyün (Miyunhsien), Pachow (Pachou), Shanhaikwan (Shanhaikuan), Shihsia (Shihhsiachen), Shihimenkai (Shihmenchai), Taianfu (Taian), Tacheng (Taichenghsien), Taitowying (Taiying), Tsienanhsien (Chienanhsien), Tsingshien (Chinghsien), Tsining, (Chiningchou), Tsunhwa (Tsunhua), Tungping (Tungpingchou), Wangkiakow (Wangchiakou), Yangkechwang (Yangkechuang), Yangliutsing (Yanglinching), Yenkingchow (Yenchingchou), Yütien (Yutien),

Treaty Ports are underlined in
black: Chungking



WEST CHINA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West China Mission Conference is the farthest removed of all Methodist mission centers from the United States. Its center is 1,500 miles, or forty days' journey from Shanghai. The work of the missionaries is confined entirely to Szechwan Province, which is the largest of the provinces, containing about 218,480 square miles, or about the size of the States of California and Washington, and having an estimated population of from 40,000,000 to 68,724,900. The soil of the province is very fertile and the climate is favorable for the production of rice and other grains, sugar cane, opium, drugs, and fruits. Tea is cultivated in the western border and cotton in the central districts. The province is rich in coal and iron. It has salt wells which are said to yield salt to a great depth. Natural gas has been utilized for sixteen hundred years. Generally speaking, the people are well to do and are homogeneous in descent, language, religion, social customs, and government, with the exception of a large number of Tibetans, who are found within the borders of this province, and about twelve aboriginal tribes who live in the west and southwest. The province is traversed by a number of good roads and waterways. The Great East Road, from Chengtu to Chungking, passes through the heart of the province.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was commenced in 1882, and was organized as a Mission Conference in 1908.

CHENG TU DISTRICT

Chengtu (Chentu) District includes the city of Chengtu, which is the capital of the province of Szechwan, two other walled cities, and part of another county on the Chengtu plain. This is one of the most densely populated portions of the globe. Within a radius of about fifteen miles from the capital city there are fifteen walled cities, and scattered among these are a large number of towns and market places. The river as it enters Chengtu plain on the northwest is first divided into two parts. These are divided and subdivided until the whole plain is covered with a network of irrigating canals. These uniting finally form again two rivers, one of which breaks through the surrounding mountains to the east. The other flows south and enters the Yangtse.

No other Mission Boards are at work in this district except in the city of Chengtu.

Chengtu

Chengtu (Chentu) (population, 350,000) is the capital of the province of Szechwan and the residence of the Viceroy. It is an ancient city with a great history. The modern city, which is surrounded by a wall ten or twelve miles in circumference, is little more than an aggregation of streets. There is a large Manchu city at the western end of the city proper. The Manchu people are more vigorous than their Chinese neighbors. Chengtu is one of the wealthiest of Chinese cities.

In 1892 the Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased the first property to be owned by foreigners in Chengtu. Other Boards at work in Chengtu are: The Canadian Methodist Mission, the China Inland Mission, the Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Beech and Mrs. Beech, Rev. Harry L. Canright, M.D. (on furlough) and Mrs. Canright (on furlough), Rev. George B. Neumann and Mrs. Neumann, Rev. Elrick Williams and Mrs. Williams, Rev. James M. Yard and Mrs. Yard, Rev. John W. Yost and Mrs. Yost. W. F. M. S.: Misses Clara J. Collier, Anna Lulu Golisch, Dorothy Jones, Mary A. Simester, and Winifred L. Stout.

Institutions: Chengtu College and Intermediate School, Biblical Training School, Chengtu Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Girls' Day School.

CHUNGKING DISTRICT

Chungking District includes the city of Chungking, together with five other walled cities with their ninety-seven market towns. The district has an area of about 5,000 square miles and a population of 2,000,000.

Chungking

Chungking (population, 200,000) is the second largest city in Szechwan Province. It is a trading mart on the left bank of the Yangtse, about 1,400 miles from the coast. Aside from its great commercial importance, Chungking is of great political importance, containing the imperial treasury, where all the revenues of the province are received and stored. Its merchants are said to be very wealthy, with established mercantile connection and credit in every business center of the empire. What Canton is to the south, Shanghai to the east, and Hankow to the center of China, Chungking is to the entire portion of the country west of Hupeh and Hunan provinces. The city is divided into upper and lower sections, the former being built on a sandstone bluff that rises from 100 to 250 feet above the river at low water. In the upper city are the mission establishments, the pleasure gardens, and the British consulate. The business hongs and principal yamens are in the lower city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1882. The other Boards at work in Chungking are the China Inland Mission, the Friends' Foreign Mission (English), and the Canadian Methodist Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Walter M. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, Claude W. Freeman, M.D., and Mrs. Freeman, Percy C. Knapp, Rev. James H. McCartney, M.D., and Mrs. McCartney, Edwin N. Meuser, Rev. Jacob F. Peat (on furlough) and Mrs. Peat (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Jennie Borg, Agnes M. Edmonds, M.D., Helen R. Galloway, Mary Ketring, M.D. (on furlough), Anna C. Linblad, Luella Masters, M.D., and Annie M. Wells.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Chungking Hospital W. F. M. S.: School for Girls, William Gamble Memorial Hospital, Flora Deaconess Home.

Chungking Medical Work

James H. McCartney, M.D., missionary in charge, reports as follows:

On November 30 we completed twenty years of service in China, and during this time we have seen the medical work grow from nothing in 1890 to its present proportions. The most gratifying thought is, that for the past 17 years we have received no financial aid from the Missionary Society at home. I think we can rightly claim this to be the first medical work of our church in Asia to become self-supporting.

Although we have added two foreign workers to our staff, which has more than doubled the salary account, with extensive building operations and installation of an electric light and pumping plant, we are able to report a larger credit balance than ever before. We have had an increase of at least 10 per cent in the number of visits in our out-patients department and fully 75 per cent in the number of in-patients. During the three summer months we averaged over 125 in-patients in the hospital all the time. This great increase in in-patients can be accounted for by the trustees of the Arthington fund placing at the disposal of the Chungking Missionary Association a fund for helping the needy opium patients, to break off the habit. By far the greater number of these patients that have been helped by us, have

been sent to us by other missionaries. Each patient, when he left us, was presented with a few tracts and a copy of the New Testament.

We have erected during the year a three-story stone and brick building, the ground floor to contain engine room, bath and drying room; the second floor, nurses' and servants' rooms; and the third floor, an open ward able to accommodate 15 beds.

The evangelistic work in connection with the work has been carried on more systematically than previously, although the Conference did not see their way to appoint a man to this work last year.

We record our appreciation of the services which Mr. Knapp has been able to render in spite of the fact that he has put in more hours of study and accomplished more in the language than any one previously engaged in medical work.

We have treated in our foreign wards more patients than in any previous year. We have endeavored to profit by our stay in the home lands, and the observations we were able to make both in America and England have enabled us to do a better work than in former years. The American Dispensary has had the best year of its existence, more than \$15,000 worth of drugs and sundries were sold and the plant has been materially improved during the year.

The industrial work for women, carried on by Mrs. McCartney through the year, has been the means of furnishing 25 or 30 women with employment, and bringing them in contact with religious teaching daily.

The statistics for the year are as follows: Hospital in-patients, 1,054; hospital day's treatments, 25,132; hospital operations, 465; dispensary operations, 648; total operations, 1,113. Dispensary first visits have numbered 7,473; return visits, 16,904. Office visits have numbered, 1,152, and visits in the city, 320. Obstetrical cases have numbered 30; opium suicides 34, and other suicides 3. Cases treated on itinerating trips have numbered 300. Total number of patients seen, 27,278. 1,054 laboratory examinations have been made.

SUINING DISTRICT

Suining District includes three civil magistrates' districts and part of a fourth. It has three large district cities, several subdistrict magistracies, about 165 towns and their outlying country neighborhoods. It covers the northeast central section of our West China Mission field.

Suining

Suining (population, over 50,000) is 130 miles from Chungking and 120 from Chengtu. It is situated on a level fertile plain and on the river Fow. As a productive and distributive trade center it ranks high in Szechwan Province.

This city was first opened for work by our mission in 1896, but not till 1900 did a missionary family reside there. The Friends' (English) Foreign Missionary Association have come in later.

Missionaries: Rev. J. O. Curnow and Mrs. Curnow, Rev. B. F. Lawrence.

HOCHOW DISTRICT

The Hochow District covers two magistrates' districts, or counties: namely, Hochow and Tingyuen. They have the two county cities of Tingyuen

and Hochow and about 90 towns with adjoining villages and country neighborhoods thickly settled. This district spreads itself out on all sides of and between three large rivers, the Fow, the Chu, and the Kialing.

Hochow

Hochow (population 90,000) is at the junction of the Fow and Kialing Rivers. The Ku River empties into the Kialing six miles above Hochow, hence Hochow is at the head or else at the foot of three rich valleys. It is a very busy center. It was the old capital of the Szechwan Province, and at one time was the capital of the western portion of the Chinese empire. Its size, location near the coal and limestone regions, and the three valleys opening out from it, make it the third city in the Szechwan Province.

No other Mission Boards are at work in Hochow.

Missionaries: Rev. Ray L. Torrey and Mrs. Torrey.

The Rev. J. O. Curnow, district superintendent, reports as follows concerning the work of the Suining and Hochow Districts:

Suining District

Part of the Chengtu District of last year has been added to the Suining District this year. There are now 25 stations on the district



THE METHODIST CHURCH AT SUINING

with 18 schools, 33 paid native workers, and 300 members, besides probationers and other adherents. The wild, earth-born rush to the church of a few years ago has passed by. Now the work is in general steadier. The numerous communities in this district still untouched by our efforts, appeal to the faith of the church. We are woefully undermanned.

Hochow District

At Hochow there was dedicated in September a fine new church made possible by the generous gift of a donor unknown to us. On

the occasion of the dedication the city magistrate and gentry, the city elders, and many others met in the opening services and joined in congratulations. This city stands most centrally situated and promises to be a prosperous mission center. It is like all our other places in that there has fallen a lull upon the work during the last three years, but we believe that the pruning of membership lists precedes a richer fruit bearing.

TZECHOW DISTRICT

Tzechow (Tsicheo) District centers about the department city of Tzechow and includes five walled cities, one in each of five counties, and more than 150 villages. The boundaries of the district inclose about 7,500 square miles. The population of the district is estimated at 2,000,000. The people are mostly farmers, and the chief exports are sugar, opium, rice, alcohol, linen, and terra cotta ware.

No other Mission Board has missionaries in this district.

Tzechow

Tzechow (Tsicheo) is a department city situated on the Lu River. It is a walled city and is generally flat except for two high hills on the north side. On one of these hills is a fine Chinese temple, in which is the Great Eye Goddess, who is reputed to be able to heal all eye diseases. The people hold great festivals in her honor.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission, which began work in 1902, is the only Board at work in Tzechow.

Missionaries: Rev. W. Edward Manly (on furlough) and Mrs. Manly (on furlough), Mr. C. Bertram Rape and Mrs. Rape, Rev. Raymond C. Ricker (on furlough) and Mrs. Ricker (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Alice B. Brethorst, Lela Lybarger, and Ella Manning.

Institutions: Intermediate School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Bible Training School, Girls' Day School.

No report has been received covering this district.

CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of Imperial Post Offices in China. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Anyo (Nganyo), Chengtu (Chentu), Hochow (Hodseo), Hwaichow (Hwaidseo), Jungchang (Yuintsang), Kiangpeh (Jiangbeh), Kienchownan (Jiencheo), Lochih (Loshi), Lungchang (Luijiang), Pishan (Bisan), Suining (Suiling), Tzechow (Tsicheo), Tzeyang (Dsiyangshien), Yungchwan (Yuinchuan).

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mexican = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of the Foreign Missions Statistics of 1904 (Washington: Government of 1904).

[illegible]

NOTE.—Theological Schools.—Chengt, Circuit, has 2 theological schools, with 7 teachers and 33 students; Tzechow has 1, with 3 teachers and 21 students. Value of Property of the W. M. S.—Chungking Circuit, \$442; Suning Circuit, \$3,000; Tzechow Circuit, \$8,000. Debt on Real Estate: Hoochow City, \$1,200; Datoba Circuit, \$500; Anyo Circuit, \$700; Jungkang Circuit, \$300; Neikang Circuit, \$1,400.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATIONAL WORK IN CHINA

The Rev. Frank D. Gamewell, Superintendent of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church in China, reports as follows:

During the past year we have sought by personal visitation to secure first-hand information regarding the present status of education in China, with especial reference to existing conditions in the schools of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Providential indications led us to the Fuhkien province as the initial point of observation, and we were later convinced that no mistake had been made in going to our oldest field for this study of new conditions.

In the Fuhkien province, day schools have received unusual attention, and have attained a remarkable development. The Conference reports 186 day schools with an attendance of 4,188 pupils, contributing \$5,835 toward their own expenses. In addition, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society reports 110 day schools with an attendance of 1,454 pupils, making a total enrollment of 5,642 pupils for the two societies. A large proportion of the preaching places on the Foochow District have been opened through the influence of these schools. These schools have been evangelistic centers and through them 1,616 have been received into the church on probation, and 137 into full membership during the past year. Hinghwa Conference has 60 day schools, with 1,550 pupils. We are grateful that in our North China Conference, on the two districts in Shantung, we have an equal number of day schools, though the attendance is only 650 pupils. Foochow with its orphanages, day schools, kindergartens, boarding schools of various grades, normal schools, industrial schools, a training school for Bible women, a theological school, The Women's College of South China, and the Anglo-Chinese College, soon to be developed into the Fuhkien University, as arranged by Bishop Lewis during his recent visit to the United States, possesses in these various schools the type of what will be needed in meeting the situation that now confronts us. The plan is still to be worked out in detail, much is still in embryo, and there is urgent need for adequate equipment and for larger reinforcements, but we do well to recognize the hand of God in wonderful ways in what has already been accomplished, and in provision already made. As we visited Kutien, Yenping, Lungtien, Haitan, Hinghwa, Sienyu, Yungchun, Tehwa, and in Central China the Yangtze ports and the great city of Nanchang, and our work in Shantung and the interests centering in Changli, we were in almost every instance impressed by the remarkable location of our work, just as we may well be impressed by our location in Peking.

JAPAN

The empire of Japan consists of four large islands, besides Formosa, the Pescadores, Port Arthur in China, the southern half of Saghalien and about four thousand small islands, of which the Liuchiu on the south and the Kurile on the north are the most important groups. During 1910 Japan annexed Korea, over which she has held a protectorate since the close of the Russo-Japanese war in 1905. Korea now becomes a province of Japan. The islands extend in the form of a crescent from latitude $24^{\circ} 14'$ to $45^{\circ} 30'$ north, about the same parallels between which lie the States of the Mississippi valley. The total area of Japan proper is about 161,000 square miles, or a little more than that of California. The annexation of Korea increases this by 80,000 square miles. Its island formation gives it 18,000 miles of coast line. The climate is more varied than may be found from Minnesota to Louisiana, and in the principal islands of Japan, although somewhat debilitating, it is fairly salubrious. No month is exempt from rain, although it is most plentiful from June through September. The chief occupation is agriculture, the principal products being rice, barley, wheat, millet, maize, beans, peas, and potatoes. Tea, tobacco, and mulberry trees are cultivated. The last named are raised in connection with the silk industry, which is Japan's most important industry. Other important industries are fishing, mining, and a number of mechanical arts, in which the Japanese are very skillful. There are over 4,200 miles of railway and more than 33,500 miles of telegraph in the empire. Other modern improvements common to Western nations are being introduced in Japan.

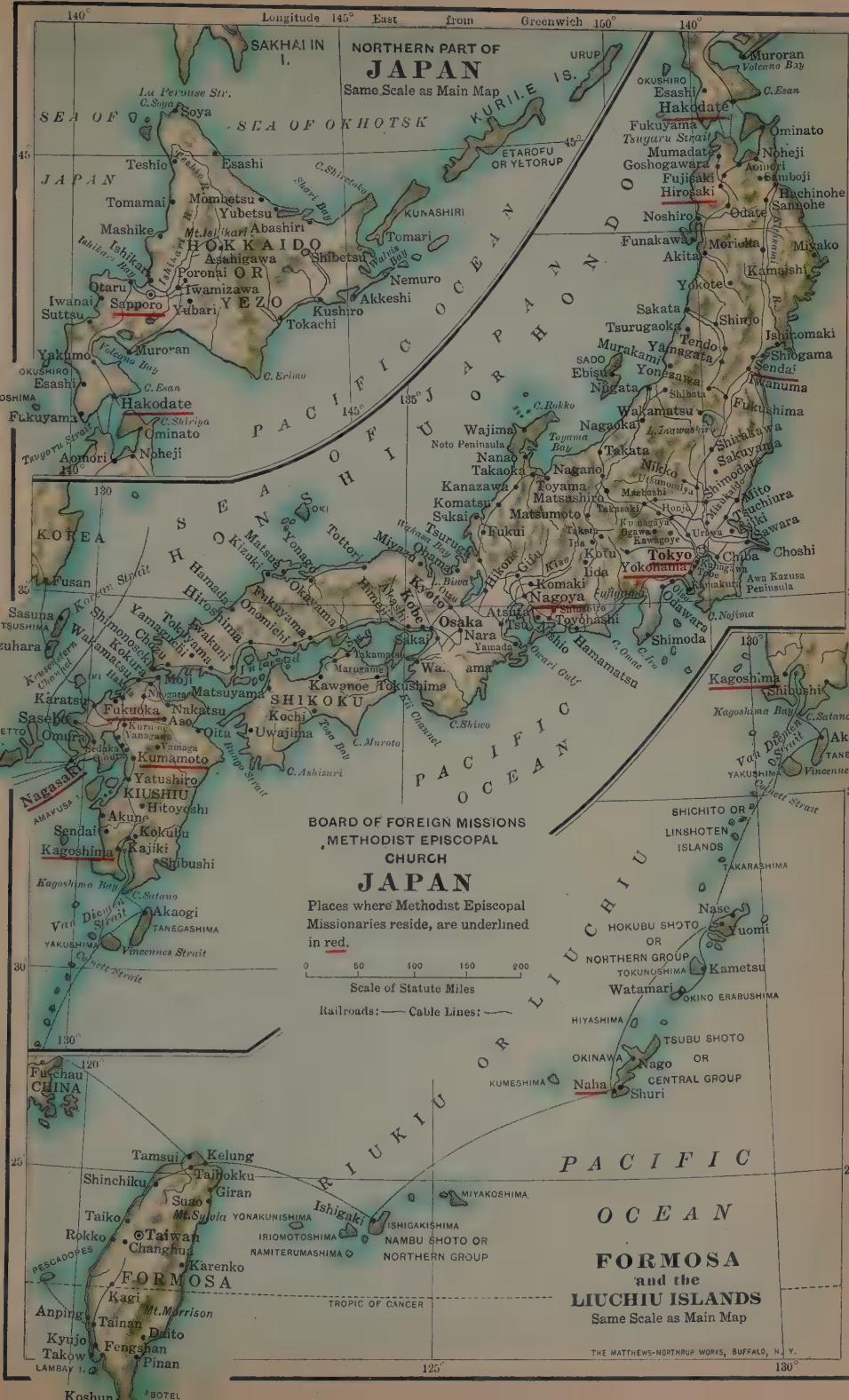
The population in 1903 was estimated at over 49,000,000, and the normal increase was said to be about 500,000 per year. The Japanese people are quick to learn, strong in observation, perspective, and memory, but some authorities state that they are weak in logic and abstraction. Among their moral attributes are loyalty, filial reverence, obedience, courtesy, and unselfishness.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has missionaries in ten of the first twenty-two Japanese cities in size. Eleven stations are on three of the four main islands, and one smaller station is on Okinawa, of the Liuchiu group. The first Methodist missionaries to arrive in Japan were the Rev. and Mrs. Robert S. Maclay, the Rev. and Mrs. John C. Davison, the Rev. and Mrs. Irving H. Correll, and the Rev. and Mrs. Julius Soper, who arrived in the summer of 1873. The Rev. and Mrs. Merriman C. Harris arrived soon afterward. The stations occupied by these first missionaries were Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagasaki, and Hakodate. The Japan Mission became an Annual Conference in 1884 and two Conferences in 1899, when the South Japan Mission Conference was organized, which also became an Annual Conference in 1905. When the Japan Methodist Church was formed by the merging of the Japan Churches belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Methodist Church of Canada, these two Annual Conferences ceased to exist, but the Japan Methodist Church is divided into two Annual Conferences known as the East and West, which include all the territory formerly occupied by the uniting bodies. The financial appropriations and the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church continue to assist the Japanese Church in the task of evangelizing the Island Empire. The educational institutions and publishing house remain in the hands of the missionaries.

EAST JAPAN CONFERENCE

Hakodate

Hakodate (population 85,000) is a leading port of the island of Yezo, sometimes called the Hokkaido, the northernmost of the four principal islands of Japan. It is situated upon a beautiful crescent-shaped bay, looking upon the Tsugaru Strait, and is backed by a rocky eminence 1,000 feet in height, known as "The Peak."



Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The Church Missionary Society is also at work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Augusta Dickerson (on furlough), Mary S. Hampton, Florence E. Singer, and Alberta B. Sprowles.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Caroline Wright Memorial School.

Hirosaki

Hirosaki (population, 36,400) is 500 miles north of Tokyo in the province of Mutsu, the northernmost province of Hondo, the main island of Japan. Like all this northern part of Hondo, the people of Hirosaki are very conservative, especially in religious matters.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1874. In Hirosaki is located one of the strongest Methodist churches in Japan. From this church have come sixteen Methodist preachers, one of whom is Bishop Yoitsu Honda. The American Protestant Episcopal Church has mission work in Hirosaki.

Missionaries: Rev. Edwin T. Iglehart and Mrs. Iglehart. W. F. M. S.: Misses Bessie Alexander and Mary B. Griffiths.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Girls' School, Mary Alexander Memorial Kindergarten.

Sapporo

Sapporo (population 55,000) is the capital of the island of Yezo, also called the Hokkaido, and is the northernmost mission station of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Japan. It is the city of the famous government Agricultural College, of which Dr. Sato, a Methodist, is president. Sapporo has been called "the most Christian city in Japan."

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1892. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), the Church Missionary Society, and the American Presbyterians (Northern).

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick W. Heckelman and Mrs. Heckelman. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna V. Bing (on furlough), Louisa Imhof and Helen C. Santee.

Sendai

Sendai (population, 100,000) is a garrison town, and it is called the capital of the north. It is 215 miles north of Tokyo on the east coast of the Island of Hondo. It is an important educational center and is noted for its fossil-wood ornaments and pottery. The relations between the city officials and people and the missionaries are especially friendly, and the unity and social life of the missionary community delightfully harmonious.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1884. Other Boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Mission Board of the Christian Church, the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, the American Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Reformed Church in the United States.

Missionaries: Rev. Herbert W. Schwartz, M.D., and Mrs. Schwartz. W. F. M. S.: Misses Carrie A. Heaton (on furlough), Ella J. Hewett, and Frances E. Phelps (on furlough).

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Industrial School, Union Orphanage.

Tokyo

Tokyo (population over 2,000,000, and the fourth city of the world), the capital of Japan since 1867, and the largest city of the empire, measures ten miles in every direction. It is intersected by numerous creeks and canals, over which there are said to be about eight hundred bridges.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Boards at work here are the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the German Evangelical Protestant Missionary Church, the American Friends, the Christian Church, the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Association, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in North America, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Methodist Church in Canada, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Methodist Protestant Church, American Protestant Episcopal Church, the Reformed Presbyterian, Northern, the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Norwegian Evangelical Luth-

eran Church in America, Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Brethren in Christ, Universalist General Convention, the Apostolic Faith Movement, the Christian Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Finnish Lutheran, Gospel Association, the Japan Evangelistic Band, the Lutheran Evangelical Society of Finland, the Oriental Missionary Society, and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the U. S. A.

Missionaries: Rev. Robert P. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, Rev. Arthur D. Berry, Rev. Charles Bishop and Mrs. Bishop, Rev. Benjamin Chappell and Mrs. Chappell, Rev. Charles S. Davison and Mrs. Davison, Rev. Gideon F. Draper and Mrs. Draper, Rev. Charles W. Iglehart, Mr. Harry A. Reed and Mrs. Reed, Rev. Julius Soper and Mrs. Soper, Rev. David S. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, and Miss Jennie S. Vail. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet S. Alling, Ella Blackstock, Edith M. Bullis, Nell M. Daniel, Minnie Gardner, Amy G. Lewis (on furlough), Matilda A. Spencer, and Grace Wythe.

Institutions: Anglo-Japanese College (Aoyama Gakuin), Philander Smith Biblical Institute, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' College (Aoyama Jo Gakuin), Harrison Memorial Industrial School.

Yokohama

Yokohama (population, 392,000) is the most important seaport of Japan, and the fourth city of the empire in population. It is situated on Mississippi Bay, an arm of the large Tokyo Bay about seventeen miles from Tokyo.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Hephzibah Faith Mission, the Methodist Protestant Church, the American Presbyterian Church (Northern), the Reformed Church in America, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Apostolic Faith Movement, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Georgiana Baucus, E. E. Dickinson, Leonora Seeds, Anna B. Slate, and Mrs. Caroline W. Van Petten.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Higgins Memorial Home and Bible Training School.

The Rev. Julius Soper, reports as follows, concerning the work in the East Conference:

The plan in all three of the Methodist missions coöperating with the Japan Methodist Church, is for a missionary who does evangelistic work to have special charge of a certain field, or group of charges, as may be agreed upon at the Annual Conference session. There is great need and fine opportunity for such work; never was the need greater or the opportunity finer. Fields, old or new, were never whiter unto harvest in Japan, and yet, how few the missionary laborers! In the East Conference, all the way from the Yokohama District to the Hokkaido District, the latter comprising the northern island, the old Yezo—a distance of 700 miles or more—there are at present only three evangelistic workers: F. W. Heckelman, of Sapporo; E. T. Iglehart, of Hiroskai; and Julius Soper, of Tokyo. G. F. Draper, being not very robust in health, has given up general evangelistic work, except so far as he may be able to help the city churches, and is now teaching in our theological school at Aoyama. C. S. Davison, now at home on furlough, one of our best speakers in the language, has been detailed for Bible revision work, which he expects to resume on his return to Japan. H. W. Schwartz, of Sendai, whose health is not good, has not been able to do work outside of his city.

I have visited the Ogawamachi Circuit twice and Shirakawa once. I found the work in these two fields quite encouraging. There is unusual interest here in Christianity. On the Ogawamachi Circuit there are five appointments. The membership is not over thirty, but what it lacks in quantity it makes up in quality. Several prominent men are earnest workers, having the confidence of their neighbors. Among these are three physicians and one banker. The work at Shirakawa is older. It was greatly run down until a year and a half ago, when Mr. Nomi, then a recent graduate of our theological school, was sent there to work under C. W. Iglehart. The work was greatly revived under their labors and the outlook is good. The members own their own church and lot. On my late visit the two evening meetings were well attended; the little church was nearly full of earnest and intelligent hearers, about seventy being present each time. The membership is only about thirty-five, but quite a number are deeply interested in religious matters. Several of the members are well to do financially. We cannot measure the blessed moral influence of Christianity in Japan by the number of baptisms or church members. The amount of Christian knowledge is large and increasing all the while.

During my visits to these country charges I stop, going and returning, at several of the regular Conference charges and hold evangelistic services, thus assisting the superintendents of the two Tokyo Districts. I have had good audiences, sometimes large. While I give special attention to the work of the Asakusa church, in a densely populated part of Tokyo, I frequently preach in our other Methodist churches in the city. There has lately been a gracious revival in some of our city churches, particularly at Asakusa. Special meetings for five or six nights in succession have been held here, and each Sunday night special efforts are put forth to reach the unsaved. As a result 157 have given their names as inquirers.

There are nine districts in the East Japan Conference: Hokkaido, Hirosaki, Sendai, Yokohama, Tokyo East, Tokyo West, Nagano Shizuoka, and Yamanashi. The first four include work of our former Japan Conference and the last three that of the former Canadian Methodist Conference. The country work of the two Tokyo Districts was formerly all ours. In Tokyo itself there are twelve organized Methodist churches, seven formerly connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church and five with the Canadian Methodist. Four of the latter are in the Tokyo West District and one in the Tokyo East. Tokyo is about the only place in Japan that was formerly worked by more than one Methodist Mission, of the three uniting ones. Six of these twelve Tokyo churches are self-supporting, three of the former Methodist Episcopal churches and three of the former Canadian Methodist. These are, respectively: Aoyama, Kuden and Ginza; Azaba, Ushigome, and Shitaya.

K. Ishizaka, superintendent of the Tokyo West District, says: "The

condition of Christian work on this district shows some growth during the year. The increase of membership is 267, and the increase in financial self-support is 1,783.54 yen (\$891.77). This good showing is the result of the earnest work of the preachers and laymen."

The Aoyama College Church—separate and distinct from the Aoyama (city) Church—is composed for the most part of students from among the 800 young men and women of the three schools at Aoyama. Prayer and class meetings are held regularly among these students. While the Sunday services are well attended, the girls far outnumber the boys, as only about 80 of our boys and young men, of whom there are nearly 500 in all, are boarders.

The Kudan Church is doing well. Its members pay their pastor's salary and all current expenses and Conference apportionments, but



THE GINZA, TOKYO'S LEADING THOROUGHFARE
Methodist Publishing House in the Foreground

they find it exceedingly difficult to keep in good repair their fine large church building, put up some years ago by the Missionary Society. It now needs special repairs. It will require 1,300 yen (\$650) to put their church and parsonage in good condition. They are greatly troubled over the situation, for they cannot from their own resources collect more than about half the amount. Would that a few good friends in the home land would rise up and help them!

The Kawagoe charge, some 40 miles west of Tokyo, is a strategic center. The population of Kawagoe is 30,000. About fifteen were baptized during the year. Several prominent men are members. The great need is a good church building. They have purchased a fine lot, centrally located; but they still owe \$400 on it, on which they pay

ten per cent interest. They are struggling to pay off this indebtedness, with the help of one or two American friends, who are aiding them by selling Japanese articles sent to America. Could this debt be paid, they would be able to put up a suitable building themselves.

Dr. S. Ogata, superintendent of the Tokyo East District, says: "The evangelistic band, organized in the fall, has visited the various charges, giving great encouragement to the Christians and leading many to accept Christ. Besides this work, at the time of the fiftieth anniversary of Protestant Missions in Japan (fall of 1909), evangelists were sent to each church of the district. As a result many became inquirers and seekers. On account of bad business conditions, however, there has been little or no increase in the general collections; and only two of the churches report an increase in the matter of self-support."

The Ginza church is by far the strongest in Japan Methodism. The members of this church pay their pastor 80 yen (\$40) per month, besides giving largely to the benevolences of the Conference. Their monthly budget, including pastor's salary, current expenses, and benevolent collections, is about 150 yen (\$75). Only the Yokohama church comes anywhere near this one in financial ability. There are nearly 300 members in the Ginza church. They have a good Sunday school, and, like the Yokohama church, carry on a large and successful night school. They are planning to begin their new building early in 1911. They have a fine corner lot, just two blocks west of our publishing house, owned and paid for. For this new enterprise they have cash in hand, 20,000 yen (\$10,000), and about 5,000 yen (\$2,500) in good subscriptions. They are putting forth prodigious efforts to raise 5,000 yen more. The building when completed will probably cost at least 35,000 yen (\$17,500).

The Mizukaido church, some thirty miles north of Tokyo, is one of the most interesting and successful of our country charges. In addition to the town of Mizukaido there are three outside preaching places, which the pastor visits regularly. This charge needs a church building at Mizukaido. They have been worshiping in a hired house all these years. They are working hard to raise funds for a church. They will need \$1,250. How soon they will succeed, depends upon their own exertions and the help of outside friends.

The Yokohama District is under the superintendency of H. Hirata; the Sendai District under that of M. Kawasumi; the Hirosaki District under that of M. Yamaka; the Hokkaido District under that of S. Sugihara. E. T. Iglehart is missionary evangelist on the Hirosaki District, and F. W. Heckelman on the Hokkaido District. All these districts are making progress. There is a self-supporting church on each of the three northern districts—at Sendai, Fugisaki, and Sapporo. Reports from the Sendai, Hirosaki, Hakodate, and Sapporo churches are encouraging.

WEST JAPAN CONFERENCE

Fukuoka

Fukuoka (population, 71,000) is in the province of Chikuzen, in the northern part of the island of Kiushiu. It is rapidly becoming a great educational center, being the seat of one of the Imperial Medical Universities, and recently the third Imperial University to be called the Kiushiu Imperial University. Fukuoka is advancing at a great rate commercially, and is a most important city. It is also of historic interest to the Christian, for the great Shinto shrine there is said to have been erected in memory of a Christian Daimyo, or ruler.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1884. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Lutherans, the Reformed Church of America, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. James I. Jones and Mrs. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Miss Mabel K. Seeds.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Japanese Girls' School.

Kagoshima

Kagoshima (population, 59,000) is located on Kagoshima Bay, at the southern end of the island of Kiushiu, the southernmost of the four main islands of Japan. This region is said to be the rainiest part of the empire. Historically Kagoshima is of great importance, as it was the home of the great Satsuma clan. Now it is a great educational center with two middle schools, one higher school, and the Imperial School of Forestry and Agriculture. There are said to be 10,000 students in the city. Buddhist temples are very scarce because of the fact that when the Japanese Napoleon, Hideyoshi, invaded Satsuma he was finally guided through the almost inaccessible mountain passes by Buddhist priests, since which time the Satsuma people have been bitterly opposed to Buddhism.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1879. The Church Missionary Society, the Southern Baptists, and the Reformed Church of America are at work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses L. Alice Finlay, Hortense Long, and Lida B. Smith (on furlough).

Kumamoto

Kumamoto (population, 59,700) is in the province of Hijo, near the western coast of the island of Kiushiu.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, and the Southern Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Davison and Mrs. Davison.

Nagasaki

Nagasaki (population, 176,000) is the seventh city of Japan in size and third in the importance of the foreign settlement. It lies on a deep and beautiful bay at the western end of the island of Kiushiu. It is known for its large shipbuilding trade, for its coal mining, and for the manufacture of the renowned "egg-shell china." From the Christian standpoint Nagasaki is the most interesting city, historically, in the empire. It was at one time, over 300 years ago, a thoroughly Christian city. Afterward it became the scene of the most terrific persecutions; twenty-seven priests, Japanese and foreign, were crucified in one day on the hill where the Catholic Cathedral now stands. Within a few miles of Nagasaki are the remains of the old castle where the Christian army made its last stand, and where 20,000 men, women, and children were put to the sword. When the first Protestant missionaries came after Commodore Perry's visit they landed at Nagasaki.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Reformed Church in America, and the Southern Baptist Church.

Missionaries: Rev. Merlo K. W. Heicher and Mrs. Heicher, Rev. Francis N. Scott (on furlough) and Mrs. Scott (on furlough), Rev. F. Herron Smith and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Harvey A. Wheeler and Mrs. Wheeler. W.

F. M. S.: Misses Adella M. Ashbaugh, Mary A. Cody (on furlough), Lola M. Kidwell, Mary E. Melton, Elizabeth Russell, Bertha Starkey, Hester A. Thomas (on furlough), Mary M. Thomas (on furlough), and Mariana Young.

Institutions: Anglo-Japanese College. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Nagoya

Nagoya (population, 400,000) is the sixth city of Japan in population. It is situated in the southern part of the island of Hondo, about 150 miles southwest of Tokyo. It is a great center for the manufacture of porcelain and silk. One of the sights of the city is the fine feudal castle.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1879. Other Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Methodist Protestant Church, and the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Missionaries: Rev. Willard de L. Kingsbury and Mrs. Kingsbury. W. F. M. S.: Misses Anna P. Atkinson, Mabel Lee, M. Helen Russell, and Georgiana Weaver.

Institutions: Nagoya English Night School. W. F. M. S.: Pure Stream Girls' School.

Naha

Naha (population, 43,000) is the principal city of Okinawa, one of the islands of the Liuchiu group, and is half way between Kiushiu and Formosa.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry B. Schwartz and Mrs. Schwartz.

Kumamoto District

The Rev. J. C. Davison, D.D., district superintendent, reports as follows:

The Kumamoto District, composed of five regular Quarterly Conferences, is served by three elders, and two ordained deacons. All the Conference assessments have so far been paid in full, but as these are very heavy, practically no advance has been made in pastoral support. The members at Kumamoto raised about 40 yen (\$20) for repairs on the parsonage and rematting the church.

The new pastor at Kurume, Brother Ijichi, was sick in the hospital when appointed at Conference time, and for three and a half months was unable to attend to any of his work. His wife did heroic service in taking charge of the Sunday school, while special help for the regular services had to be supplied by the district superintendent, and others who could be secured from neighboring charges.

The special or new work in this district is confined to Hitoyoshi with its out-station at Taragi, twelve miles distant, and Hondo in the island of Amakusa. Brother Tanaka, at Hitoyoshi, has done excellent work, and in spite of strong opposition at Taragi, he reports two young teachers as candidates for baptism, while one adult was baptized at Hitoyoshi, just before Conference.

For want of an available man the work at Hondo has had but one visit since Conference, at which time a young man belonging to the tax office was baptized. He had been prepared for baptism by Brother Shibata, a member of our church, and a teacher in the local middle school. Brother Shibata regularly conducts a Bible class in his own house. His wife also is an earnest Christian, but, unfortunately, these

witnesses for the truth are liable to be transferred elsewhere at any time. We greatly need a competent pastor for this place, as this mission work at Hondo is the only Protestant work carried on in this large island.

Liuchiu Islands District

The Rev. Henry B. Schwartz, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This district includes two churches, Naha and Shuri, belonging to the West Conference of the Japan Methodist Church, and five other appointments, under the West Japan Mission. To each of the latter I am appointed preacher in charge with a Japanese evangelist as my assistant. As, at the same time, I am superintendent of the whole



A JAPANESE WATER SCENE

district, as one of the presiding elders of the Japan Methodist Church, it gives the whole work a somewhat complicated appearance. The only practical difference, however, between the two kinds of work is that the Japanese in charge of one are paid by the Japanese Church and the three coöperating missions through the central treasurer; and those in charge of the other are paid directly by the superintendent out of his itinerating fund appropriated by the West Japan Mission.

This is the newest work in Japan, and as such, needs more money than it can get out of the grant-in-aid to the Japan Methodist Church, and we greatly appreciate the special help of many friends. If the work is to grow as it should, these must be greatly increased, or a much larger grant must be made for missionary itinerating.

During the year, I have taught English eight hours a week in the government middle school. This has brought me into contact with

teachers and students, and has been a great advantage. In addition, it adds considerably to our evangelistic fund, paying the salaries of two local preachers, with a balance to be used for itinerating. During all the year I have been entirely alone, all my family being in the United States, so that, except for an occasional visitor, I have been the only white man in a population of over 80,000 people. With good health, plenty of work, pleasant relations with the government officials, and frequent letters from home friends, I have not been lonesome, and would not exchange my station for any other in the empire.

Nagasaki District

The Rev. F. Herron Smith, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Although Nagasaki City is the oldest center of missionary effort in Japan, the province around it has been largely neglected. It has been the writer's privilege during the past year to open work in eight villages, at the Aburaya Street Chapel, and on Ha Island, the site of a big coal mine.

Two members of the Conference who have in addition one regular charge each, and one evangelist assist in this work. The missionary spends two and a half days each week itinerating, usually preaching three times. Wednesday forenoons are spent teaching in a government school and the money earned goes to the support of the work.

In each village a centrally located room is rented for the meetings and about once a month suitable tracts or attractive papers are placed in each house. Children's meetings are always held and are well attended. But few of the older people can be brought to Christ, so we are beginning with the children, expecting to continue the work till they grow up if necessary.

In each village we now have from four to six seekers, most of whom are station employees or school teachers. In Nagasaki and the five adjoining stations, Bible classes especially for railroad men are conducted each week and are largely attended. At Ha Island a splendid class of seekers has been organized among the mine officials.

We are longing for the time to come when we can go with the gospel into the hundred and more villages in the province that do not yet know the power of Christ.

Chinzei Gakuin

The campus of Chinzei Gakuin is beautifully located on a steep hillside overlooking Nagasaki Bay. It is, however, quite small, there being only room enough for the buildings and two tennis courts. The buildings consist of a small frame chapel worth about \$2,500, an old frame dormitory that must soon be rebuilt, and the new recitation hall which is to cost about \$12,000. It is a marvel that in this land of such educational progress, we, by the investment of such small sums, have been able to hold the place we do. Our buildings do not compare

unfavorably with those of other Japanese middle schools, but they are making improvements every year and we must do the same.

The middle school department, as usual, has had a very prosperous year. The government regulations limit the attendance to 400, but as there is always considerable shrinkage, we enrolled more than 440 boys at the beginning of the school year. Mission schools throughout Japan are unfortunate, in that, as a rule, they get only the students who for some reason cannot enter government schools. Were the government schools able to accommodate all who apply for admission the mission schools would have to close for lack of patronage. On account of the superiority of our English teachers a few students come to us in preference to other schools. Dr. Sasamori's reputation

as an educator and a leader of young men is also a great help to Chinzei.

Christian work is given a large place in the school. Each day chapel exercises are held, and each week one hour is set aside for sermons, lectures, or class meetings. The Bible is one of the text-books used in teaching ethics. In addition, various voluntary organizations are doing a flourishing work. Among these the Young Men's Christian Association, the Morning Watch Band, and the Day Students' Sunday school deserve special mention. About one fourth of the students and all but six of the teachers are Christians.

The outstanding event of the year was the fire which occurred on the night of March 14. The interior of the fine brick recitation hall with furniture and apparatus valued at 7,000 yen (\$3,500), were completely destroyed. Not even a single desk was saved. The origin of the fire remains a mystery. After a vacation of only one

day school was opened again, using the chapel and the lower floors of the dormitory halls for classrooms. The arrangements were very imperfect, but the students were kept together and fair work has been done. Chapel exercises have been held five days of the week under a great camphor tree in the playground. For lectures, sermons, and special exercises, Miss Young, the principal of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Girls' School, has kindly lent us their chapel.

The furlough of the Rev. F. N. Scott, dean of the college and principal of the academy, being due, he resigned the last of March and left the field in time to attend the Edinburgh Convention, to which he was a delegate. The Rev. F. Herron Smith, A.B. State University of Kansas, 1902, B.D. Garrett Biblical Institute, 1905, was elected his



successor. The day before Mr. Scott left, Mr. H. A. Wheeler, A.B., A.M., University of Oregon, arrived in Nagasaki to take the vacant place in the faculty.

The first problem confronting the new executive committee, Dr. Sasamori and Professors Heicher and Smith, was the erection of a building to take the place of the one destroyed. It was found that the brick walls had been so weakened by the heat that it would not be safe to use them again, so they were torn down. The governor of the province kindly lent us the provincial architect, and we set to work at once on the plans. It was decided to rebuild on the same general lines, but to make the classrooms and the whole building slightly larger. As far as the light and the air space are concerned, the new building will be perfect. It is to be heated by furnaces with which is connected a ventilating system.

The new structure is of brick, 68 feet wide by 115 feet long and two stories high. Were it not for the earthquakes a three-story building might have been erected. The building contains nine large classrooms, a lecture room with elevated seats, a laboratory, chemical, apparatus and map rooms, a treasurer's office, a library, and a president's office—eighteen rooms in all.

Nagoya

The Rev. W. deL. Kingsbury, resident missionary, reports as follows:

The city of Nagoya contains a population of 400,000, with a Christian population of 800, while Yokkaichi has 32,000 inhabitants of whom 51 are Christians. The whole district, which has a population of about three millions, is one of the principle strongholds of Buddhism in the empire. In going from Nagoya to Yokkaichi, a train journey of twenty-three miles, 102 temples and shrines can be counted! As might be expected, opposition to Christianity is very strong.

As resident missionary, I have conducted the following work during the past year:

The Hisaya English Evening School.—This school has an average attendance of over 60 young men who hear the plain gospel preached each evening. During the year there have been two conversions and several inquirers.

Dekimachi Chapel.—Preaching services are held here every Sunday evening, and Miss Weaver, of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, conducts a Sunday school. This is a difficult district of Nagoya, but there are now five inquirers being instructed by the assistant pastor, Rev. S. Hishikawa.

Bible Classes.—Three are held each week: one for students, one for teachers and other educated men, and one general class. By teaching each week in the government middle school, I become acquainted with the students, and thus am enabled to invite them to

the Bible classes. There have been three baptisms, and there are several inquirers.

The American Consular Agency at Yokkaichi.—While this is not a department of missionary work, I meet a class of men not usually brought under missionary influence. It is too early to note results, as the Agency has been opened only a few months, but a regular preaching place will be opened at Yokkaichi this autumn. The fees received as consular agent go to the mission treasury, and will net the mission at least 750 yen (\$375) for the current year.

STATISTICS OF THE JAPAN METHODIST CHURCH

The following facts have been taken from an article which appeared in the Gokyo (Methodist Advocate) and has been translated into English by the Rev. Julius Soper:

The figures here given are taken from the statistics reported at the sessions of the East Annual Conference and the West Annual Conference, held in March, 1910. The full members, not including local preachers, number 9,948. Besides these there are 1,801 probationers and 1,186 baptized children under twelve years of age, the total being 2,987. So the total membership, as enumerated above, is 12,935. The previous year there were 12,252.

The notable feature of the Japan Methodist Church is the Sunday school work. During the year the number of Sunday schools was 288; officers and teachers, 1,131; scholars, 22,984. There was an increase of nearly 1,000 over the previous year, the exact figures being 965. This is one indication of the good progress that has been made since the union of the three Methodist Churches, in 1907. Then there were 19,000 scholars. Moreover, we must call attention to the fact that *one fifth* of our probationers come from the Sunday schools. The two leading Christian denominations in Japan—the Church of Christ (union of the Presbyterian bodies) and the Congregational Churches—are considerable larger than ours in membership, but they each fall short of ours in the numbers of Sunday school scholars. The number of the Wesley Young People's Leagues is 112—increase 10; officers, 248; members, 1,759—increase, 271. A general board is established for these Leagues, and the Rev. K. Mito, pastor of the Mikoge Methodist Church, is the chairman of the executive committee. It is largely owing to him that our Sunday schools in particular have made such encouraging progress.

The total number of ministers, engaged in pastoral and evangelistic work, in connection with the Methodist Church, is 143, of which number there are 103 Japanese and 40 foreign missionaries. Of the latter 17 are connected with the East Conference, and 23 with the West Conference. Besides these there are 195 teacher-workers, who do not intend to join the ranks of regularly ordained ministers. While there is no decrease in our working force, as compared with that of

the previous year, there are a number of brethren who are not able to perform full duty, owing to old age and sickness; and we feel that our fighting corps should be far larger and stronger.

When we come to examine the financial aspect of these statistics, we find much room for encouragement. During the year there were 19 self-supporting churches—14 in the East Conference and 5 in the West, an increase of 2 over the previous year. Four churches in the East Conference and 11 in the West were reported as approaching the self-supporting mark. Among these may be noted Kusakabe in Kai Province and Hamamatsu, of the East Conference; Higashibe in Osaka, Keijo (Seoul), Heijo (Pyengyang), Kyoto and Kanazawa, of the West Conference. The largest number of our churches still receive more or less assistance from the mother churches. So far only five churches have become entirely self-supporting since the union of the three Methodisms.

KOREA CONFERENCE

The Korea Conference includes the work in the empire of Korea. Korea is a peninsula lying between Japan and China and having an estimated area of 85,000 square miles and supporting a population which is returned in the government census as about 10,000,000. The empire is divided into thirteen provinces which are subdivided into 330 prefectures, or counties. The country is very mountainous, the main range traversing the peninsula not far from the east coast. This makes the eastern shores precipitous and difficult of access, there being only one river of any size on that side, and comparatively no harbors except at long distances apart. On the west coast there are a number of navigable streams with good harbors and landing places. The coast is dotted with many islands which makes navigation dangerous. Korea is an agricultural country, the climate and soil being suited to the cultivation of rice, fruit, and cotton. The mountains of Korea are rich in minerals, and the government has already granted 184 mining concessions, covering large areas, and including mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, iron, coal, and graphite. The fisheries of Korea are also very valuable. Great attention is being paid to forestry.

Mission work was begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1885 under the superintendency of Rev. Robert S. Maclay, D.D., who commenced the work in Japan. The mission was created a Mission Conference in 1904 and organized into an Annual Conference in 1908.

SEOUL DISTRICT

The Seoul District includes the work in and about the national capital and a portion of the metropolitan province of Kyungkui. It lies mostly in the valley of the Han River, the great central artery of the land, a region teeming with people, possessing a fertile soil, and enjoying the preëminence which comes from the presence of the emperor and his court. The population of the metropolitan province is given as 869,020, more than half of whom live in the territory of this district. The whole region is easy of access by means of rail and water. The coöperating missions are those of the Presbyterian, the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Church of England.

Seoul

Seoul is the capital of the empire, and the most important city in the land. It was here that the first missionaries were able to obtain a foothold, securing residence under the shelter of the imperial court, and from here the work spread throughout the empire. Seoul is a walled city of 250,000 people, 25,000 of whom are Japanese. It is three miles distant from the Han River and twenty-six miles from the sea coast at Chemulpo. It is the center of the political, intellectual, and social life of the people. It is the railroad center of the empire. Seoul is becoming a modern city. Streets have been widened; there are electric lights, telephone, telegraph, and postal facilities, waterworks, banks, hotels, trolley cars, and two railroad stations.

Other Boards at work here are the Community of Saint Peter, the Keswick Mission, the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Missionaries: Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, M.D., Rev. George M. Burdick, Rev. George Heber Jones (on furlough), and Mrs. Jones (on furlough), Rev. Burke R. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton, Rev. Roy R. Reppert and Mrs. Reppert, Rev. Henry C. Taylor. W. F. M. S.: Misses Millie M. Albertson, Mary M. Cutler, M.D., Emma Ernsberger,

M.D., Huldah Haenig, Lulu E. Frey, Jessie B. Marker (on furlough) and Ora M. Tuttle.

Institutions: Biblical Institute of Korea, High School and College for Boys, Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Po Ku Nyo Kwan (Hospital), Lillian Harris Memorial Hospital, Baldwin Dispensary, Nurses' Training School, Girls' High School, Bible Woman's Training School.

Chemulpo

This is the port of entry to the capital and is situated at the mouth of the Han River, twenty-six miles from the capital by rail. Express trains which run daily, make the distance in one hour. Chemulpo has a population of 15,000 Koreans, 10,000 Japanese, 1,000 Chinese, and less than 100 Europeans. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles S. Deming. W. F. M. S.: Misses Mary R. Hillman, Lulu A. Miller, and Gertrude E. Snively.

Institutions: Collins Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

The Rev. W. Arthur Noble, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held May 11-19, 1910:

More personal work has been done among the churches this year than during any other time in our history. During class work in Whanghaido, 160 persons offered their services for periods of time that would total more than the labor of one man working continuously for sixteen years. The reading of the Scriptures has been intensified during the year. No Christian travels without the Bible or a Testament on his person. The sales of the New Testament have been large, and the sales of some of the Gospels enormous. Two small girls of our Pyengyang Sunday school committed to memory during the year the whole New Testament excepting the Gospel of Matthew. Several others were only a little behind these in memorizing the Scriptures. I have never heard sermons so eloquently preached; I have never seen such devotion to the Scriptures and to prayer. All over the country during the beginning of the year the people left their homes as early as five o'clock on the winter mornings, and gathered for worship at the churches. The contributions for the spread of the gospel have been greater; the feeling has taken root among the people that they have a mission to the East and to the world. In all the Quarterly Conferences held during the year members have expressed themselves with one voice on this matter. They want to send their own missionary to China and support him and carry on aggressive work in that country. We should open the way for them to follow God's leading. No greater baptism could come to Koreans than the inspiration from striving to baptize China with their love and service.

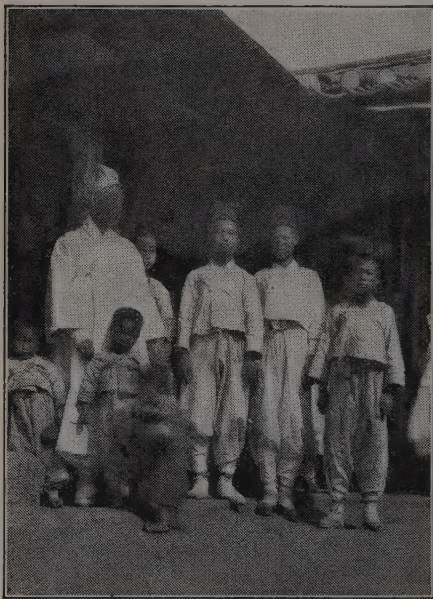
After the division of the territory with the Presbyterian Mission, South Kangwon Province fell to the care of the Seoul District. Mr. Deming visited the work and we dispatched one of our best preachers, Kwun Sin Il, to travel the circuit. From this section we have received over 800 followers as a result of the transfer. From the Chemulpo Circuit we have transferred to the Presbyterian Mission 200 believers.

Seoul

Seoul has 21 preaching places where services are held each Sunday with an attendance of nearly 4,000 believers.

The imprisonment of the pastor, Choi Pyeng Hyen, was a serious blow to the First Church. This painful incident, so unjust and inexcusable, caused the mission much loss of time and of some of its members and interfered with the work of the district. Since Mr. Choi's return to his charge the spirit of aggressive work has been reestablished.

A revival spirit has prevailed in the Mead Memorial Church during



A KOREAN EXHORTER AND CHILDREN

the last month of the Conference year. At no time during the history of that church has the financial interest been so well developed. The congregation has raised 1,500 yen (\$750) toward the erection of a school building.

Both the First Church and Mead Memorial Church are doing missionary work, supporting each a representative who travels through the villages in the outlying sections.

During the year an independent Quarterly Conference was organized at Syokang, which act has transferred the names of 1,200 believers from First Church to that circuit.

Concerning the work of the East Gate Church, the

Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker, the pastor, reports as follows:

When last Conference was in session we were worshipping in our little native chapel, stretching out the services from nine in the morning until three in the afternoon, that all might get in and worship. The new church for which there had been such waiting and such earnest praying has materialized, and we are now meeting in our new home. The school-rooms in the basement are especially welcome at this time, as we had been without any place for study for some time and our boys were becoming restive.

The home mission work carried on by the mother church has grown much in interest. All the land has been possessed now, and the number of villages in which work is being carried on is above 140. At our last Conference we reported that six groups of villages had been decided upon and a like number of chapels had been started. We are now able to report ten groups of villages and ten chapels well organized, where congregations meet regularly for preaching and prayer services.

Wongsimlee is our oldest and strongest work. We are holding services in the same loaned building we were occupying a year ago.

Work is going along successfully at Becker Chapel, Yongmoree. Last year Yongmoree made her first report toward self support, giving 4.37 yen (\$2.18). Offerings made since last Conference total 127.72 yen (\$63.86), a gain of about 3,000 per cent.

Dr. and Mrs. Warner of Sayre, Pa., gave the money for the purchase of a chapel at Puhlee, and are now paying \$5 per month in support of the native pastor. The chapel is tiled and meets the needs of the work most admirably.

We expect to have a chapel of our own at Songgachung in the near future. Thirty-one believers are enrolled, who contributed 14.20 yen (\$7.10) this year as against nothing last year. Words fail to express our need of schools for our boys and girls. Scarcely anyone in the villages, except a few old men, can read at all.

At Mearre we have a nice chapel and a thriving work. Mr. Meier, of San Antonio, Tex., provided the money with which to secure a chapel. Seventeen believers are enrolled here, who make their first offering to the Lord's work in the sum of 5.70 yen (\$2.85).

At Sokhe we have another chapel purchased with money sent by our kind benefactor in San Antonio. This chapel has an interesting story connected with it. It was formerly the spirit house of a somewhat noted sorceress and stood not far from where the Christians met in another house of worship. For some reason lying outside the sphere of man's power, spirit worship could not hold its own with the worship of the true God; the sorceress was converted and the house emptied of all the paraphernalia that pertained to her cult; and the most natural thing in the world was for the demon house to become God's house. This woman is seventy-five years old and had been following her profession in the village fifty-nine years when she became a Christian. Both she and her husband received baptism a few Sundays ago.

Samchungdong is a new name on our list, although within the city walls. We have no place of worship of our own, but worship in the home of a native Christian.

At Hankang we have another chapel, the gift of our good San Antonio friend.

Another San Antonio chapel is located at Toomogat, and 51 believers are enrolled. 12.45 yen (\$6.22) is the first offering for self-support.

At Kalwulyee, about ten miles outside the East Gate, meetings are held in the home of a Christian and 20 names have been inscribed on the church roll. These believers have shown their thankfulness by contributing over 8 yen (\$4.00) to the work of Him who has called them to his service.

A dozen boys from the Paichai high school have been giving their Sundays to the work in the home mission district. The round trip on a Sunday averages from ten to fifteen miles, and when more remote groups are visited the distance traveled is even greater.

Among the Circuits

Pupyeng and Tambagui Circuit is a large circuit which should be divided. The pastor in charge is now assisted by a local preacher, who lives on the charge and who receives what the people are able to give him, which amounts to about 4 yen (\$2) per month. A change of pastors at the time of taking over the Kangwondo Circuit broke into the work somewhat. The new pastor, Han Chin Il, came from the circuit in Tongchin, which was given over to the Presbyterians. This circuit lost one large church in the exchange of territory. There are now fifteen groups on the circuit and there has been an increase of 200 in membership; contributions are also greater than those of last year.

Tuckchuck is one of the places where the work has not been encouraging. One of the reasons is that the islands are difficult of access and a worker cannot visit them regularly or frequently. Another

reason is that the men are boatmen and fishermen and are not home much of the time. Thus at one visit there will be quite a number gathered and at another time only a family or two.

Yongchoong is a circuit of three islands with nine groups and six church buildings. One of our able men from Chemulpo has moved to one of the islands during the year, and has been a great help to the work there, giving his house as a place of worship and doing all in his power to lead others to Christ.

Kangwondo does not contain large groups of believers, but has many scattered groups of Christian homes that have passed through a furnace of persecution. There are eleven counties separated by a range of mountains, five counties being on the east and six on the west. Access to the interior work may be had by boat up the Han River or by pony. The center of the western work is 300 li (100 miles) from Seoul, and that of the eastern work, 600 li (200 miles). The farthest work is 900 li (300 miles) distant. There are 300,000 souls or more in this region.

Chemulpo Circuit

The Rev. Charles S. Deming, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The Chemulpo Circuits include a territory populated by about 70,000 people. Of that number about 10,000 are related to the Christian Church.

At Chemulpo, Wesley Chapel and Whado churches have recorded many losses in membership and suffered financially and otherwise by the removal of several influential families to other places. The ever ebbing tide of business in Chemulpo has made for us a hard time financially both in school and church work. In November a new impetus was given to church work by Bible classes and prayer for the Million Movement. At Whado 30 Christians used blank books in which they wrote a prayer list, praying for one soul daily until that soul decided for Christ. As a result of this effort the attendance changed from 60 to over 200 within two months. At Wesley Chapel over 4,000 copies of Mark's Gospel were subscribed for, and at one meeting about 2,700 days were pledged for individual work during the coming year. The total following of these two Chemulpo churches as compared with that of last year shows a gain of 466 attendants.

Collins Boys' School still maintains its reputation, though we are paying teachers much less than they are paid elsewhere. This state of things cannot long continue. Last fall we had to cut out our higher classes because of lack of funds. This spring we had engaged an able teacher in Japanese and arithmetic, but just before the time for him to begin work one of our patrons who gave 10 yen (\$5) per month to the school, moved away, and we had to cancel the engagement and have not yet secured funds for our need.

The work on Kangwha Island has not lost its aggressive character. There are now 32 churches divided into four circuits. The pastor, Son Seung Yong, has advanced every line of church work, has held the class leaders to an efficient course of study, has interested the church in the different benevolent causes, and has been pushing the evangelistic work with the slogan of "Nine thousand new Christians this year." The pastor of the Southern Circuit came to me about a week after the opening of the theological class and said: "I have great news from Kangwha. A revival has begun in the church at Kawan where there were 30 believers, and 200 are now attending that church."

The churches in Tongchin County were transferred to the Presbyterian Church in December.

The circuit of Kyodong has made marvelous gains during the past year. Helpful Bible classes have been held at many of the churches. In my spring itinerary when I came to Kyodong they told me of the great work on Chomoon Island. Of the 297 houses on the island 96 have renounced the devil and all his works. I went expecting to see great things. The half had not been told me. There were 403 persons to be examined for baptism and other church relations. Two new groups have been organized on this circuit and two older ones united. Two new church buildings are in process of erection. There are 5 church schools with an attendance of 150 boys and 25 girls.

Paichai High School, Seoul

The instructors in the Paichai High School, who include the Rev. Dalzell A. Bunker and Mrs. Bunker, the Rev. Roy R. Reppert and Mrs. Reppert, Mr. Burke R. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton, report as follows:

The present year opened and has continued with an excellent group of boys. The enrollment is 98. Applications for admission have been received from several who withdrew from the school last year, and these have in most instances been enrolled. Last year four boys were graduated from the high school, all of whom have now almost completed a good first year in the new college department. These were the first Paichai graduates, and they now form the nucleus of our first college. This year probably five boys will graduate into this college from the high school, while about fifteen stand in line for next year. The teaching staff, including three tutors, numbers twelve, of whom five are foreigners. The college course thus far comprises fifteen hours, which are all filled by foreign teachers.

Twelve students have received regular help throughout the year, and others as it was necessary. It is the policy of the school not to give to the students outright, but to require work from them in return. A number have been given regular weekly or biweekly employment as student preachers near town, others have done janitor's work, while of those who received irregular help, most have been employed in leveling the athletic ground.

The crying need is for new buildings, and we believe that in the near future provision will be made for the erection of several, to replace the present ones, which are almost beyond repair.

SUWON DISTRICT

This district was cut off the Seoul District in 1908 and includes the southern tier of counties in the Province of Kyungkui and part of North and South Chungchong. It is a great grain-producing section and has many important market towns. The district takes its name from the city of Suwon, which is the capital of the Kyungkui Province. Probably 500,000 people reside within the bounds of this district. There are successful schools for boys and for girls at Suwon and a rapidly growing evangelistic work all through the territory. The Church of England maintains a station at Suwon.

The Rev. George M. Burdick, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held May 11-19, 1910:

This has been a short year; and the amount of time devoted to consultation over division, and also to one month of class work in Seoul, has made it impossible thoroughly to travel through the district for the purpose of examining candidates for baptism and church membership.

The Rev. Henry C. Taylor has, in addition to his studies in the language, made faithful beginnings in the work on the district. He taught

singing in four, and the Methodist Catechism in three, of the winter classes; has done much personal work in connection with the distribution of Mark's Gospel, and has made one trip alone for the purpose of administering baptisms and receiving members.

Perhaps the greatest event in its immediate influence upon the work of the year has been the division of territory. The benefits of such a division have been too long discussed to need further rehearsal here; and it is too soon to judge of the final and permanent effects; but in all truthfulness it must be admitted that in the Suwon District the immediate results have been a very wide and almost general dissatisfaction. In a few places efforts have been made to return to the old relation; and reports have come of many cases of backsliding in some sections.



A TYPICAL METHODIST BOYS' SCHOOL

In general the work of evangelization is being faithfully pushed by the circuit helpers, exhorters, and class leaders. In addition to classes held by missionaries, the native circuit helpers have held classes on most of the circuits. The district is now divided into nine Quarterly Conference circuits, under ten helpers, three assistants, and eight colporteurs.

KONGJU EAST DISTRICT

The Kongju East District comprises three counties in North Chungchong Province and nine counties in South Chungchong Province. These counties cover about 300 square miles, and contain approximately 108 townships and 3,000 villages with a total population of 300,000 people.

The Rev. Elmer M. Cable, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held May 11-19, 1910:

Last fall in the division of territory consummated between our Methodist Missions and the Presbyterian Missions, nearly all of our North Chungchong District was transferred to the Presbyterians. We are now all glad that the division has been made, and none of us would have it as it was before. There is a spirit of fraternity and oneness that could never have existed under the old conditions. The Lord is leading his workers in Korea to understand and fulfill his prayer.

Upon the conclusion of the division of territory, with the permission of Bishop Harris, a rearrangement of the districts in the south was made by which there came under my supervision the Kongju East District comprising twelve counties. These have an area of 300 square miles. Three counties are in North and nine in South Chungchong. In these twelve counties there are approximately 108 townships and 3,000 villages, with a total population of 300,000 people. At the beginning of the year a good part of this district was virgin territory, but work has been begun in many new places and it is so located as to conserve the interests of the whole district.

During the year our local preachers and exhorters have been zealous in their work for the Master and some of them report for the last three months nearly a hundred souls led to Christ through their aggressive personal work. The spirit of the Million Movement has taken possession of our workers, and they, with many of the members, have taken it upon themselves each to lead at least twenty souls to Christ during the year. This is being urged upon every member of their churches.

During the year three months of our time has been given up to the theological classes, half at Kongju and half at Songdo. This work has been a source of great delight, first, because of the great interest our young men are taking in the work of preparation for the ministry, and, secondly, because of my own natural liking for this kind of work. This is one of the most important details that arise at this stage of our missionary activity.

This district offers great opportunities for immediate results. There has come over the people a new spirit. The old feeling of antipathy to the missionary has disappeared and there seems to be a courting of our favor and an earnest inquiry after the Word of Life. In some sections whole villages are coming into the church, and others say that if we will only send them a teacher they will all be glad to believe.

Kongju East Circuits

The Rev. Corwin Taylor, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

After Brother Swearer's return to Kongju in June 1909, all the work in South Province which I had been looking after was turned over to him as part of the Kongju West District, making one less circuit for me to travel and about fifteen less groups to visit. Plans for the fall itinerary were shaping themselves nicely when I received information that I was needed in the theological class at Kongju, which meant no itinerating for a month at least. While the class was in progress the historic meeting for the division of territory was held which brought another surprise to us, so that instead of the large field we reported last year we were left with fourteen groups in all. To these were added

later two groups from the Suwon work, three from the Kongju Circuit, two that had been Presbyterian, and one from Brother Swearer's work, making in all twenty-two groups, which were formed into four circuits. During the year ten groups have been added.

The helpers have worked well, but, several of the most efficient ones being in school for a large part of the year, we have been forced to use the class leaders and any others we could find to look after the work. The ministrations of Brother Cable, as he held the Conferences and preached to several of the main groups, were a means of great blessing and inspiration to the people. The women appreciated very much, indeed, the two trips that Mrs. Cable was able to make over these circuits. While Mrs. Sharp has been alone in itinerating and class work she has accomplished much for the women, and praise for her work has come to me from every side. Our district represents only a part of what she has had to look after this year, but her efforts have been untiring.

One of the greatest blessings that have come to the district this year has been in the person of Choi Pong Hun, who until recently was a leading member in our church at Chemulpo. Last summer Brother Choi traded his business interests in Chemulpo for land which is situated about 30 li, about twelve miles west of Chunan Railroad Station, moving his family to the new home in September. Prior to the coming of this Christian family to this community there was not a Christian near the village where they live, but this man, who delights to be about his Father's business, began talking to his neighbors and started a Sunday service for their benefit. Only one or two came at first but the number increased rapidly until, in December, when we made our first visit there, seventy people gathered to worship on Sunday, and practically all were believers. The village is known as the Christian village because practically every house is Christian. The work did not stop here, but spread to other villages, so that now one hundred people meet here to worship; in another village about two miles away there are seventy more Christians; and in another village the work will be started soon; and the seed has been sown in many other places, so that in this community, thickly dotted with villages where dwell several thousand people, we are expecting that there will be hundreds of Christians in the near future. This work has been accomplished through the personal efforts of Brother Choi and one personal worker who is associated with him.

There is organized work in every county of our district now except one, and that will be opened shortly, if the Lord permits. We have been endeavoring with some success to get a start in the large centers, but have not the men who can push this kind of work most efficiently.

KONGJU WEST DISTRICT

The Kongju West District contains twenty-one counties of South Chungchong Province, is over 100 miles long, and has a population of between 400,000 and 450,000 people.

Kongju

Kongju, the provincial capital, is a growing city of 5,000 population, surrounded by a well-settled country. It is picturesquely located on the Keum, or "Golden," River and is twenty miles off the railroad, with which the government is connecting it by a fine new road. There is also the beginning of several important industries in the city. Here we have a valuable mission site with residences for missionaries, a school for boys; a hospital, and a church, which, though only recently erected, has had such a rapid growth that it is already too small for its congregation.

Missionaries: Rev. Elmer M. Cable and Mrs. Cable, Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer and Mrs. Swearer, Rev. Corwin Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Rev. James D. Van Buskirk, M.D., Rev. Franklin E. C. Williams and Mrs. Williams. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Alice Hammond Sharp.

The Rev. Wilbur C. Swearer, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held May 11-19, 1910:

If variety is the spice of life, we have no reason to complain of lack of spice during the last year. We have divided territory under considerable stress of diverse opinions, translated ritualistic forms, taught two or three months in theological classes and biblical institutes, held Quarterly Conferences over a district, administered sorely needed discipline to certain recalcitrant members, mixed beneficially, I trust, in various quarrels and love affairs, and worn out one old suit on house building.

The division of territory did not affect us very materially, except potentially, taking away the possibilities of future friction; but when all was done and our friends in the neighboring district came out with nothing left but a nest egg, we were very happy to divide our great territory with them. The division between the denominations is very satisfactory to both the churches concerned.

The South Circuits

For convenience in caring for this work it is divided into nine circuits. Six of these, including Konju County itself, are called the South Circuits and the Rev. F. E. C. Williams has the pastoral oversight of them. He has given as careful attention to them as possible in view of his duties in connection with the high school and common school for boys in Kongju. He reports his evangelistic work as follows:

Last year after the division of territory there were only 32 churches in the South Circuits, 19 having been taken and 7 having fallen by the wayside. There are 10 new groups this year and they are very promising. In the total of 42 groups there are 6 circuits with a total of 2,084 believers, 73 of whom are full members and 454 probationers. There are 28 church buildings, 3 of which were erected this year. The total given to church work on the field was 1,037 yen (\$518). This is almost 2 yen (\$1) for each of the members, or taking the total following it would be about 50 sen (25 cents) each.

There were five large classes held for a week or more each. One of these was held at Kongju for over two weeks, at which about twenty of our class leaders were present. Our four local preachers and four other helpers attended a theological class held in Kongju for one month in the fall.

It has been a difficult period for the churches, for they have had little of the foreign missionaries' help, and the times have been hard. Yet there is a strengthening of the separate churches and more studying among the membership than ever before. We have held a helper's class two days each month which has been of great benefit to us and to our work.

The Northwest Circuits

The Northwest Circuits are three in number and I have taken personal oversight of them. The work there had suffered some reverses just before it came into my hands owing to the unfaithfulness of one of the helpers. However, it is now gaining, and there is every prospect of a great church in the thirteen counties which comprise the territory. One of the largest and most promising churches is the one at Hongju, which we received from the Presbyterian Mission.

Early in the year it became apparent that the Kongju City church would demand the constant attention of some foreigner. I asked Dr.

Van Buskirk to take the pastorate of the church into prayerful consideration. He did so and was led to take charge of the church. Mr. Hong Seung Ha, one of our ordained men, who was in the work that was transferred to the Presbyterian Mission, was installed as the native pastor.

Under the efficient leadership of these two brethren the church has made such remarkable progress that the congregation cannot all get into the church at one time and has to meet in sections. But not only has Dr. Van Buskirk busied himself in the evangelistic work; in the fall he began his medical practice in a small dispensary and has had his hands full. His patients come from far and near, and many rejoice in their restoration. The following is his report on evangelistic work in Kongju:

I think there are times in every church when everything seems to be going wrong; it seemed so last October when I took up the work. The native pastor was in theological school and there was no one to manage affairs, so the leading members took turns in conducting services. The attendance ran down and the spiritual life of the church was at very low ebb. The adversary always raises trouble when a church begins to arouse itself, and he did so here. We began to pray for a revival, and immediately sin in the church was exposed and the devil became active; the more we prayed the more trouble seemed to come. God led us to pray for the conversion of a thousand souls in one year from the time we took up the work. The members of the station all loyally joined in the prayer, and a few of the Koreans, too, took up intercessory prayer. We had to get a strong native pastor, and Brother Cable kindly allowed Brother Hong Seung Ha to come over from his district to help us.



A KOREAN PREACHER'S
WIFE AND DAUGHTER

On the first Sunday of the new year we began special services. We had a long, hard fight, but, thanks be to God who gave us the victory, there began to be real conviction for sin and a real forsaking of sin. God gave some great victories in the lives of the Koreans. They began again to do personal work which they had largely neglected, and the work began to bear some fruit. Our church was just ready for the message of Mr. George T. B. Davis, who came to us in January. We were proud of the church's showing in the pledges for personal work; 3,458 days were pledged. The results of the work told. The people soon found a new spirit in the church; the heathen began to compliment the church, where before they had spoken only evil, and many new faces appeared each Sunday in the congregation. Since January 430 people have enrolled as believers. The attendance has grown so that we have had to divide the congregation and meet in relays. The men and boys meet in the morning, the women and girls in the afternoon, and at

night the school children meet separately.

Kongju Medical Work

Dr. James D. Van Buskirk, physician in charge, reports as follows:

From the special gifts that had come to us, after buying land, we had a small sum left; to this we added a loan from one of the missionaries and at once began to erect a small building costing about 500 yen

(\$250), to be used later as a gate-house. When this small building was completed we carried a few drugs over there and began our medical work in this unpretentious way. That afternoon, December 20, 1909, we saw three patients, and from that day to the first day of May, we have seen 2,315 cases, counting return visits, and not counting the many visitors that have come and gone. Our little dispensary has a waiting-room eight feet by eight, and an eight by twelve drug-room, operating-room, consulting room, etc., all in one.

Every patient or visitor hears the gospel, and receives tracts and Gospels; and we try to give a little of Christian kindness and love with each. We are fortunate in having a man and wife for preacher and Bible woman who are almost ideally fitted for their work. And our other helpers are invaluable, especially the young man who is to take up the study of medicine and became the doctor's right hand. All are imbued with the real missionary spirit in the work. Many have promised to believe who have not enrolled in the local church, but at least thirty names on the church roll in Kongju are a direct result of the work of the little dispensary.

Schools In and Around Kongju

The Rev. F. E. C. Williams, reports as follows:

In South Chungchong Province among the Kongju groups there are 4 elementary and grammar schools, with 8 teachers and 147 pupils. They have supported themselves to the extent of 577 yen (\$288). At Kongju, a new temporary building has been erected, and the high school has been organized with an attendance of 16 pupils. The building houses both the small boys' school and the high school; we are therefore in need of a good large building. We have promise of the money, and we hope to get the building ready for use by September 1st, 1911. If we had the building and the teaching force, we could have more than 50 high school students this next year.

PYENGYANG DISTRICT

The Pyengyang District includes the Methodist Episcopal Mission work in the provinces of South Pyengan and Hwanghai. The South Pyengan Province has a population of about 700,000 and occupies the valley of the Tatong River; Hwanghai takes its name from the Yellow Sea, consisting of a part of the Korean water front on that sea and the mountainous hinterland. It has a population of about 900,000, giving a total population in the territory of this district of about 1,600,000. Both provinces are rich and fertile, the main occupation of the people being agriculture. An increasing exploitation of the mines of this section is opening up new wealth. The only coöperating mission is that of the Presbyterian Church, with stations at Pyengyang and Chairyung in Hwanghai. There are a number of large-sized towns, and the people are a sturdy, intelligent, hardy folk, strong in character and among the very best to be found in Korea.

Haiju

This station occupies the capital of the Hwanghai Province, a city of 20,000 population. It is situated in the midst of a fine farming country, and being only four miles from the coast is the chief point of commercial entry for the province, and is growing rapidly.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1893. No other mission boards are at work here, the Presbyterians, in adjusting territory, having withdrawn from Haiju in 1909.

Missionaries: Rev. Nathaniel D. Chew and Mrs. Chew.

Pyengyang

This is the capital of the South Pyengan Province, a city of 30,000 population, with a Japanese settlement of 8,000. It is situated on the Tatong River about forty-five miles from its mouth. Pyengyang is an important railroad point, being on the main line between Seoul and the Yalu, and 167 miles from the capital. Pyengyang is the most ancient of

the Korean cities, dating from before the time of David, and is the place where the wonderful Korean revival had its origin.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892. One of the largest Presbyterian Mission stations in the world is here.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur L. Becker and Mrs. Becker, Rev. Bliss W. Billings, Rev. Carl Critchett (on furlough), and Mrs. Critchett (on furlough), Rev. E. Douglas Follwell, M.D., and Mrs. Follwell, Rev. John Z. Moore (on furlough) and Mrs. Moore (on furlough), Rev. W. Arthur Noble and Mrs. Noble, Rev. W. Carl Rufus and Mrs. Rufus. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Rosetta S. Hall, M.D. (on furlough), Misses Sarah B. Hallman, Emily I. Haynes, and Henrietta P. Robbins.

Institutions: Union High School and College (Methodist and Presbyterian), Hall Memorial Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Union High School for Girls, Women's Hospital and Home for the Blind.



A MISSIONARY'S CAMP WHILE ON TOUR

The Rev. W. Arthur Noble, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held May 11-19, 1910:

West Circuit

At the last Annual Conference, the Rev. Charles D. Morris, district superintendent of the Yungbyen District, was placed in charge of the Quarterly Conferences of this circuit. The Rev. W. Carl Rufus, pastor in charge, reports as follows:

During the Annual Conference of June, 1909, the West Circuit was divided by creating the Chungwha Circuit containing one Quarterly Conference at that time reporting 853 adherents. Last fall the number of Quarterly Conferences was again reduced by the division of territory with the Presbyterians, making possible more compact organization. While the number of members was not materially affected by the exchange, we lost in the number of schools and, consequently, in the total amount of self-support.

There are now five closely organized Quarterly Conferences, Chinampo, Samwha, Hamchong, Kangsyo and Chungsan, covering territory with an aggregate population of 80,000, of whom in round numbers

74,500 are heathen and 5,500 are Christians. The Methodist church is now the only evangelical agency in this territory.

The energy and money that the Christians of West Circuit are expending upon their schools is nothing less than heroic. If permission is granted, the teachers mortgage their salaries for months to equip and maintain their schools on a standing above any competitors. The country school teacher possesses a high type of Christian fortitude, standing firm in poverty and persecution. He is often leader of the group that meets in the schoolhouse for Sunday worship and for mid week prayer, and upon his loyalty more than upon any other human agency depends the success of his local church.

Winter classes were held in all of the churches. The first series of five held in the principal centers began in December at the close of the Songo theological class and culminated in a revival in Chinnampo, where 160 conversions were reported. The remaining classes were held in March after the Pyengyang class was closed. The lateness of the season quite seriously interfered with the complete success of the work, although good reports came from several sections. The main object in these classes was personal work for the unsaved. Mark's Gospel, published especially for this work, was used in large numbers.

The total amount of money raised by the Koreans for all purposes was 7,732 yen (\$3,866). Of this amount 1,944 yen (\$972) was for the church, 185 yen (\$92.50) for the Sunday school, 4,954 yen (\$2,477) for the boys' schools, and 649 yen (\$324.50) for the girls' schools. Several preachers receive only the amount raised by the churches they serve. In addition there are helpers who give their service without remuneration.

The new church built at Whaksaemol two years ago is now too small for the congregation, so they have decided to use it for a girls' school, and recently took a collection for a larger building. In addition to raising 80 yen (\$40), they also promised 200 days' work, 5,000 "arms" of rice straw rope, 14 bundles of broom corn stalks, and other articles.

Pyengyang City

The morning congregations of the Central Church average about 1,300 during the spring months and the aggressive spirit is of a high order. During the latter months much of the burden of the church work has been upon the shoulders of the Rev. Bliss W. Billings. The work of Pastor Yi has been excellent, that of the class leaders has steadily improved. The Sunday school students number 1,300, with an average attendance of 1,000. The primary department has over 900 names on the roll with about 300 in attendance. The church is too small to accommodate the school; we have, therefore, divided it into three departments—the men and boys, the women and girls, and the primary departments. Four hundred names were added to the church roll this year, but only 121 are recorded in the statistics. Work is being done at five different points in the city.

Appenzeller Memorial Church and Chilsan Circuit

The Rev. Arthur L. Becker reports as follows:

The total following of the Appenzeller Memorial Church is 164. A day school and a night school have been conducted in the church building, with an average attendance of 80 and 50 respectively. The building is too small for our work. The members have been very active in street preaching and house-to-house visitation.

The total number of believers on the Chilsan Circuit increased about thirty per cent, adding 300 to the rolls, making a total of 1,260. By the territorial division of the year we received a new church, but gave over about the same number of believers to the Presbyterian Mission on another side of the circuit. Then, too, we have organized one new

church, so that we now have six well-organized churches. The self-support has increased and the total amount of money for church purposes is larger in spite of stringent financial conditions. There are five local preachers, six exhorters and twelve primary school teachers, all but two being products of the circuit. The preachers have all taken regular theological study, and the teachers nearly all attend the yearly normal class in Pyengyang. In the territory here assigned to the Methodist Episcopal Church we have now won about thirteen per cent of the population for Christ.

Pyengyang Union College and Academy

The Rev. Arthur L. Becker and the Rev. Bliss W. Billings, the Methodist representatives upon the teaching staff, report as follows:

At the beginning of the year the enrollment was 54 in the college and 498 in the academy. Of these, one third were Methodists. Sickness, poverty, and various other reasons caused the usual large numbers to drop out of school, but 333 pupils remained in attendance until the close of the year.

The college teaching is as yet done principally by foreigners, while in the academy the teaching is mostly by natives who have been trained in the school.

The Methodist Student Help Department paid during the school year 112 yen (\$56), helping on an average 35 boys. The sum of 706.80 yen (\$353.40) was received by the boys from scholarships, and the remainder from work done by these students. This work was grading of grounds, building walls, mimeographing text-books, and janitor and clerical work. Some 13 boys taught half a day daily in the primary schools, receiving 318.63 yen (\$159.31) for this work.

Most of the students have shown a good spirit throughout the year. They have manifested much interest in the Bible and a noteworthy desire to do Christian work. For a part of the year the prayer meeting was held in five sections to allow a more general participation. The Bible is studied as a regular text-book. During the Christmas holidays some 120 of the pupils did volunteer preaching near their homes, as a result of which work 570 persons expressed a desire to become Christians. Of the twelve Methodist students who have graduated from the academy, six are either studying for, or have already entered, the ministry of the church. Several of the remainder are teaching in our church schools.

Half Memorial Hospital

Dr. E. Douglas Follwell, physician in charge, reports as follows:

The dispensary has been opened daily, except Sundays, throughout the year. During the twelve months ending February 28, 13,233 treatments have been given. Many of our patients have been cured, some have been helped, and to all we have tried to be kind.

We have had fifty-two patients in the hospital during the year. A large number of dispensary patients would have been in the hospital if the condition of our wards had warranted it. Only the most necessary cases were admitted; the rest remained in native inns near by and made daily visits to the dispensary for treatment. All these cases were surgical; good results were obtained in all but three of them, several lives were saved and we believe some had their hearts turned to the one true God.

We have performed operations during the year for the relief of mastoid disease, cataract, hare lips, and fistulæ of various kinds; have removed cysts and tumors, floating cartilages, and nasal polypi; opened deep abscesses, and lachrymal abscesses; extracted bullets from various regions of the body, reduced dislocations, treated fractures, amputated fingers and toes, relieved many severely infected hands and feet, extracted needles from hands and knees, excised diseased bone, sutured lacerated wounds of the scalp and other parts of the body, besides relieving many other minor conditions surgically. When I think of the present meager medical plant I can only wonder, and be grateful for as good results as we have obtained.

Three hundred and thirty-seven out calls have been made either by my assistant, Mr. Kim, or myself. These cases take much time; but they give the medical missionary such a privilege as no other missionary has of getting into close touch with the people and becoming one with them. I have always been treated with every courtesy in making these visits, and the opportunities for showing the spirit of the Great Physician are nearly equal to those we have with our ward patients.

Myeng Ho has been faithful in presenting the gospel truth to those whom he has met in his work as dispensary evangelist. Over 3,000 patients, besides accompanying friends not belonging to any church, have had the seed sown in their hearts, which we trust will bring forth fruit in due season. Myeng Ho has also visited many homes of patients living in the city, and several of these have later joined the church.

Statistics.—Dispensary: New patients; 8,103; registered returns, 5,130; total treatments at dispensary, 13,233; hospital: in-patients, 52; operations by Dr. Follwell, 116; operations by Mr. Kim, 98.

Singai Circuit

Since the division of territory we have 45 groups and 16 Quarterly Conferences on this circuit, with a following of 1,918, this being an increase of 645 over last year. There were 700 names removed from the roll before the record was made. The largest church built by Korean funds is on this circuit. Classes for Bible study have been held in every group on the circuit during the year, and there have been 1,578 children and adults enrolled in these classes.

Haiju Circuit

The division of territory gave us exclusive possession of Haiju, Yenan, Paikchyun, Ongchin, and Kangyang Counties with a population of over 250,000. Last year there were three Korean pastors appointed to the circuit, now there are seven, two of whom came to us in the transfer of territory. We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Chew back to Korea and congratulate them on the privilege of laboring in this particularly attractive circuit. We hail with delight the purpose of the woman's society to build a home in Haiju. Miss Snavelly has met the trying condition of the work successfully and great credit is due her.

Some of our most urgent needs are: a church building costing \$5,000; a school building, \$3,000; a hospital about \$5,000; and a parsonage, \$3,500.

Haiju General Hospital

Dr. Edwin M. Kent,¹ physician in charge, reports as follows:

In the fall of 1909 the mission advanced money for opening the medical work at Haiju and immediately carpenters were put to work on the hospital. The only available workmen were natives, who promised to fit up the hospital building in a week and also to use nearly all the appropriation. The one week became three before the work was far enough advanced so that clinics could be held. Many were the sighs for just an hour of a good American builder's time. About the middle of November the dispensary was opened and by December a few in-patients could be accommodated. When completed the hospital consisted of four rooms for in-patients, clinic room, operating room, a large kitchen, and a laundry.

Since the dispensary opened it has treated 999 patients. From the first it has been noted for the fresh-air treatment of tuberculosis. Such

¹ Doctor Kent was transferred to North China later in the year.

has become the hospital's reputation for fresh-air advice that not long since, a man expressed himself as only waiting for warm weather before going to the hospital, "for," said he, "the doctor will urge me to leave the door open and that is very hard in cold weather."

Although the number of rooms for in-patients is only four, there are often seven and eight cases occupying them, with perhaps a dozen returning daily for "dressings." Without exception, the in-patients have been operative cases. One woman had a huge fibroid removed from her left upper jaw; another had to have her mouth enlarged! The latter patient, whose mouth was a hole about three quarters of an inch wide, had been unable to eat solid food for some time. After the operation she was much gratified to find that eating was again possible. But by far the greater number of ward patients have been tubercular, and the results of the free use of God's sunshine have been marvelous. One of the patients, a child of twelve or thirteen, came to the hospital about two months ago, pale, listless, unable to move without pain because of a tubercular leg. The larger part of the bone was removed and the child put in the fresh air. Now she is plump and rosy, the bone is growing, and she is held up to new patients as an example of what will happen to them if they are good. Probably the most serious operation during these seven months was for a mastoid. This patient came as a last resort, thinking that she was sure to die anyway. A deep incision was made behind the left ear, a portion of the skull chiseled away, and the pus and dead bone cleaned out of the mastoid cells. The wound was then allowed to fill in by granulation. After several weeks in the hospital she returned to her home entirely well. Only four of the patients received have died or been unimproved. Surely, the Great Healer has blessed his work.

As all work had to be done through an interpreter the missionary had little time or opportunity for preaching, but the colporteurs and Bible women worked valiantly. The percentage of converts among the clinic patients was not large, but in the wards it was at least ninety per cent. The ward patients remain long enough to learn to read their Bibles and pray, and so go out armed against the old heathen worship.

As a sort of side issue a series of health talks was carried on in the church on Tuesday evenings during the latter part of winter and early spring. Here, again, as in all the work, Mr. Yun Sung Yul, the hospital interpreter, was the all-important factor. The subjects ranged all the way from washing in the springs to why the doctor did not give cough medicine. These health talks have not been without results. The talk on a pure water supply bore fruit, at least in so far as the spring in front of the compound is concerned. Even the water carriers have taken the matter up and if they find a woman doing the family washing in the spring scold her so roundly that she is seldom found there again. The steady din of "Leave your doors open and breathe pure air" has also borne fruit. In many homes large holes were cut in the paper doors in the midst of winter, while many boasted that they left the door open at night. Another direct result of these lectures has been the starting in business of three Korean milk merchants. Before the talks began it was rare indeed to find cow's milk in a Korean house. Now that invaluable food is consumed in nearly fifty homes.

YUNGBYEN DISTRICT

The Yunghyen District includes all our work in the province of North Pyongan, which has a population of 600,119. It is a mountainous region and difficult of access. The people are not so advanced as those to the south. It is in this region that the very valuable mining concession owned by Americans is located. Coöperation is had with the mission of the Presbyterian Church, the territory being divided between three mission stations. We occupy the central part of the province, being responsible for the evangelization of a region estimated to contain a population of 300,000.

Yunghyen

Yunghyen, the former capital of the province, is a walled town of 4,000 population in the mountains twenty miles from the railway station at

Anju, with which it is connected by a newly built government road. It is our most northern station. Here we have an excellent mission property. There is a successful hospital in the city, an active and growing church, and from Yungbyen an extended evangelistic work is maintained throughout the district.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles D. Morris and Mrs. Morris, Arthur H. Norton, M.D., and Mrs. Norton. W. F. M. S.: Miss Ethel M. Estey.

Institution: Dispensary.

The Rev. Charles D. Morris, district superintendent, reported as follows at the session of the Korea Conference, held May 11-19, 1910:

The work on the Yungbyen District during the past year cannot be regarded as very satisfactory; many plans could not be carried out, and so much time had to be given to overseeing the construction of the new building and to special work outside the district that a large part of the field could be visited only once.



A CHURCH ROOFED WITH TILES FROM A CONVERT'S HOUSE

The final adjustment of the territorial division between the Presbyterians and ourselves did not affect the Yungbyen District very much, as almost all the territory had previously been delimited. The territory in North Pyongan Province is all in block; in South Pyongan Province it was impossible to arrange for such a compact block. Nevertheless, it is all clearly delimited and connects with the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, across the border of Hamkyung Province. The Southern Methodist work connects with ours again in Kangwun Province, and gives such continuous territory that a man could leave the northern boundary of Heuichun, over 250 li (83 miles) northeast of Yungbyen, and travel south of Kongju to the border of Chulla Province without having to go through non-Methodist territory for a distance of more than twenty-five li (8 miles). According to the late census the district has a population of considerably over 200,000 people. Our most distant church is 370 li, or about 110 miles, from Yungbyen City. Our people are a sturdy folk, and the young men who are entering our ministry from these mountain regions give large promise of

usefulness. This district, in many ways the humblest in our Israel, seems to be destined to have a large share in supplying the ministry for our Korean church.

Yungbyen Circuit consists of the county of Yungbyen, with its almost 60,000 people, and a part of Kaichun County. It is still largely unevangelized. Two of its most important markets, Kaipung and Kutang, have lately been opened. Unsan Circuit has a good report this year. There is now a vigorous church in the county seat; and this wicked town, that seemed so hopeless, has at last surrendered, some of the most influential people of the town being among our faithful believers. The Pukchin church still remains the banner church of the district in self-support. In Taichun we have a growing church in a populous region. The church building in the county seat was completed and cleared of debt since last Conference.

The pastor of the large Heuichun Circuit was one of the first believers in all that territory, and during the years since has always proved faithful. Notwithstanding the extent of this circuit, all the groups are visited regularly, and I have never seen the work there so hopeful as now. The Sinchang and Chapa Circuits have been in charge of Kim Chang Sik. He has had a great deal of trouble in his central church owing to some enemies in the congregation. As in all his work, he handled the matter with such wisdom that order has been restored.

In Yungbyen City the new church building is almost completed and will be ready for use during the summer. The new homes of the Board of Foreign Missions and of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are nearing completion. A neat little dispensary has also been built, and Dr. Arthur H. Norton by his tender ministrations has relieved many sufferers and won the gratitude of an increasing host in city and surrounding country. The dispensary since its opening has been a center of evangelizing power; and Dr. Norton, by taking charge of colporteurs and by his willingness to aid in every way, has greatly helped the general work.

The city congregation has not grown as expected. This is partly due to economic conditions. For some reason it is becoming harder for the ordinary Korean to live; and money becoming more difficult to secure, the poor people are flocking to the newly opened mining camps in the hope of finding means for a livelihood. In many cases the families remain, but the men stay away for long periods, and the crowd on the women's side of the church is usually larger than the one on the men's side.

As far as possible classes for the men have been held in the different churches. I spent February in Pyengyang teaching in the theological institute there, and during March and April I taught for over a month in the theological institute which met in Seoul.

The schools on the district are largely self-supporting, and each year we are sending up our students to the higher schools. We are proud of our fine class of northern girls in Ewa Haktang, Seoul, and the

boys we have in our Pyengyang Union College and Academy are among the best that can be found in the student body.

Yungbyen Medical Work

Dr. Arthur H. Norton, physician in charge, reports as follows:

The medical work in Yungbyen the past year has had a gradual, steady, though not large growth and all things considered has been quite satisfactory. It cannot be wholly so, of course, from a professional standpoint, because of the inadequate equipment and the unfavorable conditions under which we work. At the time of our last report we were dispensing medicine in a native hut of meager dimensions and without conveniences of any sort, not even ventilation. About September 1, 1909, we moved into our new dispensary, a small building erected for the purpose, having also two little rooms for in-patients. Though it is already too small to accommodate our work, and far from convenient in many ways, it is such an improvement over the thatched hut that we have rejoiced in the possession of it.

In conformity with the plan of the Korea Medical Missionary Society, I purpose to begin the year with September 1. Accordingly, the following statistics cover a period of eight months from September 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910. During this period the total attendance, that is, the total number of prescriptions and treatments, has been 3,229. Of this number about one half were new patients, the remainder those returning for further treatment or medicine. Forty per cent of the new patients were men, twenty-two per cent women, and thirty-eight per cent children.

January first we resolved to make a more earnest and systematic evangelistic effort and to record as far as possible our results. The outcome has been the enrollment of 123 seekers during the first four months of the year and a manifest deepening of the spiritual lives of our helpers, to whose faithful, consecrated work of exhortation and preaching our accession of seekers is largely due. It is our practice to spend about thirty minutes before beginning dispensary work in Scripture reading, prayer, and exhortation with the patients who have assembled; after which while treating them individually we aim to press the truth in a personal way. We have distributed several hundred copies of Mark's Gospel and each patient receives a tract intended to awaken a desire to know more of the Saviour of men.

Statistics of Korea

All sums of money are in yen (1 yen = \$0.50). For equivalents in

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		For. Missionaries Woman's For. Missionary Society	Native Ordain'd Preachers	Native Unord'd Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries
	Men	Women												
<i>East Kongju District</i>	2	2	..	2	1	6		91	284	375	952	34	21	..
<i>Pyeongyang District</i>	6	6	5	3	8	13	13	..	..	..	7,575	..	..	2
Pyeongyang City.....	128	738	866	..	268	83	..
Chilsan Circuit.....	296	235	531	..	54	18	..
Singai Circuit.....	120	670	790	..	117	137	..
Haiju Circuit.....	667	1,664	2,331	..	89	15	..
West Circuit.....	893	2,431	3,324	..	257	18	..
<i>Seoul District</i>	5	4	8	6	18	21	11	..	..	..	6,634	..	..	2
Seoul: First Church.....	443	904	1,347	..	67	64	..
Mead Memorial.....	467	1,272	1,739	..	88	30	..
East Gate.....	133	1,060	1,193	..	180	138	..
Chemulpo: Wesley.....	274	987	1,261	..	115	45	..
Whado.....	28	90	118	..	15	6	..
Kanghwa Circuit.....	769	1,361	2,130	..	170	96	..
Kyodong Circuit.....	241	733	974	..	112	30	..
Puppyong Circuit.....	231	522	753	..	35	22	..
Tuckchuck Circuit.....	40	226	266	..	22	9	..
Yongchong Circuit.....	37	189	226	..	26	18	..
West Gate Circuit.....	166	568	734	..	96	39	..
Kangwondo Circuit.....	37	267	304	..	45	..	..
<i>Suwon District</i>	2	..	2	..	7	31	13	..	..	..	3,374	..	..	..
Suwon City.....	52	321	373	..	40	6	..
Namyang Circuit.....	288	506	794	..	15	3	..
Mutchinai Circuit.....	57	172	229	..	39	..	..
Ichon Circuit.....	202	293	495	..	28	..	..
Yeaju Circuit.....	120	269	389	..	7	..	..
Kwangju Circuit.....	151	221	372	..	53	6	..
Suwon Circuit.....	61	326	387	..	56	16	..
Eumjuk and Eumsung.....	85	179	264	..	10	2	..
Cheungju Circuit.....	63	146	209	..	19	..	..
<i>West Kongju District</i>	3	2	2	1	8	3	11	..	..	..	2,557	..	..	1
Kongju City.....	26	118	144	..	27	8	..
Kongju South Circuit.....	73	454	527	..	75	6	..
Kongju Northwest Circuit.....	40	207	247	..	64	2	..
<i>Yengbyen District</i>	2	2	1	2	6	..	7	..	..	..	1,365	..	..	..
Yengbyen Circuit.....	46	85	131	..	2	2	..
Usan Circuit.....	49	121	170	..	10	19	..
Heiuchun Circuit.....	84	125	209	..	11	5	..
Taichun Circuit.....	30	102	132	..	6	20	..
Sinchang and Chapa Circuit.....	102	288	390	..	23	..	..
Total.....	20	16	18	12	49	69	61	6,590	18,134	24,724	22,457	2,275	884	5
Last year.....	21	16	20	15	75	33	23	6,251	16,992	23,243	20,571	3,991	782	4

NOTE.—Suwon District reports 1 native worker of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, and the teachers are also employed in the High School. Theological Schools—Pyeongyang District has 1 student; West Kongju District has 1, with 6 teachers and 33 students. Debt on Real Estate—East Paid on Real Estate Indebtedness—East Kongju District, 14 yen; Kwangju Circuit, 69 yen; Kongju

Conference, 1910

United States currency, see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes
..	..	2	60	5	199	11	325	..	..	..	..	4	5	22	84
6	215	93	2,830	1	1,300	1	10,000	5	36,000	32,000	36,230	299	3,796	121	8,621
..	6	1,138	6	4,432	..	..	1,500	..	..	..	212	..
..	21	1,578	17	1,303	2	95	444	..	..	..	232	..
..	10	1,551	50	2,998	3	14,000	2,000	..	..	..	459	..
..	30	4,214	45	4,813	5	270	..	..	..	..	579	..
12	355	28	1,473	1	613	1	25,000	4	41,000	50,000	190,000	87	5,883	133	6,923
..	1	800	1	25,000	1	1,300	5,000	..	..	..	350	..
..	11	1,193	11	1,100	2	400	5,000	..	..	..	150	..
..	2	1,250	1	12,600	1	10,000	5,000	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	352	1	600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	30	2,916	30	2,220	1	110	..	..	..	..	358	..
..	11	1,000	9	930	1	30	..	..	..	..	230	..
..	15	803	10	542	1	150	..	..	..	..	261	..
..	4	300	3	306	1	20	..	..	..	..	5	..
..	6	240	4	221	1	30	..	..	..	..	71	..
..	2	670	3	430	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
..	30	1,015	10	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	..
..	..	18	569	1	200	1	1,300	1	300	3,920	530	73	154	27	3,943
..	8	700	13	978	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	..
..	1	204	2	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	356	..
..	8	234	19	1,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..
..	3	200	10	850	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..
..	10	587	11	1,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	447	..
..	1	70	6	472	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	..
..	4	118	8	312	1	26	..	..	..	..	85	..
..	8	241	14	1,058	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	..
2	16	4	147	1	250	1	5,000	5	31,000	..	1,284	25	143	10	301
..	13	290	28	3,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	200	8	561	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	19	418	1	150	3	354	3	13,000	750	7,500	36	268	88	1,983
..	1	244	4	630	1	30	..	..	..	..	70	..
..	3	131	5	525	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	2	185	2	700	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	..
..	4	575	10	2,471	2	400	..	..	..	..	122	..
20	586	164	5,497	259	25,711	359	113,615	41	148,161	105,614	236,814	524	10,249	4,970	21,855
20	413	194	5,728	230	22,862	325	121,095	33	92,315	47,461	185,730	40	4,673	15,713	45,786

West Kongju District reports 4; total, 5. Pyenyang reports 1 college, with 6 teachers and 2 students; theological school, with 4 teachers and 70 students; Seoul District has 1, with 4 teachers and 80 Kongju District, 40 yen; Kongju South Circuit, 146 yen; Kongju Northwest Circuit, 27 yen. Amount Northwest Circuit, 53 yen.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE

The North India Conference occupies that section of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh which lies east and north of the River Ganges. The area of this section is about 50,000 square miles, and the population 31,000,000—over one tenth of the population of the Indian empire—of whom the mission work of the Conference nominally touches about 17,000,000, the southeastern part of the territory not being occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church. On the northeast this Conference borders on the forbidden lands of Nepal and Tibet. The grand-trunk pike, a stone road 1,500 miles long, runs through the Conference territory. There are three railways, namely, the Oudh and Rohilkhand, the Rohilkhand and Kumaon, and the Lucknow-Sitapur.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun by the Rev. William Butler, who arrived in India September 25, 1856. In December, 1864, the India Mission Conference was organized, and in 1873 the powers of an Annual Conference were conferred upon it. In the greater part of this region the Methodist Episcopal Church is alone in the field. The Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupy portions in the southeast, and the London Missionary Society has work in the mountain tracts.

BAREILLY DISTRICT

The Bareilly District includes the two civil districts of Bareilly and Shahjahanpur, an area of about 3,800 square miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, in about the geographical center of the North India Conference. All three railways in the North India Conference pass through this district. The Bareilly presiding elder's district, one of the original three districts, was constituted in 1864, about the city of Bareilly as a center. No other missions are at work in this region except the Salvation Army.

Bareilly

Bareilly (population, 131,000) is the headquarters of both the civil and military administrations of the district of Rohilkhand. It is the junction of the Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon, and the Lucknow-Sitapur Railways. It is 812 miles from Calcutta and 1,031 miles from Bombay, and is said to be one of the most healthful cities in North India. Bareilly is a center for the manufacture of furniture.

Methodist mission work was begun in December, 1856, upon the arrival of the Rev. William Butler. The first public worship was conducted February 25, 1857, but the city was abandoned at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857. It was again occupied in 1859. The first Methodist mission press was established here in 1861. The Bareilly Theological Seminary was opened in 1872. No other Mission Board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Oscar M. Buck and Mrs. Buck, Rev. William A. Mansell (on furlough) and Mrs. Mansell (on furlough), Rev. Frank L. Neeld and Mrs. Neeld (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Celesta Easton, Esther Gimson, M.D., and Alice Means.

Institutions: Bareilly Theological Seminary, City High School. W. F. M. S.: Woman's Hospital and Dispensary, Girls' Orphanage.

Shahjahanpur

Shahjahanpur (population about 80,000) is the administrative headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It occupies high ground



on the west bank of Garra River, just above its junction with the Khanauj River. It is on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, 768 miles from Calcutta and 987 miles from Bombay. Shahjahanpur has a large sugar factory, and in the district much sugar cane is raised. There is a military cantonment.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1859. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Mrs. Lydia D. Blackstock, Rev. Harry H. Weak and Mrs. Weak, Rev. John N. West and Mrs. West. W. F. M. S.: Miss Fannie M. English.

Institutions: City Boys' High School, Lodipore Christian Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School. W. F. M. S.: Bidwell Memorial Girls' Boarding and High School.

The Rev. John N. West, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The main object in the work of the Bareilly District the past year has been to teach, to revive, and to uplift spiritually our Christian community, and we gratefully report a considerable measure of success. When we found that there were thousands of Christians in our district who neither knew the fundamentals of Christianity nor illustrated its precepts in their lives, we felt that it was time to do more foundation work. Hence, while the baptisms have not been numerous, we believe the candidates have been better prepared. Those who have come from probation to full membership have been carefully taught and prepared, and the general tone of spiritual life among the people has been greatly strengthened.

We not only observed the month set apart for evangelistic services but have endeavored to have such services in connection with our quarterly meetings and on our itinerating tours. In the muhallas (wards) and villages, as well as in our schools and churches, definite effort has been made in every meeting to get our people truly converted and fully saved. Thousands of our people have responded to the call for new hearts and new lives, and the simplicity of the gospel has reached them with its power.

As a foundation for revival work we are emphasizing the necessity of our people knowing the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, the Apostles' Creed, and the simpler truths of our religion. We make our workers feel that it is their business not only to teach the people these things, but also to teach in such a manner that they can be repeated by the people. It is amazing that so many of our village and muhalla (ward) Christians can now give these truths. It is not an uncommon thing in meetings in distant villages for many of the men, women, and children to arise one after another and repeat these fundamental statements of truth.

Mrs. West has been able to accompany me almost constantly to my Quarterly Conferences, to melas (fairs), and on tour, always doing at least one half of the work, hence the work among women, both Christian and non-Christian, has been well cared for. Mrs. West always carries with her a small stock of medicines, and this is used with great effect among the people, not only alleviating suffering but also serving

as a key to unlock their hearts to the reception of the balm of the Great Physician.

A beautiful little church school and pastor's house was erected during the year in Powayan, costing about 2,700 rupees (\$900). It is a memorial to the Rev. B. J. Chew, formerly a missionary in Calcutta. A flourishing school now exists there and regular Sunday services are held. One of the greatest needs in our district is a large church building in Shahjahanpur, where we have 700 Christians and no church building.

Lodipore Orphanage and Industrial School

The Rev. H. H. Weak, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

No conspicuous changes have taken place at the Orphanage, but steady improvements have been made in a general way. The shop has been overtaxed with work throughout the year and still has orders ahead. The orphanage school, after many ups and downs, has been enjoying peace and progress since August. Some of the boys who were not amenable to discipline and otherwise undesirable have left during the year. A few of this type remain, but the 130 boys now in the institution are as good a lot of boys as can be found in similar institutions. The dispensary has had a busy year among out-patients, hundreds of whom come monthly for treatment. The general health of the boys has been remarkable, only one having died during the year.

The Mission High School, Shahjahanpur

The high school has enjoyed an unusual year of solid work. Thirty-three per cent of the candidates for the matriculation examination passed, the grant-in-aid from the government was increased, another college graduate and a normal school man were added to the staff, and the school shows an increase in attendance over last year of twenty per cent. Religious instruction is given daily, three hours each week being given by the manager to systematic teaching to the 10th and 9th classes.

The business department has had a good year. Several students have passed out and the department is almost self-supporting.

Bareilly Theological Seminary

The Rev. Frank L. Neeld, principal, reports as follows:

Our group of seminary buildings lies between Bareilly city on the north and the military cantonments on the south. We are so centrally located that our students are daily in contact with the city, and on Saturdays and Sundays they easily reach the different wards of the city in which they preach and conduct 40 Sunday schools in which are 2,000 pupils. The seminary students, organized into twelve preaching bands, go out to preach once a week on Saturday, and thus acquire practical experience while helping the people to a knowledge of Jesus Christ. Bareilly is the center of our original work in Rohilkhand. Fifty-eight of our students are here from the ten districts of the North India Conference, seventeen from the Northwest India Conference, one from the Central Provinces Conference, one from the Bengal Conference, and one from the Fiji Islands. Of the 78 men who are now studying, all of them speak the Urdu language, by means of which they can reach the 100,000,000 of Urdu-speaking people. Four know Sanskrit, two Arabic, and twenty-nine Hindi. These men come from quite a number of castes among the Hindus—two from among the Mohammedans. Of the 78 students, 55 are married, and their wives are here with them taking the Bible Readers' course in our woman's theological department. Twenty-five of their children are in the kindergarten department. Twenty-eight of their children are in our nursery department, where they remain under the care of a Christian nurse while their mothers are engaged with their studies in the woman's school.



Railroads: Canals:
Scale of Statute Miles

78° 80° 82° 84°

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

**NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE
and
NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE**

Railroads: ——— Canals: ———

Scale of Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

Places where Methodist Episcopal Missionaries
reside, are underlined in red.

Map details: The map shows the Northwest India Conference and North India Conference regions. Key locations marked include Shimla, Delhi, Lucknow, and Benares. The map also shows the borders of the United Provinces and the Agency of Bengal. A legend indicates that places where Methodist Episcopal missionaries reside are underlined in red. The map is titled 'NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE and NORTH INDIA CONFERENCE' and includes a scale of statute miles and a list of places where missionaries reside.

from 78° Greenwich

82°

84^c

We are a busy hive of workers. We hold school five days a week for five hours a day. Our course of study extends over three years, the chief emphasis being placed upon a practical and comprehensive knowledge of the Bible. Our faculty consists of F. L. Neeld, Oscar M. Buck, R. L. Mukerji, Jwala Singh, Maulvi Shafqat Ulllo and Brahmanand.

The woman's school and kindergarten, under the care of Mrs. Buck, is an important factor in view of the very backward condition of women in this Oriental land. In the work of our seminary we are strongly supported by a devoted band of our Hindustani teachers and helpers. Brothers Mukerji, Jwala Singh, and Brahmanand, each strong in his own line of thought and work, give strength to our faculty. Mrs. Buck has some trained Christian women who are nobly helping to equip the wives of our students to be influential helpers of their husbands.

This year we are putting up additional houses for our students. This has been made possible by the generosity of the people of the Erie Conference. The buildings are larger and more sanitary than the old ones, and are located on higher ground, where they will be more airy and healthful.

BIJNOR DISTRICT

The Bijnor District is in the northern part of the Conference, and lies between the Ganges River and the hills of Kumaun, the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district, and a short branch runs from Najibabad, the northernmost center of this district, eighteen miles to Kotedwar, in the foothills. The chief products of the region are sugar cane, cotton, wheat, barley, rice, and millet. In Nagina, a Methodist center, there is considerable manufacturing of ebony work, such as canes, knives, boxes, etc.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in this region in 1859. This district was set apart from the Moradabad District in 1901. Previously it was superintended from Moradabad. No other mission board is at work in this district.

Bijnor

Bijnor city (population about 13,000) is situated on undulating ground four miles east of the Ganges and nineteen miles from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The railway station for Bijnor is Nagina. The city is well paved and drained, and contains the residence of the district officials, magistrates, and clerks of all offices.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened here by Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Parker in October, 1859.

Missionaries: Rev. George W. Briggs and Mrs. Briggs.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. George W. Briggs, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

A review of the year's work in Bijnor District reveals many encouraging things, and much for which we may be devoutly thankful.

There is a good deal of stir among the non-Christians. This results, on the one hand, in a good deal of opposition. A case was reported where a man bought a Gospel and took it home to read. His people began to put pressure upon him, on the ground that he had become a Christian. And, finally, he came back to the preacher and said that he would gladly give four times the cost of the book if the preacher would take it back. On the other hand, in many unusual places there is a good deal of serious inquiry about the Christian religion. For example, there are inquirers in the police service, in the railway service, and in the post office. At the melas (fairs), in the bazaars, in the

muhallas (wards), and even in the houses of the upper classes our message is many times favorably received. Nevertheless, in a population of nearly a million our Christian community numbers less than seven thousand. In a total of more than 2,000 villages we are carrying on work in only 864, and in many of these we are able to reach only a few, living in isolated houses. There are yet in the district villages where the name of Christ is not known.

The work among the Chamars (leather-workers), which began with promise last year, has now extended so that in six out of the nine circuits in the district there have been baptisms. Since January, 1909,



THE CART IN WHICH THE MISSIONARY TRAVELS

258 Chamars have been baptized. Much of this baptizing has been done in the face of bitter and cruel persecution. Yet in the places where opposition has been the keenest we have had repeated opportunities to baptize.

The effort to accomplish more in our elementary schools has borne some fruit. Nearly every worker is doing some school-teaching. Our chief difficulty lies in the fact that our people show but little interest in having their children taught. In this respect they compare unfavorably with the Chamars, who are calling to us from every direction, and who are willing to help in the support of schools among themselves. In fact, their chief complaint is that we are not sending them teachers as we should.

The Epworth League is progressing. In the number of chapters, in

the membership, and in the collections there have been advances this year.

Our people are giving well. The self-support collections have increased in every circuit, and the aggregate advance is about twenty-five per cent.

There has been an increase in the number of Sunday schools, in the attendance, in the collections, and in the amount of literature distributed in the Sunday schools.

Revival meetings were conducted faithfully during the period set apart by the Central Conference Committee, and these, together with similar efforts made at other times, have been fruitful. More than 250 are reported as having been converted. Yet our people are by no means free from heathen practices and idolatry. Six thans (altars) have been destroyed. Among our older Christian communities there are a good many muhallas (wards) which are free from this form of idolatry. Under constant teaching and pastoral supervision our people are making progress.

Although our people are comparatively free from calamities, yet there have been disasters in some places. The district contains considerable jungle land, and for this reason wolves and other wild animals give considerable trouble. Besides this, Bijnor lies close to the foothills of the Himalayas. The heavy rains, especially those that came at the close of the monsoon, resulted in severe floods. Distress and loss of property were widespread. One city was flooded four times during the rainy season.

Serious Needs

There are two very serious problems connected with our work. For the Christian boys of the district there is no boarding school provision. Several of the older boys are in school elsewhere. But the serious thing is that our boys are growing up without adequate educational opportunities. While we have a splendid school for our girls, our boys must run wild in the villages, unshielded from gross heathen influences. The condition is most serious. In the Epworth League program given at District Conference not a boy, small or large, took part, while the girls made a splendid showing. There is no outlook for our boys in the schools outside of the district. Within the next ten or fifteen years we will reap a most bitter harvest from this neglected field.

The other need is the means whereby we may open a training school for new workers and teachers. The new villages and muhallas (wards), where we are baptizing, have some promising boys and young men who ought to be led into our work. We have no channel through which these young people can be trained. A survey of our forces will show that, while we have a considerable number of men who soon must drop out of the active ranks, we are not raising up a sufficient number of young men to take their places.

BUDAUN DISTRICT

The Budaun District lies between the Ganges on the west and the Bareilly District on the east, and contains a population of a little over 1,000,000. The greater part of the district is a level plain crossed by several small rivers, which flow into the Ganges. The chief industries of the district are sugar refining and the manufacture of indigo. Cotton, opium, wheat, rice, and millet are raised. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the northern part of the district.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began mission work in 1859, and is the only Mission Board represented here.

Budaun

Budaun (population about 40,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces, and is situated on the branch of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway which runs from Bareilly to Muttra.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses E. May Ruddick and Frances A. Scott.

Institutions. Christian Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Sigler Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. William Peters, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our Christians have had spiritual victories in abundance and, as last year, the fire of revival has been spreading all around. Many of our Christians have received a spiritual uplift and they have used their gifts for the salvation and advancement of others.

Temperance work has received a new impetus this year. Something that was done in Budaun deserves to be mentioned. The church here held a great temperance meeting, in which it was ruled that any of them found guilty of drinking intoxicating liquors or of frequenting liquor shops would be fined 5 rupees (\$1.67). This resulted in a loss to the non-Christian liquor contractor, who, in consequence, brought a false charge against some Christians of beating some of his customers and preventing them from coming to his shop. The case went up before a Mohammedan deputy magistrate, who conducted a careful inquiry. Our people presented a copy of the *Kaukab-i-Hind* which had an account of their temperance meeting and their promise, which greatly impressed the magistrate, who dismissed the suit and exhorted the Christians to stick to their promise, and said that if any Christian came intoxicated before him he would be punished. This is God's doing and a fruit of the revival, for our nominal Christians are often given to drink.

I have been informed about one of our Christians who fell ill after his conversion. No treatment did him any good. His friends advised him to worship the goddess. He said he was Christ's only, living or dead, and refused to worship. He fell asleep in Jesus, and by his example and words exhorted his people not to forsake Christ.

God's Word has been preached with great power in melas (Hindu festivals) and other non-Christian gatherings, with special appeal to those who are said to be high-caste people. Some of them are earnest

inquirers, but, for certain reasons we have been very careful about baptizing them.

Educational Work

There are no proper schools for the education of our village children. For the last two years every worker has been teaching boys in his charge in addition to preaching and instructing the grown-up people. Something is done in this way, but it is far from what we need. We cannot be satisfied unless we have two or three schools in every circuit supported partly by the people and partly by the mission. It will not be difficult to provide such schools for districts that undertake their partial support. We have a boys' Anglo-ver-nacular middle school with 236 boys—Christians and non-Christian. The monthly expenses are 350 rupees (\$116), but it is self-supporting and provides free instruction to our Christian boys. Results are good every year and we receive some increase in the government grant almost every year. But there are several requirements, according to the desire of the government inspector, which we cannot introduce owing to lack of funds. We have 73 Christian boarders. Hindus and Mohammedans have requested us to open a boarding house for their boys, for they want them to live under Christian supervision, even if they attend the government school. We cannot provide one, though it is very desirable.

The work of our Epworth League and its members in helping the manifestation of God's glory is very encouraging. We have living chapters.

There have been more marriages according to Christian rite this year, though there were some in the heathen way too, from some of which we were compelled to keep away, because the contracting parties were minors and under the fixed age.

GARHWAL DISTRICT

The Garhwal District includes the Garhwal civil district in the western part of the Kumaun civil division, and is the northernmost district of the North India Conference, lying almost entirely in the rugged Himalayas, some of the peaks in this region having an altitude of 24,000 feet. The area of the district is 5,500 square miles, and the population numbers 650,000. There are numerous rivers flowing through narrow gorges, and two small lakes in the extreme north. The Ganges rises in this district. A branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway touches the southern part of this district at Kotedwar and connects with the main line at Najibabad, eighteen miles to the southwest. This district contains a number of Hindu temples, which are visited by pilgrims from all parts of India. The popular language is Garhwali, while Hindi and Urdu are used by the educated classes. Tea is cultivated in this region.

The Methodist Episcopal Church began work in 1859, and no other Mission Board is represented in the district.

Pauri

Pauri (population about 500) is the headquarters of the Garhwal civil district, and is situated on the northern slope of the Kandaulia Hill, a range of the Himalayas, at an elevation of 5,390 feet. Pauri is forty-six miles—a four days' march—from the railway terminus at Kotedwar.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. James H. Messmore and Mrs. Messmore. W. F. M. S.: Miss Theresa J. Kyle.

Institutions: Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ensign Gill Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. James H. Messmore, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Early in the year Pancham Singh, the preacher at Kotedwar, one of the most faithful and effective evangelists on the district, was removed by cholera. His death was a grievous loss to the Lansdowne Circuit. His place will be difficult to fill, and his lamented departure adds one more to the large number of widows of mission agents for whose support provision has to be made.

Evangelistic work among the villages was hindered by four months of continuous rainy weather, ending early in October. The other side of the picture is the fairly abundant harvest which will doubtless in large measure remove the shadow of famine which for several years past has almost paralyzed the agents of the mission in village work. The reported number of adult baptisms is discouragingly small and the returns show a decrease in the number of the Christian community, the result of careful revision of the church registers early in the year. But though the present rate of progress is very slow, there is in it no cause for discouragement. A beginning has been made. There is a living, growing church here. The tree has been planted. Its roots are slowly striking deeper into the soil and extending their hold upon it.

Building operations figure largely in the activities of the year. The Kotedwar house has been rebuilt at an expenditure of 910 rupees (\$303); 350 rupees (\$116) have been spent on repairs of the Lobah mission house and 278 rupees (\$93) at Dikhwali. At Pipli a new house, to serve as residence for two families, has been partly built. Special gifts of 800 rupees (\$267) through Bishop Warne have made it possible to do what has been done at Lobah, Dikhwali, and Pipli. The heavy rains of July and August ruined the mission dispensary at Pauri, and it was necessary to rebuild at once.

A suitable church building at Pauri, the headquarters of the district, has for many years been greatly needed and longed for. The Jubilee collections on the district, amounting to 1,000 rupees (\$333), were devoted to this purpose. The district superintendent gives 2,000 rupees (\$667), and in November, 1909, the foundations were put down. The foundations for a small church building at Srinagar have been put down, and at Kotedwar a good site for a church has been secured; but there is no money for either building. At Kandheri a plot of ground on which to place suitable buildings for the headquarters of the most important circuit on the district was purchased in 1909, but the preacher in charge of that circuit has still "no place to lay his head." Schoolhouses are urgently needed for village schools at Than,

Pipli, Kaioneer, and Kandheri. In short, from every part of the district are urgent calls for houses of worship and for preachers' or teachers' residences.

Early in the year the local government, according to notice given in December, 1909, took possession of the mission premises in the Lansdowne cantonment. It is now our purpose to open two new stations on the Lansdowne circuit to take the place of the former one in cantonments.

Sixty-two per cent of all the Christian children on the district attend school and sixty per cent of these are girls. These children will in a few years be the representatives of Christianity in Garhwal. Proper consideration for the prosperity and progress of the Christian community suggests that more should be done for the moral, intellectual, and economic betterment of the boys. Promising lads should be assisted to acquire an education that will prepare them for leadership of the Christian community and to be successful directors of the Christian propaganda.

The Garhwali Christian is now heavily if not ruinously handicapped by lack of opportunity for earning his daily bread. So long as such conditions prevail the Christian community cannot achieve prosperity or influence. It is true that a larger number of efficient evangelists are urgently needed here; but more urgent is the demand for agencies that will turn our Christian boys into skilled Christian artisans prepared to earn their bread by honorable toil.

GONDA DISTRICT

The Gonda District includes the Gonda and Bahraich civil districts, with an area of 5,436 square miles and a population of over 2,400,000, and is the easternmost of the districts of the North India Conference. It is bounded on the north by the independent state of Nepal. It is separated from the rest of the Conference by the treacherous Gogra River, which at times spreads over large areas and hinders the mingling of the people on one side with those on the other. The region includes a level, well-watered plain, studded with small, shallow lakes, the water of which is used for irrigation. There is an expanse of about 1,000 square miles of aboriginal forest jungle, full of wild life, from Bengal tigers down. It is preëminently an agricultural and lumbering territory, suited to the production of rice. This region was the original home of Buddhism, its founder, Sakya Muni, having been born within its bounds. There are three cities, Gonda, Bahraich, and Balrampur. The language of the people is a peculiar conglomerate, fast becoming Urdu-Hindi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was started in 1865. For ten years, from 1893 to 1903, the district was without an American male missionary. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

Gonda

Gonda (population about 18,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, and is situated at the junction of four branches of the Bengal and Northwestern Railway, seventy-eight miles east of Lucknow. There is considerable trade in agricultural products but no manufacturing.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission opened work in Gonda in 1865.

Missionaries: Rev. Noble L. Rockey and Mrs. Rockey. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Hoge (on furlough) and Laura S. Wright.

Institution: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Vernacular Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. Noble L. Rockey, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This report must be prepared amid the stirring scenes of our District Conference. It is our feast of tabernacles, the event of the year with our people. The District Conference before me now is a comparatively modest gathering of about three hundred souls. All our workers and their families but three women are present, forming a happy company where we have voted for our motto, "Come what may, keep on smiling." Some such a resolution is necessary, for discomforts and difficulties are great, and the childlike disposition of



IDOL SELLERS AND THEIR WARES

many would lead to grumbling, as it did in Israel. We expect to be together ten days. Examinations are held in courses of study which men and women have been pursuing, and every local preacher and exhorter will not only make a report but will have some real part in the proceedings.

Gonda Circuit

Gonda is the natural center of the district. Imagine a great letter "X" with each of its arms many miles long. The railways form the arms and Gonda is the center. One arm traverses our district to the west for forty miles toward Lucknow; another goes northwest through Bahraich seventy-eight miles to Nepalganj, reaching the last inch of Indian territory in that direction. Another leads through Balrampur to Pachperwa fifty-six miles, the furthest station we have in that direction. The fourth runs southeast through Basti, our latest station, fifty-two miles. The distances are fully as great as the dimensions of

the whole Ohio Conference with its seven superintendents and concerns the spiritual welfare of over four million of people, to whom we are practically the only evangelizing agency.

There are 90 girls and 30 boys in our boarding school. The boys attend our large city mission school over a mile away, where also 120 non-Christian boys are under instruction and pay fees. Our schools stand well on the list of government-aided institutions, having passed more than the average of its candidates in the government examinations.

Our small staff cares for 200 Christians in homes, schools, and Sunday schools and has work and inquirers in twenty villages.

Mankapur Circuit

Lal Karan, a local deacon thirty-five years old, is in charge here. He was brought as a babe to the orphanage, but did not take well to learning, so was sent to Cawnpore to work in the cotton mills, whence he was promoted to the position of mission helper and passed up through the rank of exhorter and local preacher to his present position. He has but two out-stations, Nawabganj an important mart at the head of navigation on the Gogra River, where Lalji Mal, an old local preacher of the cruder sort, lives. His only other station is Ellenpur, once largely a Christian village, from which most of the people fled during the famines. John Abraham, soldier and emigrant to South America, where he learned of Christ, now in his old age almost blind, with childlike simplicity holds the remnant together and has the respect of a large village community. There are three places on this circuit where we had workers in former days which since the great cuts we have not been able to reopen. A wound like that heals, if at all, after a long, long time. Mankapur has no home for its preacher, but the Rajah has generously given us land, and a friend in America is planning to build the circuit center house.

Balrampur Circuit

This is historic ground within which were several of the great cities of pre-historic India. The ruins of Sahet Mahet within this territory are extensive and bear evidences of being the early home of Buddhism and probably of other religions. The circuit is one vast estate over forty miles long and twenty-five broad, the property of a Rajah who remained loyal during the mutiny. The present owner, Sir Maharajah Bhagwati Prashad Singh, K.C.I.E., is far famed for his great wealth and his generous gifts to public benefactions. Our mission has been here for almost forty years and is now in charge of F. Wittke, who twenty-five years ago was a schoolboy in my first appointment. He was educated in the Centennial School, Lucknow, and the Bareilly Seminary. He is assisted in Balrampur itself by two low-grade workers of very modest attainments, Nathanael and Amir. He has workers in three out-stations.

Bhinga Circuit

It is a great territory for one circuit, one third forest, one of waste, and one of well-populated country. L. J. Magee, an old local elder who as a boy was an orphan under Dr. Butler, is the preacher in charge. At Parsia lives illiterate Jiwan Singh, once a Brahman priest, but now a persecuted messenger of the cross. About July he had several families ready for baptism, but there was no one to baptize them, and when the waters subsided so that Father Magee could reach him, cholera was rampant there and the Brahmans proclaimed the cholera a visitation of the gods angered at the people's turning toward Christ, so they are afraid, and the work has had a set-back from which it will be difficult to recover.

Bahraich Circuit

Bahraich is a historical stronghold of Mohammedanism where they show an alleged imprint of their apostle's foot. It is, consequently, a place of pilgrimage. A hundred thousand people visit the shrine annually in the hottest season of the year. Miraculous healings even of lepers are alleged to take place every year, and we annually see hundreds of those pitiable sufferers making their weary way thither. Samuel Wheeler, one of our oldest Conference members, is our preacher there.

Kaisarganj Circuit

J. W. Morton, the preacher in charge here, is an energetic and skillful leader who never says "Go," but "Come along." He moves undaunted by floods, cholera, and the plague, which have severely during this past year devastated parts of the circuit. He has waded fields for miles to visit some of his flock, and cheer them when the rising waters were threatening all their possessions, and has climbed into the trees with them to escape the floods. They love and trust him. His workers share this esteem, even though several of them can hardly yet write their names.

Colonelganj Circuit

This is our most severe trial of faith. It is an important city and railway mart. We must hold it, but a strange fatality seems to hover over us continually to ruin all we do. It has been so for thirty years, and may be for some time to come, but the last year has been one blight of twenty years removed and we hope for better days.

Basti

Basti is the center of a large civil district containing 1,800,000 people, among whom there was not one worker for Christ. Our brethren have for years felt condemned for not preaching Jesus the Saviour in that territory, but another society had a beginning there, so that we were not free to enter it nor were they in a position to advance. Three years ago they withdrew, and we yet hesitated to take up work

there; but this year when a brother in New England sent out a sum of money stipulating that it must be for new work which he hopes to continue to support, we took it as a providential indication, and to-day are in Basti. The man for the place came as providentially. John Net Ram, a local elder, for good reasons was free to be taken from another work where there was no support for him and given to us for Basti. He and his wife are the right people, sensible, untiring, persistent, and kind and always hopeful. They have been there but four months and already have a little group of eight followers of Christ.

HARDOI DISTRICT

The Hardoi District is coextensive with the Hardoi civil district, with a population of above 1,000,000. It occupies a triangle between the Bareilly District on the northwest and the Oudh District on the east and the Ganges River on the southwest. Much of its area consists of jungle and uncultivable land. The land along the Ganges is damp alluvial soil, while the remainder of the territory consists of uplands. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. During the year 1908 this district was annexed to the Bareilly District because of the death of the presiding elder, the Rev. Samuel Tupper. In January, 1909, it was separated from the Bareilly District. No other Mission Boards are at work in this region.

Hardoi

Hardoi (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. It is a center for an export trade in grain, and is celebrated for its woodwork.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was opened in 1871. Mrs. Lois L. Parker, who took up her residence here in 1907, is the first foreign missionary who has resided in the district.

Missionary: Mrs. Lois L. Parker.

Institution: Boys' Boarding School, Christian Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. S. B. Finch, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Whatever we have done for the spread of the gospel of Christ during the last year has resulted not only in the spiritual growth and development of our converts, but it has also been the means of inspiration and encouragement to the workers. The result is that we find comparatively easy work now on account of the mutual fellowship and love existing among us.

Revival meetings have been held for the benefit of all the Christians in the various circuits in addition to those we held by the order of our Annual Conference at the appointed time. This work was undertaken very gladly and carried on by all the workers in the district, excepting some who could not do so on account of the spread of plague. For the village Christians we held thirty-seven meetings in seventeen different places, besides ordinary prayer meetings and class meetings in their homes in different villages from time to time. We examined some in the essentials of the Christian principles and taught others who did not know them. During the day we had opportunities to preach to the heathen, and we had occasions to talk with talluqdars, Zamindars, and people of ordinary education; gave them portions of

the Bible and other pamphlets, 250 of the former and 3,000 of the latter. During these revivals we visited 800 Christians. The village Christians also did something of what we did. True, they could not preach, but they collected men to listen and told the experience of their relation with Christ and distributed pamphlets and sold Bible portions.

Services are held every Sunday in each circuit in places convenient for the attendance of as many Christians as possible, and care is taken to arrange for services in places where every Christian may be able to attend. Almost every Sunday, according to this arrangement, some one hundred persons worship in every circuit, and the holy sacrament is administered every month in each circuit. We feel that only full members should be allowed to partake of the holy communion, for we want to impress on them the difference between those who are full members and those who are not. In each circuit probationers have been admitted to full membership according to the Discipline. We do this only once a year in order to allow sufficient time for training.

The famine of 1908 has been a source of poverty and death to the poor of this land, and those who managed to escape death were caught in the snare of poverty. Thank God, the two succeeding years were prosperous, thus enabling the poor Christians to stand on their own feet. They have done more, for they have given in the name of Jesus Christ according to their means. Besides periodical collections which have been included in the Pastor Fund and Missionary collection, a collection taken each month at the time when the holy communion is administered is deposited with a committee appointed for this work in each circuit for distribution among the poor of that circuit.

This district is wanting in workers, and for this reason new converts are not looked after to complete satisfaction. Some workers who have received training only at the Hardoi training school are unable to train their men satisfactorily. We called together some forty men and women for six weeks during the months of May and June and gave them some lessons in religious and secular subjects.

Sunday Schools

Different methods are tried to induce Christian boys and girls, young men and old men, one and all, to join some Sunday school or the other. But some are living at a distance from the workers, and it is difficult for them to attend services on Sundays, and hence we find it necessary to teach lessons and hold these services for them close to their homes during week days. We wish non-Christian students also to learn with regularity the Sunday school lessons of every quarter, but we do not succeed in our attempt in this direction, as they are irregular in attendance. Our Christian young men are willing learners every Sunday.

Education

There are 19 schools in this district. Of these, two, the Hardoi Girls' School and the Unao non-Christian School for the boys, are Anglo-vernacular schools. In these vernacular schools there are 187 Christian boys—a decrease of 13 boys. This is accounted for by the fact that certain parents desire their children to be taken into the Hardoi Boys' Boarding School, and when this is not done for them they withdraw their children and engage them as laborers, thus debaring them from studying. In the Hardoi Boys' Boarding House we cannot take more than thirty boys.

These village schools are very useful in imparting instructions not only to the children of the new converts but to other children also, in some places, thus gradually preparing the way for future conversions. The more such schools are opened in this district the more our work will be facilitated. We regret that boys of this district have not the same advantages in matters of education as the girls. They can learn only Urdu and Hindi, but they are eager to learn English like the girls.

Teachers and students are acquainted with the secrets of the true Christian life and are daily advancing in that life. Bible is daily taught in these schools, and, besides, they are very willing and glad to attend religious meetings. In the prayer meeting held in the month of September twenty-five boys and girls gave their hearts to Christ.

The Unao Anglo-vernacular boys' school is a great help to the Sunday school work; its members are as well acquainted with the teachings of the Bible as are the Christian boys and girls. In the Shahabad school some new converts are being trained. Some of the new converts who have been trained here and in Hardoi are now working as low grade workers and are ready helpers.

KUMAUN DISTRICT

The Kumaun District includes the Naini Tal and Almora civil districts, with an area of 8,074 square miles and a population of 800,000, living in 6,450 villages. The district is situated almost entirely in the Himalaya Mountains. Its connection with the plains is by way of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway, which terminates at Katgodam, and by a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Moradabad to the town of Ramnagar. There are many tea plantations within the bounds of the district. Kumaun is the Holy Land of the Hindu. Some of the sacred rivers of India have their headwaters within the district. The people live in small, isolated villages, having little to do with their neighbors. There are cantonments for British troops in Almora, Naini Tal, and Ranikhet.

Besides the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the London Missionary Society has a flourishing station with a college at Almora, and two undenominational leper asylums are cared for by missionaries.

Chandag

Chandag is a mountain station two and one half miles west from Pithoragarh, on the direct road between Pithoragarh and Almora. The view of the Himalayas—valleys and heights—is one of the finest in the range. At this place is a leper asylum directed by the Leper Association, but by

the request of that association it is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal district superintendent of the Kumaun District.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Mary Reed.

Naini Tal

Naini Tal, the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, is situated around a beautiful lake of the same name on the outer ranges of the Himalayas, at an average elevation of 6,300 feet above sea level. It is 12 miles from the railway terminus at Katgodam. Naini Tal is the summer capital of the United Provinces, with a military cantonment and the administrative center of the Kumaun civil division. The trade of the town consists chiefly in supplying the needs of the summer visitors.

The first annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Mission was held here on August 20, 1858. Mission Hall in Naini Tal was the first Methodist Episcopal church in Southern Asia. The first worship was conducted in an old sheep house.

Missionaries: Rev. R. C. Busher, Rev. Stephen S. Dease, M.D., and Mrs. Dease, M.D., Rev. Preston S. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde. W. F. M. S.: Misses Agnes Ashwill, Sarah A. Easton, Mary Means, Rue E. Sellers, May C. Widney.

Institutions: Philander Smith College (English), Anglo-Vernacular High School. W. F. M. S.: Wellesley Girls' High School (English).

Pithoragarh

Pithoragarh (population about 1,000) is the central town in the Himalayan region called Shor. Shor has a population of about 34,000, and contains some of the finest mountain scenery in eastern Kumaun. It is sixteen miles west from the bridge across the Kali River on the road leading into Nepal, and is six days' march north from the proposed railway terminus at Tanakpur at the foot of the mountains. Thus, Pithoragarh is at the crossroads of the two trade routes leading into Nepal and Tibet from India, and is a place of strategic importance.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission was opened in 1874.

Missionaries: Rev. Alexander Corpron, M.D., and Mrs. Corpron. W. F. M. S.: Misses Annie E. Budden, Martha A. Sheldon, M.D., and Lucy W. Sullivan.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Hospital Dispensary, Women's Home.

The Rev. Stephen S. Dease, M.D., district superintendent, reports as follows:

This district has suffered from an excessive rainfall, which has caused considerable destruction of roads and buildings and has interfered with the work among the villages. The crops, however, have been benefited, and the cry of hard times, to which we have gotten used in the last few years, is no longer heard. With better times our schools have been better attended, and that department of our work has had a good year. Our largest schools are the schools in Naini Tal for European children. These have enjoyed a marked freedom from sickness and have done most efficient work. Mr. Busher has had much to encourage him in the work of the Philander Smith College. The students have worked well, and their deportment has been admirable, reflecting much credit on the principal and his staff of teachers. Miss Easton continues to superintend the Wellesley High School for girls, and we all are thankful for the good health she has enjoyed. Miss Sellers and her staff of teachers have kept up the high standard of teaching that has characterized this institution in the past.

Naini Tal

The English Church, with P. S. Hyde as pastor, has done a much needed work. Unfortunately, the pastor had to leave before the end of the season, much to the regret of the congregation. Dr. J. L. Humphrey's death has been a blow to the high school that bears his name, for he did much to help it. Dr. Humphrey was universally loved, and his name is held in reverence by all who knew him.

A prem sabha (love meeting) has been carried on as vigorously as ever, and has been a great benefit to the scores of Christians of the servant class that are found in Naini Tal. The subject of gospel temperance has to be kept well to the front, as our people are greatly tempted to give way to the drink habit, which is so common among certain classes in large stations in the hills. Malarial fever has been very prevalent in the Tarai and Bharbar, and our workers have suffered severely, some losing their lives. So deadly is the malaria that only those who are acclimated can live in these parts; hence when a worker dies it is exceedingly difficult to supply his place.

Dwarahat Circuit

Thousands of pilgrims leave the hills every summer by the Ramnagar route, and our worker there is kept busy providing them with tracts and portions of Scripture, as our aim is to reach as many as possible in this way. In the Dwarahat Circuit the building containing class rooms for the theological students was completed. The villagers in this circuit are most anxious to have their boys instructed, and our school is well attended and much appreciated. A number of girls' schools have been opened in the villages, and are doing so well that the government has aided four of them.

The extensive prevalence of eye diseases this summer kept our physicians very busy, and the attendance at the dispensaries has been unusually large. The importance of Dwarahat Circuit grows from year to year as its proximity to the pilgrim route gives our workers abundant opportunities of preaching Christ to the thousands that pass along on their way to the plains after visiting the shrines.

Eastern Kumaun Circuit

A chapel has been built at Champawat, the old capital of Kumaun. This meets the wants of the Christians there and is also a gathering place for all interested in the gospel message. Another chapel will be built at Tanakpur, the terminus of the new railway to the foot of the hills. This is a strategic point, as here gathered hundreds of traders from Tibet, as well as those from Kumaun and the plains of India. Miss Budden, with her usual devotion and energy, has opened up much work in these two sections of Kumaun.

Dr. Corpron is much interested in the schools of this circuit and feels the need of a school in Pithora of a higher grade than what at present exists. The boys that are growing up have not the educa-

tional facilities of the other parts of our field, and as a result are not as competent as workers as we would like to have them. Scanty means prevent our launching out and doing what we feel ought to be done. Dr. Sheldon and K. Wilkinson, the pastor of our church at Chaudas, were privileged to visit Tibet this summer. Dr. Sheldon was invited because of her skill as an eye surgeon. The Tibetians cordially welcomed them, and during their stay they had many opportunities to preach Christ in places where probably his name had never been heard before. Two families of Tibetians were found who were Christians, having received baptism at the hands of K. Wilkinson, of Chaudas, some time ago, when they were temporarily living in British territory. These Christians gave every assistance in their power to our workers. Thus this land so long closed to missionaries is being entered, and the gospel message is joyfully heard by the people.

MORADABAD DISTRICT

Moradabad District, one of the original three districts of the Conference, includes the Moradabad civil district and the Gunnaur tahsil of the Budaun civil district, besides a portion of the Rampur State on the east, and a large circuit in the Naini Tal civil district on the north. The population in this territory is about 1,500,000. The main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway passes through the district; also a branch line of the same railway goes out from Moradabad city to the westward through the district to Delhi. A branch line of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway has been opened through the district to the northward via Kashipur. The district is thus well provided with railways, making almost all the out-stations easily accessible by rail. Wheat is the chief product and sugar refining the chief industry. The languages spoken are the Urdu and the Nagri or Hindi. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1859. The only other Mission Board at work in the district is the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Moradabad

Moradabad (population, 76,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and is the terminus of the branch going to Delhi. It is 868 miles by rail from Calcutta and 1,087 miles from Bombay. One third of the population is Mohammedan and about 2,500 are Christians. There is a military cantonment. The exports are sugar, wheat, rice, and other smaller grains. Extensive manufactures of ornamental brass inlaid with shellac, known as "Moradabad ware," are found in the city.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1859. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has work in the city.

Missionaries: Rev. Lewis A. Core (on furlough) and Mrs. Core (on furlough), Rev. Robert I. Faucett (on furlough) and Mrs. Faucett (on furlough), Rev. Joseph H. Gill and Mrs. Gill, Rev. Charles E. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Isabella T. Blackstock, Clara M. Organ and Nora B. Waugh.

Institutions: Parker Memorial High School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School and Normal School.

The Rev. Joseph H. Gill, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This is the third time the writer has served as a missionary here, the first time being in 1872, now thirty-eight years ago. We have still a large circle of circuits, sixteen in number, manned by a tolerably efficient force of workers both men and women. The large force

of workers has worked faithfully and almost no disciplinary measures have been necessary.

The year has been free from famine or plague of any pronounced type. The immediate neighborhood of this city has suffered some from floods, which interrupted the work somewhat at the close of the rainy season.

The large number of preachers and the many villages in which Christians live form a great contrast to the days we knew four decades ago. It is greatly to the praise of faithful men and women who labored here in the past, some of whom are buried on the field and some in the homeland after years and years of efficient service.

The unrest spoken of concerning some parts of India is not seen here. Our mission workers both in the village and cities move about unhindered; the Christian boarding schools for youth and young women are filled full and to overflowing; our congregations for Christian service in the center of this large city are good and the pulpit of our city church is a power for God in the midst of this non-Christian people. Many outsiders attend and are welcomed, our ministers preach well, our congregations sing well, and we have an accompaniment with instrumental music. It would rejoice a visitor to see with his own eyes successful work carried on in more than twenty-five different places in this city. Long lines of Christians on the Sabbath wend their way to our services, and their passing by is noticed by the heathen, making an impression for good.

In the United Provinces where we dwell, about three thousand suicides take place in a single year, showing that the hearts of many are dissatisfied and destitute of peace. But here the preacher of the gospel has the advantage of presenting Jesus Christ and his teaching, for he calls to himself all who are weary and heavy laden, and he offers them soul rest. Multitudes have come and found this rest, and rejoice in God.

One of the most striking events of the year has been the revival services projected and carried through in the spring. Baptisms were numerous; many heathen altars were broken down by their owners and a wave of blessing passed through the district, the effects of which are still apparent. Moradabad City and Circuit were especially blessed.

The baptism of a noted headman among the Chamars (leather workers) is worthy of record. A couple of years ago a great effort was made in a certain village to gain over the Chamars, but the success was only moderate. Great opposition came from this headman, but the Spirit of God touched his heart. He withstood the Spirit's influence till this year, when he suddenly signified his change of mind. He gave up his old faith, gave his heart to Christ, and begged that Bishop Warne, who had labored for his conversion before, might come and baptize him. Notwithstanding his arduous duties elsewhere, the Bishop came, drove out to this village, and amid his assembled friends and relatives this headman was baptized.

Moradabad Circuit

The Rev. Charles E. Simpson, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The work in the substations has been good. Yet nothing out of the ordinary has taken place. We have been rather short of workers during the year, partly because of lack of funds, but mostly because of the difficulty of getting good men. The small schools have been the greatest sufferers on this account. At Bhojpur, one of our most important sub-circuits, we have been able to secure a fine site near the center of the town for our work. For many years we have tried to obtain a location here, but failed because of the hostility of some of the leading men. This year an opportunity offered itself, and we were not slow in making use of it, though a desperate fight was made by some to keep us out. We have now built a house there for our workers, and hope soon to put up a little church.

Last year we reported the largest benevolent collection in the history of the Moradabad church. This year exceeds last year by several hundred rupees.

Parker Memorial High School

The school has had a good year, but not as good as we had hoped. Though our staff has been strengthened even beyond the financial ability of the school, it is still insufficient to meet the demands laid down by the government. What is most urgently needed is a graduate from home, a Bachelor of Science if possible, who will devote all his time to teaching.

The boarding department is in good condition. Financially we have nothing to complain of, but much to be thankful for. The Lord is laying it upon the hearts of our friends to give. So we have support for almost as many boys as the present boarding-house can accommodate. Then the Lord has been blessing us spiritually. About thirty or forty of our older boys are looking forward to the ministry. There is a spiritual atmosphere among the boys such as has not been noticed for some time.

The new building is progressing well. When completed it will be the largest building in Moradabad and a structure that our mission might well be proud of.

ODDH DISTRICT

The Oudh District includes the territory which was formerly the kingdom of Oudh, the annexation of which caused the Mutiny of 1857. It lies west of the Gogra River. The general aspect of the region, except during the hot season, is that of a rich expanse of varied crops, interspersed with numerous ponds or shallow lakes, mango groves, and damp clumps. It is said to have the densest rural population of any equal area in the world. The Oudh and Rohilkhand and the Lucknow and Sitapur railways pass through the district.

The majority of the Methodists are villagers, who depend for a living on the grain given them for the tilling of the fields and harvesting the crops.

Lucknow

Lucknow (population about 270,000), the former capital of the kingdom of Oudh, is situated on the banks of the River Gumti, 666 miles by rail from Calcutta and 885 miles from Bombay. It is the largest city in the United Provinces and the fourth in size in British India. Lucknow is called a "city of parks." From a distance the city presents a picture of unusual magnificence and architectural splendor, which fades on nearer view into the ordinary aspect of a crowded Oriental town. The civil station, adjoining the eastern side of the city, has a fine thoroughfare lined with European shops. There is a large military cantonment of all arms and a fort. The city is noted for its manufactures. It is a center of literary activity and of education, and is the headquarters of the principal court in Oudh. This is said to be the purest center of the Hindustani language.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1858. Other Boards at work in Lucknow are, the Church Missionary Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Episcopal Church, the Seventh-Day Adventists Mission Board, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Brenton T. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. Theodore C. Badley and Mrs. Badley, Rev. Charles L. Bare and Mrs. Bare (on furlough), Oswald H. Blackwood, Arthur C. Boggess and Mrs. Boggess, M. Wells Branch, George F. Henry and Mrs. Henry, Rev. E. Stanley Jones, William S. Meek and Mrs. Meek (on furlough), Rev. John W. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, Murray T. Titus and Mrs. Titus. W. F. M. S.: Misses Emma Barber, Grace Davis, Eva M. Hardie (on furlough), Katherine L. Hill, Helen Ingram, Margaret Landrum, Roxanna H. Oldroyd, Flora L. Robinson, and Ruth E. Robinson.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Reid Christian College and High School. W. F. M. S.: Isabella Thoburn College, Normal School, and High School, Deaconess Home, and Home for Friendless Women.

Sitapur

Sitapur (population about 25,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, and is connected by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with Lucknow and Shahjahanpur. The town is beautifully situated and is well laid out. It is the chief commercial center in the district, having a large export trade in grain. There is a cantonment for British troops in Sitapur.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1861. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. George C. Hewes and Mrs. Hewes. W. F. M. S.: Ida Grace Loper.

Institutions: Thompsonganj Mission School. W. F. M. S.: Christian Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. John W. Robinson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year 1910 has witnessed no startlingly new departure from the ordinary development of the work, but constant effort has been made to help our own people and to reach those committed to our care. The district is a large one, and as our three thousand or more Christians are widely scattered, usually but twos and threes being found in the villages where they live, it is exceedingly difficult for the workers to reach them often enough to really indoctrinate them. This year special effort has been made to have all our Christian boys and girls taught, and progress is being made in this direction. As far as possible boys and girls who seem to promise development are placed in our boarding schools, and for those who do not promise so well our plan is that they shall be taught by the preacher until they can at least read the Bible. As a rule, we find it impossible to teach to read and write those who become Christians later in life, and it is also almost an impossibility for them to memorize portions of the Scriptures, the Catechism, and Creed, but our helpers have tried, and with some success, to indoctrinate them and give them clearer conceptions of the faith we hold.

During the month set apart for special effort, our various preachers led their bands of workers throughout the circuits, and reached very many who had never before heard the gospel. But aside from this, every month of the year in villages and bazaars, in the city muhallas

(wards) and out in the jungles, the gospel has been given to the thousands who have listened eagerly. We have still looked in vain for any large break or mass-movement among the people. In one of the circuits where we before have had Chamar (leather-workers) baptisms a further number of these people have become Christians, and in one circuit where we have had work among the hereditary thief tribe, the Sainsiyas, we have had further accessions, but nothing to justify us in saying there is a beginning of the mass-movement.

We continually have to regret that our Christians are so poor. Coming as most of them do from the laboring classes, their tendency to move from place to place makes it very difficult to teach them properly and sometimes for months they will have their work in villages where we have no workers. Again the poverty of our people is a serious obstacle in the development of the spirit of self-support. With the hope of securing a better foundation for development the workers this year have been instructed to give more time and effort to reaching people who are attached to the soil, and whose conversion would give us a settled community and one that can more readily take up the burden of self-support. Yet, while our present community is poor, it has done well in giving, considering its poverty. For pastoral support we have collected from Indians alone a total of 1,200 rupees (\$400) and when we add to this further contributions for the benevolences it gives an average of about 12 annas (24 cents) per man, woman, and child of our community.

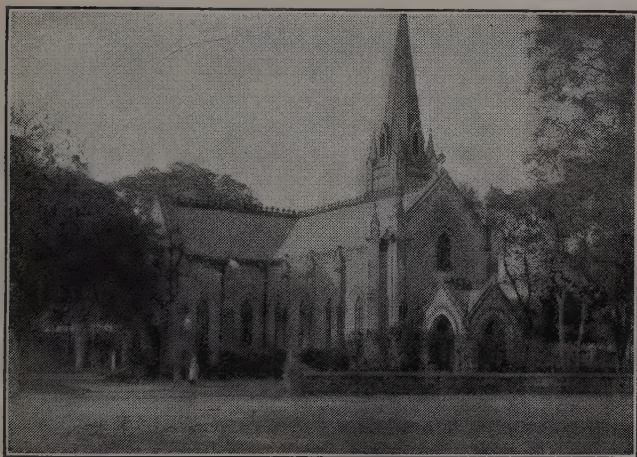
Special revival effort has been made at most of the centers during the year, and in a number of cases a real quickening of the spiritual life has resulted. The special services held in Sitapur at Easter time, and also in Lucknow among the students, as well as in the English Church, were helpful to our people, and we have reason to think left lasting impressions, especially with our young people. It is a real joy that some of our preachers are developing an ability at conducting such services that makes them independent of outside help. The smallness of the Christian congregations that can be gathered is a very serious hindrance, and we try to overcome it by calling our people from many villages to convenient centers.

Hitherto the work of the district has been divided into eight circuits. Last year it was decided to cut off Fatahpur and Bahramghat from one circuit and Biswan and Tambaur from another, and with these as a nucleus form a ninth circuit. The result has been good, and one of the best works of the year has been in the new circuit.

The district very seriously lacks village schools. Aside from the larger institutions, which will be mentioned later, we have but eleven small schools in the entire district. Many of these are doing splendid work, but their number needs to be multiplied. A small school in connection with each center not only gives our own boys and girls a chance, but is a valuable evangelizing agency, without which it is often very difficult to secure openings that lead to real development.

During the year we have had building operations on a large scale in Lucknow, and at Kamalpur we have been able, through the kindness of a friend in America, to build a neat little chapel for the use of the school and congregation at that point. A real need of the district is a number of houses in which our preachers can live with comfort and with some hope of escaping the yearly outbreaks of fever. The weeks of time lost through these seasonal sicknesses of our workers is a very serious item.

The English-speaking and the Hindustani churches in Lucknow have both had good years, and the spirit of revival has been especially present in the English Church. But the absence of a regular pastor for some weeks toward the end of the year has been the cause of a



THE ENGLISH CHURCH AT LUCKNOW

rapid decline in the size of the congregation. In the vernacular church the congregations have been large all year, and there has been an apparent growth in both the spiritual condition of the people and their ability to in every way support their own institution. The Dasahra meetings this year, at which the attendance of Hindustani workers was especially large, were of great blessing to the local church and to those who came from a distance.

Institutions

While this district has a large missionary force, it is entirely absorbed in the various institutions of our work. During the period under review these institutions have had good success. The Sitapur boys' school has had fair tuitional results and has furnished us a number of workers, but the attendance of Christian boys is much lower than was formerly the case.

Our large publishing house has maintained its standard of work and usefulness. This press conducts a business that reflects credit upon the mission, and through its job work and the sales of its book room not only supports its own work, with a very large output of free religious literature, but during the year that is past contributed a substantial amount to the support of the superannuated local preachers and their families. Aside from the regular issues of the woman's papers, the children's papers and the Sunday school lessons, and also the *Kaukab i Hind*, or weekly vernacular official organ, which this year has been somewhat enlarged, large numbers of special books and tracts were published. A special feature was the issuing of 2,000,000 pages of a tract designed for use in the special evangelistic effort.

The Reid Christian College and its allied schools have again had the best year in all branches. In spite of doubling the fees in the college of liberal arts the attendance of last year was more than maintained, while in the collegiate school the increase over last year was 114, in the Nakhas branch school it was 11, and in the department of Commercial Education it was 36. The total enrollment for the year is 922, or twenty per cent higher than ever before. In the government examinations only 6 out of 39 who went up for the matriculation examination passed, but in the intermediate 18 out of 40 and in the B. A. 5 out of 9 passed, and brought the average for the school above the average of the schools of the province. The number of Christians in the hostel is now 133 and this year a new hostel for non-Christians was opened and is filled to its capacity—25.

PILIBHIT DISTRICT

The Pilibhit District lies in the northeastern part of the Bareilly civil division of the United Provinces, and includes the important Moham-medan territory of the Nawab of Rampur. It consists of a level plain. Rice is the most important crop and sugar refining the chief industry, and a large trade in lumber is carried on. The Lucknow and Sitapur and the Bareilly and Kumaun railways cross the district.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1861. There are no other missions at work here except a small independent mission conducted by Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Lawson, who withdrew from the work of the Northwest India Conference in January, 1903.

The Rev. G. H. Frey, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Work has been opened up in a number of villages. The policy of exterminating, as much as possible, idol-worship from among the new converts has been vigorously continued. At many places a number of altars and places of worship have been destroyed. A few old Christians rebuild the altars and places of worship, but they have been torn down again.

Rampur State Circuit

A Nanak Panthi had only one son, who, one day fell ill. The father did all he could for his son, but failed. At last he sent for the preacher. All the preachers prayed for six hours. The Lord heard

our request and saved the boy. We baptized there and then fifteen persons. Before we worked secretly, but now we are free to preach Christ, although we are not allowed to have street preaching yet. The Nawab of Rampur has built a church in memory of Madar-ul-Muhan's daughter.

Pilibhit Circuit

Pilibhit is a political district about thirty-five miles broad and of the same length, with a population of 65,500. But we have only forty-five Christian workers, that is, one man for every 1,500. A railway line is under construction from Tanakpur mandi to Pilibhit and thence it will run to Shahjahanpur. This new construction will greatly help us in our work, and much more will be accomplished. The old Christians who have removed to Pall Mandi will again be within our reach.

Evangelistic Work

From the 15th of January to the 15th of March, 1910, we were holding special revival meetings in every village where we went. These meetings were not only helpful to the Christians but others also were blessed. Meetings were also held under the shade of the trees where Hindus and Mohammedans came and gladly heard of Christ. Gospels, portions of the Gospels, and tracts were distributed gratis and also sold.

Through the revival the day is fast approaching when even the village Christians shall observe their religion like their city brethren. Almost all the preachers in charge are trying to make even the humblest Christian perfect. So there has been a little success. All the Bibles, New Testaments, and portions received at half price from the Bible Society were either sold or given away. This year we worked among castes, but the success has not been to our satisfaction.

Among the Young People

The aim in our day school work is that after studying a book or two the children shall read the Bible. The bright and promising ones are admitted in the boarding school, where there are twenty-six boys.

Sunday schools are held on the platforms in front of houses, under the trees, or in the lanes. The people are taught of Christ Jesus through the hymns, Catechisms, parables, and the Bible stories.

CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Bara Banki (Barabanki), Colonelganj (Colonelgang), Fatehganj West (Fatehgang West), Hasanpur (Hassanpur), Kandarki (Kundarki), Mallanwan (Mallawan), Nawabganj (Nawabgang), Nihtaur (Nihtaurjhalu), Rae Bareli (Rae Bareilly), Rajapur (Rajahpur).

Statistics of North

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries
	Men	Women														
Bareilly District																
Bareilly	2	2	3		3	77	40	7	19	606	355	961	306	18	45	
Sadar Bazar					1	3			4	104	270	374	195	4	22	
Faridpur					1	4			6	239	233	472	177	20	16	
Jalalabad					1	4	1		10	308	302	610	256	10	19	
Khera Bahera					1	4	3		7	208	264	472	182	22	23	
Miranpur Katra					1	5	1		5	140	173	313	108	11	18	
Mohamdi					1	4	1		8	43	52	95	42	19	11	
Panahpur					7	2			5	213	50	263	123		22	
Powayan					1	6	3		8	211	247	458	191	44	38	
Shahjahanpur: East	1	1			1	6	27		7	128	160	288	130	6	5	1
West	1	1	1		1	2	13	3	4	112	125	237	162	6	6	
Dilawarganj					1	4			6	79	309	388	152	28	12	
Tilhar					1	4	3		7	242	171	413	322	31	39	
Bijnor District																
Bashta					1	3	4		8	159	300	459	180	8	29	
Bijnor	1	1			2	2	4		12	238	405	643	412	12	36	
Dhampur					3	2	6		10	222	658	880	330	67	49	
Kiratpur					1	4			6	120	299	419	312	70	57	
Mandawar					2	3	2		9	303	381	684	248	103	62	
Nagina					1	3	3		6	158	320	478	248	19	77	
Najibabad					3	1	3		7	118	180	298	141	28	59	
Nurpur					1	2	3		5	139	370	509	175	24	14	
Seohara					2		3		4	184	260	444	188	41	42	
Budaun District																
Aonla					5	2	5	7	6	1,010	389	1,399	732	33	53	
Bilal					6	3	7	9	4	269	868	1,137	726	69	134	
Bhamora					5	2	7	4	3	236	458	694	499	42	40	
Bisauli					6	2	7	6	7	653	757	1,410	458	12	17	
Budaun					10	3	7	12	5	398	388	786	444	8	12	2
Dataganj					5	1	5	5	3	350	467	817	300	14	13	
Kakrala					6	1	7	7	4	402	224	626	354	13	17	
Ujhani					6	1	7	6	5	161	615	776	639	31	46	
Garhwal District																
Pauri	1	1	1		3	2		1	10	136	34	170	103		4	2
Dikhwali					3	2			12	96	130	226	97	2	17	
Lohba and Kainur					1	1			5	25	15	40	34			
Ramnee						1			3	12	18	30	13	1		
Lansdowne					1				5	60	34	94	35	4	5	
Gonda District																
Bahraich					7	1	5	4	1	22	50	72	60	3	15	
Balrampur					6	2	3	1		15	66	81	24	7	2	
Bhinga					4	2	2	1		17	7	24	10	7	9	
Colonelganj					3	1	1			18	24	42	24	3	3	
Gonda	1	1	1		11	4	2	17	3	90	6	96	128	9	14	
Kaisarganj					7	1	6			42	140	182	95	16	9	
Mankapur					4	2	1		5	15	4	19	17	2		
Nanpara					4	2	1	1		9	108	117	46	19	5	
Hardoi District																
Bilgram					6	2	4	3		42	54	96	61	12	8	
Hardoi	1				5	2	8	10	1	117	132	249	144	19	27	2
Mallanwan					5	1	5	4		23	129	152	32	23	5	
Pihani					5	1	5	3		44	100	144	84	25	25	
Safipur					2	2	3	4		27	58	85	35	7	6	
Sandi					3	1	4	3		74	206	280	95	20	13	
Sandila					4	1	4	1		11	13	24	15	7	8	
Shahabad					4	3	4	12		220	181	401	184	38	37	
Unao					4	2	4	7		82	147	229	44	7	4	

India Conference, 1910

In United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of Teachers in name	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Total Contributions on the Field
..	20	833	69	2,885	4	15,323	5	35,000	13,700	35,000	81	197	701	1,179	
..	1	156	10	1	408	1	300	1,000	.....	2	20	33	55	
..	1	23	12	333	2	400	3	260	.....	4	4	46	52	
..	2	275	10	275	3	350	3	560	.....	2	4	39	45	
..	2	62	11	455	1	13,000	2	300	.....	2	3	40	45	
..	1	20	9	274	.....	.....	2	500	10	.....	3	3	38	44
..	1	14	5	133	.....	.....	1	100	.....	.....	2	4	20	26
..	2	19	2	100	1	500	2	280	.....	.....	2	5	18	25
27	335	25	10	340	1	1,100	6	2,040	25	.....	2	43	60	105
..	3	345	9	311	2	6,500	4	5,260	12,000	.....	31	41	240	312
..	5	264	9	456	1	3,700	3	8,300	.....	29,325	28	28	172	228
..	2	41	5	211	1	500	2	800	.....	.....	4	4	38	41
..	2	41	11	622	1	500	3	1,000	.....	.....	3	4	48	55
..	12	89	16	312	1	100	3	1,200	.....	.....	3	7	42	58
..	16	116	18	440	2	20	3	6,250	4,000	.....	8	16	48	80
..	15	191	20	411	1	500	1	1,500	.....	.....	2	7	67	85
..	8	88	9	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	30	40
..	7	110	12	315	.....	.....	1	200	.....	.....	1	5	40	49
..	7	56	12	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	37	45
..	7	76	9	180	1	4,000	1	450	.....	.....	1	6	39	49
..	5	56	11	202	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	25	34
..	6	54	12	242	1	300	2	580	.....	.....	1	4	27	35
..	4	67	10	1,087	2	1,000	6	850	.....	.....	3	15	71	89
..	7	96	9	1,385	1	500	3	550	.....	.....	4	7	66	77
..	5	112	10	1,115	2	615	4	491	.....	.....	3	12	66	81
..	6	97	14	1,074	1	150	3	1,200	.....	.....	4	9	73	86
..	18	671	25	798	2	19,000	2	7,150	26,000	.....	28	120	353	572
..	2	18	8	624	1	800	4	243	.....	.....	3	8	52	63
..	5	91	19	950	1	120	5	600	.....	.....	3	9	64	76
..	7	101	11	250	1	150	3	300	.....	.....	4	5	58	67
24	324	4	90	16	425	1	800	3	10,000	30,000	32,000	18	205	1,723
..	4	111	18	360	3	500	2	600	.....	.....	6	.....	67	73
..	2	45	6	102	1	200	3	1,400	.....	.....	2	.....	25	27
..	2	31	4	82	1	400	3	400	.....	.....	1	.....	13	14
..	.....	.....	6	80	.....	.....	2	3,510	.....	.....	3	.....	25	28
..	3	138	6	235	2	2,050	2	400	300	.....	1	5	99	157
..	2	49	10	260	1	500	2	300	100	.....	2	6	33	65
..	1	12	8	133	1	2,000	2	750	.....	.....	2	2	24	28
..	.....	.....	3	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	1	3	14	18
..	4	283	17	602	2	5,000	4	7,200	2,000	28,000	45	84	507	636	
..	.....	.....	10	642	1	687	1	300	20	.....	3	3	33	39
..	1	44	9	130	1	200	1	200	350	.....	4	8	29	41
..	1	14	4	195	2	300	1	300	30	.....	3	4	21	28
..	1	15	7	300	1	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	49	60
11	98	52	16	1,020	1	11,000	1	2,000	35,000	.....	40	121	175	340
..	2	25	7	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	27	34
..	2	38	7	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	32	41
..	1	7	8	550	.....	.....	1	300	.....	.....	5	3	32	41
..	2	35	8	500	1	135	2	335	.....	.....	4	4	30	39
..	1	19	7	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	33	40
..	8	96	15	975	4	900	3	300	.....	.....	7	21	66	96
..	3	139	9	725	1	300	2	1,000	.....	.....	4	45	66	117

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries
	Men	Women														
Kumaun District																
Bhabai and Tarai.....	..	..	..	5	2	5	3	..	..	43	90	133	74	10	6	..
Bhot.....	..	..	1	5	1	1	3	..	..	17	27	44	46	1	8	..
Dwarahat.....	1	1	..	12	2	8	1	2	..	50	13	63	71	6	6	..
Naini Tal: English.....	2	2	5	..	..	..	..	27	..	31	3	34	12	..	6	..
Hindustani.....	..	..	..	11	3	7	2	..	..	76	153	229	126	13	8	..
Pithoragarh.....	1	1	4	40	1	12	3	4	..	194	191	385	224	18	9	..
Moradabad District																
Amroha.....	..	..	..	10	1	5	4	..	..	321	403	724	270	10	18	..
Babukhera.....	..	..	..	8	1	6	1	..	..	135	213	348	193	..	12	..
Bahjoi.....	..	..	..	5	1	2	4	..	..	254	346	600	310	12	21	..
Chandausi.....	..	..	..	8	1	6	4	..	..	277	600	877	460	47	40	..
Dhanaura.....	..	..	..	6	1	5	1	..	..	251	423	674	335	26	58	..
Gunnaur.....	..	..	..	6	2	1	4	..	..	226	555	781	328	50	50	..
Hasanpur.....	..	..	..	9	2	4	2	..	..	289	519	808	328	27	30	..
Kanth.....	..	..	..	8	1	5	2	..	..	189	460	649	371	23	40	..
Kandarki.....	..	..	..	10	1	8	2	..	..	310	864	1,174	612	43	101	..
Moradabad.....	2	2	3	21	3	12	12	1	2	624	1,865	2,489	1,455	51	69	1
Rajahpur.....	..	..	..	7	1	4	3	..	..	156	242	398	204	7	16	..
Rajpura.....	..	..	..	4	1	2	2	..	..	201	379	580	325	10	29	..
Samthal.....	..	1	..	9	2	7	4	..	..	156	596	752	399	65	52	..
Sharifpur.....	..	..	..	6	1	1	3	..	..	122	250	372	170	4	16	..
Sirsi.....	..	..	..	6	2	6	2	..	..	142	400	542	189	16	10	..
Thakurdwara.....	..	..	..	7	1	3	3	..	..	152	411	563	221	49	47	..
Oudh District																
Bara Banki.....	..	..	..	9	1	6	3	..	1	100	241	341	140	28	11	..
Fatahpur.....	..	..	..	6	1	2	1	..	5	34	70	104	32	25	16	..
Itaunja.....	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	1	15	59	74	16	7	5	..
Rae Bareilly.....	..	..	..	9	2	7	3	..	9	60	240	300	85	13	5	..
Sidhauli.....	..	..	..	8	1	2	..	..	8	42	151	193	49	28	12	..
Lakhimpur.....	..	..	..	11	2	4	..	..	5	77	154	231	154	18	21	..
Sitapur.....	1	1	1	10	4	4	10	..	7	126	189	315	274	20	19	2
Lucknow: English.....	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	39	167	95	..	10	..
Hindustani.....	10	7	7	11	4	6	56	10	4	228	192	400	171	9	22	2
Pilibhit District																
Behari.....	..	..	..	7	2	2	2	..	..	390	203	593	..	50	66	..
Bisalpur.....	..	..	..	4	2	2	4	..	..	145	370	515	..	19	21	..
Fatehganj.....	..	..	..	9	2	4	8	..	..	750	450	1,200	..	52	90	..
Mirganj.....	..	..	..	6	1	3	5	..	..	303	296	599	..	34	56	..
Nawabganj.....	..	..	..	5	2	3	3	..	..	80	318	398	..	28	23	..
Pilibhit.....	..	..	..	9	2	3	6	..	..	228	506	728	..	51	73	..
Purampur.....	..	..	..	4	2	3	5	..	..	113	207	320	..	13	35	..
Rampur.....	..	..	..	9	1	3	5	..	..	241	344	585	..	49	20	..
Shahai.....	..	..	..	6	1	2	4	..	..	348	464	812	..	30	20	..
Serauli.....	..	..	..	8	2	3	5	..	..	754	300	1,054	..	46	112	..
Total.....	26	22	29	470	146	435	440	59	286	17,328	25,476	42,804	17,861	2,052	2,538	13
Last year.....	25	23	29	340	141	460	441	11	422	17,127	24,400	41,427	19,574	2,116	2,545	14

NOTE.—Lucknow has 2 colleges, with 22 teachers and 172 students. Bareilly has 1 theological seminary, with Places of Worship: Colonelganj, 1; Gonda, 1; Mankapur, 2; Nanpara, 1; total, 5. Debt on Real Estate: Pauri, 1,700 Contributions for Other Local Purposes: Bareilly, 200 rupees; Bijnor District, 43 rupees; Budaun, 71 rupees; Hardoi Pauri, 1,500 rupees; Bahraich, 52 rupees; Balrampur, 24 rupees; total, 1,576 rupees.

No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Total Contributions on the Field
27	247	3	147	4	156	3	2,000	3	4,000	...	...	4	10	17	31
15	203	4	63	8	187	4	2,000	4	1,500	...	3,873	8	56	45	109
		15	343	8	300	1	3,800	4	2,000	2,800	5,500	13	127	58	198
		6	160	2	163	1	30,000	1	12,000	280,200	134,800	69	60	1,920	2,049
		13	444	5	240	1	15,000	2	14,000	42,000	...	33	17	333	383
				6	444	6	4,200	10	4,925	...	34,000	25	202	270	497
		7	66	23	448	1	840	5	1,350	130	...	3	26	104	133
		5	28	9	287	1	100	4	575	...	...	3	5	52	59
		4	72	8	313	1	60	4	491	600	...	3	5	31	39
		12	173	20	540	4	772	2	1,500	100	...	3	21	128	152
		7	66	15	400	1	500	5	225	...	...	2	7	63	72
		6	75	10	425	2	120	3	380	...	...	5	5	78	88
		6	94	19	508	3	475	3	1,185	...	...	4	16	72	92
		1	12	14	252	1	80	3	250	...	...	2	5	41	48
		4	93	16	628	...	...	2	650	...	...	4	8	58	70
18	397	54	693	60	1,376	5	35,000	16	14,400	86,000	32,000	200	211	460	1,479
		6	67	7	90	...	...	2	500	...	...	2	3	33	38
		3	26	9	230	...	...	1	150	...	...	2	4	41	47
		8	38	12	150	2	1,200	3	5,300	...	...	6	25	111	152
		8	56	9	310	...	...	3	175	...	...	2	6	41	49
		2	205	6	360	1	100	3	400	...	...	3	6	55	64
		4	65	11	355	...	...	1	300	...	...	2	7	64	73
		3	88	23	850	2	6,000	2	2,288	...	...	3	8	77	88
		1	20	15	355	...	...	1	60	...	...	1	5	27	33
		1	18	9	395	...	...	1	60	...	...	3	2	21	26
		1	30	30	1,670	2	2,145	2	3,260	...	...	2	76	81	159
		1	18	17	586	1	300	1	200	...	...	2	5	51	58
		2	40	38	2,421	2	3,370	5	1,178	...	...	9	13	89	111
17	270	...	...	24	1,015	3	9,600	5	6,300	3,088	32,400	40	38	477	555
				1	75	1	22,700	1	10,000	...	...	100	385	2,025	2,510
34	949	1	101	33	1,200	2	24,000	11	88,600	320,000	282,000	90	119	866	1,075
		9	84	11	347	2	300	2	1,000	...	...	...	6	...	69
		4	47	6	152	1	150	2	200	...	...	...	6	...	61
		10	221	12	345	1	730	4	1,630	...	...	...	62	...	155
		6	83	8	980	1	100	2	300	...	...	...	5	...	49
		2	41	7	312	1	200	1	100	...	...	...	18	...	49
		8	167	13	289	2	300	5	600	...	...	...	20	...	96
		9	102	15	504	1	80	2	190	...	...	...	6	...	63
		16	235	18	415	...	...	2	575	...	...	...	6	...	58
		6	72	12	416	1	80	2	240	...	...	...	7	...	63
		7	61	9	502	1	250	3	1,050	...	...	...	7	...	86
173	2,823	478	9,392	1,180	45,948	121	271,310	250	289,743	884,553	713,898	1,043	2,565	12,045	18,776
132	2,117	502	9,411	1,140	49,320	118	259,756	250	278,048	843,214	842,606	1,011	3,604	11,227	19,415

6 teachers and 78 students. Hardoi has 1 Bible school, with 2 teachers and 8 students. Halls and Other Rented
rupees; Lansdowne, 130 rupees; Moradabad, 20,000 rupees; Lucknow, Hindustani, 21,000 rupees; total, 42,830 rupees.
District, 15 rupees; Moradabad, 608 rupees; total, 937 rupees. Contributions for Church Building and Repairs:

NORTHWEST INDIA CONFERENCE

The Northwest India Conference consists of that portion of the United Provinces which lies south and west of the Ganges, together with the Punjab and such parts of Rajputana and Central India as lie north of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude. The Conference was part of the North India Conference until it was organized as a separate Conference January 18, 1893.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

Allahabad District includes the mission work in four large civil districts of the United Provinces—Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares and Banda—in each of which are large and important cities, towns, and villages. In addition the district includes the mission work in two important native states—Rewa and Panna. The population of the district is about 6,000,000, the majority of whom are engaged in agriculture. The main line of the East Indian Railway passes through the district close to the southern bank of the Ganges.

Allahabad

Allahabad (population, 180,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, also the seat of government for the United Provinces. It is 564 miles by rail from Calcutta, and 884 miles from Bombay. Allahabad is the fifth largest city in the United Provinces. It was the scene of one of the most serious outbreaks of the Mutiny in 1857 in the United Provinces. It is one of the sacred cities of the Hindus because it is at the junction of the rivers Jumna and Ganges. The great Magh Mela is held here every January, at which between two and three million people are in attendance. Allahabad is the seat of a great university with which all the important schools and colleges of North India are affiliated.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1873, the American Presbyterian Board, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the Industrial and evangelistic mission of India, the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, and the Woman's Union Missionary Society of America are at work in Allahabad.

Missionaries: Rev. George W. Guthrie and Mrs. Guthrie. W. F. M. S.: Miss Bessie F. Crowell.

Institutions: Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

No report of this district has been received.

CAWNPORE DISTRICT

Cawnpore District is in the northern part of the Allahabad division of the United Provinces. The Cawnpore civil district contains 2,384 square miles, and is bounded on the east by the Ganges and on the southwest by the Jumna. It is part of the great alluvial plain between the Ganges and the Jumna. In the district are six towns and 1,962 villages, and the population is about 1,333,000.

Cawnpore

Cawnpore (population, 200,000) is situated upon the west bank of the Ganges, 120 miles above its junction with the Jumna at Allahabad. It is 684 miles by rail from Calcutta, and 839 miles from Bombay. Cawnpore is the third largest city in the United Provinces. The city is called "the Manchester of India" because of its many factories. Cotton and woolen mills abound. The largest tanneries and shoe factories in India are in Cawnpore. Cawnpore has a large cantonment for British troops. In 1857 it was the scene of several of the most terrible episodes of the Mutiny. The Memorial Well, into which more than 250 murdered English women and children were thrown, stands in the center of a beautiful garden.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1871, the other Mission Boards at work here are the Society for the Propagation of

the Gospel, the American Presbyterian Mission, and the Women's Union Missionary Society of America.

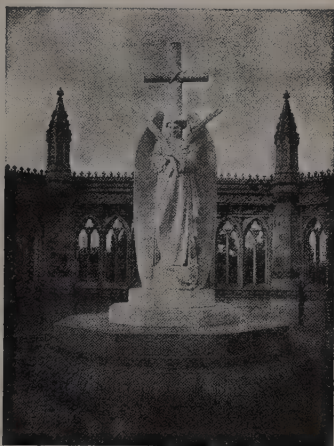
Missionaries: Rev. Harvey R. Calkins (on furlough) and Mrs. Calkins (on furlough), Rev. W. Edwin Tomlinson and Mrs. Tomlinson. W. F. M. S.: Misses Lily D. Greene (on furlough), Anne E. Lawson, Lydia S. Poole (on furlough), and Mary Richmond.

Institutions: Central School and Mission Workshops (Hindustani). W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English), Hindustani Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. William E. Tomlinson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The administration of the Cawnpore District during the past year fairly illustrates the conditions under which much of the work on the mission field has to be accomplished. One man has been obliged to do what he could to carry on the work for which there should have been at least three missionaries, besides additional assistants. This has included the pastorate of the English Church, the chaplaincy to the Wesleyan troops of the garrison, the supervision of the Mission Workshops, the managership of the Central School, the superintendence of the ten circuits of the district, personal correspondence with patrons to find almost half of the \$8,000 per year required for the work, and since July all the office work which up to that time had been done by a clerk. It will add to the illustration to mention that, excepting the English pastorate, most of this work, even to the complicated system of accounts, was new to me, and the whole presented a range of duties worthy of the experience of an older missionary.

This completes my fourth year as pastor of the Cawnpore English Church, one year more than was expected last January when a cable from New York promised us a new pastor. Month after month has passed in anxious waiting while proper supervision of the district has been impossible, the superintendent being unable to leave the station for more than two or three days at a time. The long delay tested well the loyalty of the church and the local interest in Methodism, but at last the good word came that the Rev. Otho Don Wood had been appointed to this work. That the church has survived successfully this period of testing is evident from the fact that the Sunday congregation continues about the same, ten persons have been received into the church, the people have paid 2,100 rupees (\$700) of the pastor's salary, an advance over last year in spite of a diminished chaplaincy grant; they have given 393 rupees (\$131) for benevolences, and 2,004 rupees



THE MEMORIAL WELL, CAWNPORE

(\$668) has been raised for repairs, current expenses and improvements.

The Workshops

Mr. W. G. Murphy, the new manager of our Workshops, arrived from England in November. His coming is the result of a fruitful interest awakened by Mr. Calkins among friends of the Pentecostal League who have undertaken Mr. Murphy's support on the field. He is a consecrated young man with the missionary spirit, and the keen interest with which he has taken hold of the work promises well. I have not been able as yet to give him the financial backing he should have for the development of his work, but the fact that in spite of the difficulties of the past year the funds available to supplement the earnings of the shops have a little more than met expenses, slightly reducing the debt on this department, seems to give promise of a good year ahead under the new management.

Central School

At present there are 70 Christians, 59 Hindus, and 57 Mohammedan boys studying together up to standard seventh under the same Christian influence. The government and municipal grants-in-aid, with the tuition fees, which have averaged 121 rupees (\$40) per month, leave a balance to be paid by the mission which will be more than covered as soon as I can find a patron who will assume the support of the headmaster at \$300 per year.

The Boys' Boarding Hostel is the home of 62 Christian boys whose numbers may be increased as fast as patrons can be found for their support. Their training for future usefulness is entirely in the hands of the mission. A few have parents who pay a nominal tuition fee, but for practically all of them the full expense of food, clothing, books and tuition is borne by the mission by means of scholarships from America at \$20 per year each. All the boys, big and little, study in the Central School and also put in three hours a day at manual training in the Workshops. Twenty of the older ones are organized into a Ministerial Band, with a view to devoting their lives to the work of God. Three of our graduates are now studying in Reid Christian College, Lucknow, and three more are having a year of practical work on the district before completing their education for the ministry.

The Circuits

From what I have said of the duties which have kept me in Cawnpore during most of the year it must be plain that the ten circuits of the district have not had the necessary supervision. Yet something has been gained and the standard set a little farther forward in each circuit. Our preachers have been conservative in the administration of baptism. For about two months during the last cold season the plague greatly interfered with the work. On one circuit our workers had to leave their homes, and, living together in another village, carry on the work from there among the scattered people who had fled

panic-stricken from their homes. On another circuit I walked through the silent streets of villages where every house was deserted. Already this year the dread scourge has again made its appearance, threatening the district with another general visitation.

The sale of Bibles and portions and the distribution of tracts, not receiving my personal attention during the early part of the year, have fallen a little below last year. But during the last quarter or more sales have increased, partly due perhaps to the special emphasis given this important work by a Colportage Rally at the District Conference. In November I sought to stimulate the colporteurs by attending the Bilhaur mela (festival) and myself tramping the dusty roads all day and mingling with the throng, selling Bibles and giving out tracts.

The tithing system, begun under the administration of Mr. Calkins in 1909, by which every mission worker on the district and a number of laymen, voluntarily devote one tenth of their income to the Lord, has made possible a splendid advance in self-support. This year 929 rupees (\$310) has been raised in this way, and this with 392 rupees (\$130) given by others makes a total of 1,321 rupees (\$440) for self-support. With every preacher in charge an enthusiastic advocate of tithing the district continues to be a worthy example to the Indian Church of the practical value and spiritual benefit of thus dealing with the Lord. Our annual Tithers' Rally at the District Conference was a meeting filled with enthusiasm and joyful testimony as each circuit reported the fruit of the grace of giving.

The Cawnpore Hindustani Church, thoroughly organized according to the Discipline, deserves special mention as one of the few Indian congregations that are entirely self-supporting. Another year has been completed without incurring debt or asking help from the mission, and the salary of the energetic pastor has been increased.

The Closing of Sarsaul Circuit

The financial burden of the year has been a heavy one, resulting at last in a reduction of the work in order to check the persistently increasing debt on the district. For eight months I wrote appeals, prayed, and awaited the response from the homeland which would enable me to continue the work on the established basis. But at last, after seeing each month only increase the embarrassment, with the expenditure regularly exceeding the income, I reluctantly decided, after conferring with the other members of the Finance Committee, that a temporary sacrifice would have to be made. Early in September I called a meeting of the preachers in charge, and explaining the situation, laid upon them the necessity for increasing their work by sacrificing workers. It was a hard thing to do when all of them had been pleading with me during the year for more workers to enter doors of opportunity which everywhere stood open. But they responded like men, and each in turn indicated one or more workers—usually the low-grade helpers—who could be spared with least loss. The rule was

that no workers should be dismissed when it would mean the abandonment of Christian people dependent upon us.

Sarsaul was the newest work on the district, being but four years old, with no Christians at this time living within its bounds, all the converts having moved to Cawnpore. For this reason it fell under the condition named, while at the same time its continuance called for a heavy monthly expenditure. So Sarsaul Circuit was closed and the workers dismissed or transferred.

Neither the preacher in charge, who lived in Cawnpore, nor the workers living in Sarsaul, realized what a hold we had on that community. When it became known that our workers were to leave the people came weeping and entreating them to remain. Old Brother DeCosta had made generous use of his knowledge of a few remedies, and his loving ministrations to the sick had endeared him to the hearts of all. One young man whose foot he had treated said: "How can I let you go? Since you put medicine on my wound and prayed over it, it has been healing. I do not understand whether it is by the medicine or the prayer; but I do know that the doctors did not pray for me." An aged confectioner, whose shop adjoined the mission house, came offering to give of his sweets daily for their support if the workers would remain. "Your evening hymns," said he, "have been a solace and support to me in my old age. You have given me a view of the world to come." An aged government pensioner and landowner, who had been deeply interested in Christianity and would have been baptized but for the interference of the Arya Samaj, sent word to me—but too late—that the people would contribute to the support of the workers. I intend to remind him of this some day. On the day of departure a crowd of three hundred people gathered, bringing gifts of milk, fruits, and sweets, and accompanied the bullock carts far out of the village.

When the women of Bhuli heard that the Bible woman Gauri was going away, they gathered around and said, "She is going away because we have not believed in her Saviour." Others said: "We have given up Ganges bathing and village gods. What more does she want in two years' time?" When the worker and his wife at Maharajpur came to go, the people lovingly refused to rent bullock carts for hauling the household goods away, and it was not until after three days that they reluctantly escorted them out of the village.

I have taken time to relate this to give my readers at home an inside view of what the kingdom of God means in India. Such things do not appear in the annual statistics. With the gospel of Jesus thus winning the common people away from their old superstition, the time cannot be far away when there will be mass movements throughout India in which nations shall be born in a day. I intend to reopen the Sarsaul work as soon as I have the money for it, and in the meantime our workers, by occasional visits, will let the people understand that we are still interested in them.

The Enemy

During the District Conference an incident occurred which I wish to mention as illustrating the opposition which Christianity in India has to bear from its latest and most aggressive foe, the Arya Samaj, a modern revivalistic movement in Hinduism. The preacher in charge of the Bilhaur Circuit brought in a fakir (religious mendicant) who had been an inquirer for eight months. Nand Ram was a fine-looking young man; Bishop Warne said that he had not seen in India a better specimen of physical manhood. He gave every evidence of being sincere. On the day of his baptism by the Bishop he gladly allowed his long hair to be cut off and was clothed decently in a new white coat. He was heart and soul in earnest, came forward in the altar services, gave happy testimony, and at the close of every meeting,



A BAZAAR SCENE IN CAWNPORE

with shining face, he would stand and call for the shout of victory, "Yisu Masih ki Jai!" But to the baptism of this promising convert Satan came also in the form of a subtle representative of the Arya Samaj, who came forward at the same time and insisted on receiving baptism. He was refused pending investigation and proof of his sincerity, and in the meantime he quietly persuaded the young man to renounce Christ and fly with him. We have not seen Nand Ram since then, but there can be no doubt that his case represents the real desire on the part of thousands of hungry souls in India who are ready to come to Christ but for the subtle hostility and malicious opposition which they have to overcome.

KASGANJ DISTRICT

Kasganj District is in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and is bounded on the north by the River Ganges, on the east by the District of Farrukhabad, on the south by the Jumna, and on the west by Aligarh. Its length is nearly 80 miles and its breadth 60 miles. It includes three govern-

ment districts—Etah, Farrukhabad, Aligarh, and part of Mainpuri District. The population of this territory consists, for the most part, of Hindus. The next great community is the Mohammedan. This district contains 971,960 people, speaking Urdu and Hindi, and following every kind of profession, but generally the people are cultivators. There are three railway lines—the East Indian Railway, running on the borders of south and west; the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, passing through many of our circuits; and the Rohilkhand-Kamaun Railway, running from Kasganj toward the Ganges in the north.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1884, when the Rev. Hasan Raza Khan was appointed as preacher at Kasganj. The American Presbyterian Church is also at work in the district.

The Rev. Mahbub Khan, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Some of the Circuits

In Kasganj Circuit we have Christians living in sixty places, including 324 Christians in the town itself. Prayer meetings are held every day in various parts of Kasganj. To the west of this town lie two other large towns, Bilram and Kinaya, where we have large Christian communities. Surrounding them are other places in which we have converts. In February last we had revival meetings at most of these places among our Christians, who were abundantly blessed.

Sikandra Circuit is the civil district of Aligarh. Last year the number of Christians on this circuit was 2,241. Of these 266 have lately been transferred to the Aligarh Circuit in the Muttra District, as their homes are nearer to Aligarh, and from that center they can be more closely supervised. The remaining Christians are living in one hundred and eighty places, at most of which have been held revival meetings during the year.

The Christians in Soron Circuit are improving in spiritual things. This town is the goal of one of the important Hindustani pilgrimages, and is held sacred by the Hindus. About three miles to the north flows the River Ganges, on whose banks a great mela (fair) takes place every full moon, in addition to several others during the year. Thousands come to bathe in its holy waters, and we are given a golden opportunity to spread the Word. Successful revival meetings have been held in many places on this circuit by Miss Melva A. Livermore (W. F. M. S.), the writer and his wife.

In the town of Aliganj we have only a small congregation. All around it, however, we have a flourishing field. There are Christians living in seventy-eight places. Revival meetings have been held, which have proved very beneficial to our brethren.

Work Among Non-Christians

We work in various ways among the non-Christians; namely, we talk to them individually, we preach to them in villages, and bazaars, and we distribute to them our religious tracts, pamphlets, and papers. Our familiarity with the Kasganj people is rapidly growing, and the hatred which they formerly felt for us is gradually dying. Thus a free admission has been gained for our Bible readers into their zenanas.

In Etah there are a people called Saraogis—the followers of a religion allied to Buddhism. With them we have our religious talks, and they assent to most of our principles. In Sikandra, Marehra, Sahawar, Aliganj, and Kaimganj, Mohammedans are glad to enter into religious talks with us. The Kayesths of Patiali talk much about the faith of Christ. The Hindus and Mohammedans of this town have recently started a private institution for English education up to the middle standard. They have allowed us to impart religious instructions to the boys in their school, which has also been visited once by Bishop Warne. The district contains a great population of Chamars (leather-workers), who listen very attentively to the preaching of our workers. They invite us, and are themselves coming nearer to us. We have a school in Kasganj particularly for Chamars. These boys are fond of reading our religious books, and attend our meetings as our Christians do. Sikandra, Marehra, and Soron have each a similar school for Chamars, and from these people have come a number of the converts in these places.

Educational Work

Scattered throughout the district we have many small village schools in which boys may receive Christian instruction. We draw our workers from these schools; they supply other missions with workers, and their scholars learn to read the Bible and thus are able to propagate the Holy Word, teaching others, who, in their turn, make new volunteer workers. Thus, as a result of the work of these schools, there are now 817 who can read the Bible. Of these twenty are rendering valuable voluntary service for His sake. The boys reading in the schools become far better acquainted with the Word than their parents, for the latter can know only what they hear at the meetings, while the former learn something new every day. Those desirous of obtaining further education enter the Kasganj Anglo-vernacular school, which imparts English education up to the eighth standard. Side by side with the secular instructions go our religious teachings. Through this school the respectable men of the town have grown friendly toward us. The non-Christian boys serve as instruments for carrying our religious teachings to their parents. They attend our our League and Sunday school meetings.

At the time of the District Conference we had a successful Epworth League meeting for these boys, presided over by the Rev. Dennis Clancy. We are very sorry to see so small a number of Christian boys as compared with the number of non-Christian—26 to over 200—and this is merely because we are obliged to refuse to admit boys on account of lack of money. We have 36 chapters of the Epworth League attended by 1,337 members.

MEERUT DISTRICT

Meerut District, in the United Provinces, is a compact field lying between the Ganges and the Jumna rivers, being 60 by 120 miles, including three

government districts, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr. The territory of this district is one of the richest in India, being watered by the Ganges canal. Its comparatively high altitude makes Meerut one of the healthiest districts in the plains of India. The population is slightly above 3,500,000, about seventy-five per cent of whom are Hindus. The remainder, except about 70,000 are Mohammedans. Nearly 3,000,000 of the people live in the 3,916 villages. About one half of the population depend directly on agriculture for a living.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal mission work, which was begun in 1875, the Church Missionary Society, the English Baptists, and the Reformed Presbyterian Mission are at work in this district.

Meerut

Meerut (population, 120,000) is the administrative headquarters of the Meerut civil district of the United Provinces. It is a military cantonment. The city is situated 970 miles by rail from Calcutta and 931 miles from Bombay. Meerut is the most important military center in North India. It is the seventh largest city in the United Provinces. Of the population, fifty per cent are Hindus and forty per cent Mohammedans.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1875. The Church Missionary Society and the Reformed Presbyterians are at work in Meerut.

Missionaries: Rev. Philo M. Buck and Mrs. Buck, Rev. Thomas S. Donohugh and Mrs. Donohugh, Rev. Lucien B. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Misses Winnie M. Gabrielson, Melvā A. Livermore, Lena C. Nelson, and Annie S. Winslow (on furlough).

Institutions: District Training School, Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. Philo M. Buck, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year has brought us good spring and autumn crops. This means easier times and more comforts all round. There has been comparatively little sickness as well. Hence the year has been a good one for work. There was bubonic plague in some places in the early part of the year, and in numbers of villages of this region it has recently broken out afresh, but we trust that its ravages may be within narrow limits. The fact that the Christians are no longer held responsible for its presence and prevalence shows improved conditions. The better times have enabled our people to take on numbers of new teachers and to assume the burden of their support. The lengthened period of famine or semifamine conditions had greatly interfered with self-support in our work. A brighter day seems to have dawned again.

A month, beginning the middle of February, was again set apart for special evangelistic efforts throughout our Southern Asia work. Reports were most encouraging regarding the results of this campaign in the district. The benefits seemed decidedly in advance of those received in previous campaigns of a similar character. Our village meetings were specially blessed. The simple prayers and testimonies of the men and women of lowly life were as sweet music to us.

The Movement Among Leather-Workers

The movement among the Chamars, or leather-workers, continues to increase in extent and momentum. Some 1,600 or more baptisms have taken place among the two branches of this caste, the shoemakers

and tanners. The interest among these is reaching farther and farther afield. Limited facilities for training workers from among this people and scant funds with which to increase the number of teachers and preachers have greatly handicapped us in prosecuting this work. Meerut District seems to be recognized in the North and Northwest India Conferences as the key to our position in the prosecution of a great campaign for the evangelization of this the largest caste of upper India and one of the most accessible among which work is being carried on. Bishop Warne, having visited and seen the exceptional possibilities and pressing need, provided funds for the employment of seven new workers. Eight have been added to our list. We bespeak much prayer for this important movement.

Bishop Warne accompanied us on two tours out into the heart of this movement among the Chamars. In one place especially the expe-



A MEERUT STREET SCENE AT THE TIME OF THE ANNUAL FAIR

periences connected with the two days spent in special services are worthy of record. About 1,000 converts were present, from some forty villages. A company of about 150 came some fifteen miles and brought their food for two days. There were about 150 women present. The enthusiasm of these women exceeded anything I have yet seen in our work. It was interesting to see them march through the village where the meetings were held shouting at the top of their voices "*Yisu Masih ki jai*" ("Glory to Jesus Christ"). The men were not less demonstrative. There is a wave of enthusiasm for the gospel passing over this region that is fraught with immense possibilities of fruitage unto salvation. In these meetings 158 were baptized by Bishop Warne.

Interest Among Higher Castes

I have never before seen such marked interest among higher-caste people in the district. There seems no doubt that this interest is

largely in answer to prayer. For seven years past the workers of the district, men and women, have been organized into a Prayer Union, and one united petition reaching the throne daily is that God may open the way for the salvation of souls from among the higher classes of the people. There have been unprecedented numbers of baptisms from such classes during the year. Some of the cases have been of peculiar interest. A blind young preacher from among the members of the Arya Samaj (a modern revivalistic movement in Hinduism) is one of them. He seems full of enthusiasm for his new religion and promises marked usefulness among us. He has learned to read books prepared for the blind. His testimony to a new spiritual vision is impressive. Another young Brahman baptized at the same time has suffered much persecution. His great grief is that his wife persists in refusing to come to him and accept his new religion. He has been recommended to the theological seminary and should become a valuable helper in the work. A third belonged to the merchant caste; he is already pursuing a course of study in the theological seminary and devotes his life to the work of preaching. Three landholders were baptized early in the year, but under false charges and by testimony confessedly false, two of the number were sent to prison for one year each. We pray that their faith may not fail, though tried in the fire. At another place 27 of another high caste were baptized at one time. A storm of persecution was raised against them, but in our presence they declared that they are in faith holding on to Christ. A quarterly meeting has been planned for this place with the hope of improving their condition.

English Work, Mussooree

Mussooree, a beautiful health resort in the Himalayas, is the only place in the district where we have English work. This has been made the residence of the district superintendent for the hot season, and a good work has been carried on in our beautiful church edifice there. A series of special services were made a blessing to numbers of our congregation. A blessing to work for Europeans has a very marked reflex influence for good in native work.

New Property

For some months building operations have been going on in the Meerut mission compound. Soon a new residence will be ready for and occupied by the Rev. T. S. Donohugh and family. A large school-house, with ten commodious classrooms and a capacious hall, is also approaching completion. When additional dormitory accommodation can be provided as well our plant will be adequate to meet the present demands of our growing work. A building that suffices to house our workers has been recently finished at a cost of about \$1,350 in Ghaziabad, which is our most important center of the work among shoemakers. The major part of the funds were provided as special gifts

from America. A similar property has just been purchased for about \$1,200 in Muzaffarnagar where a Christian Indian lawyer, Mr. A. C. Bhattacharjee gave us as a donation toward the building \$500.

Educational Work

The girls' boarding school, under the Misses Nelson and Gabrielson, with an efficient staff of teachers, has some 135 girls and was never in better condition. The boys' school has had about 100 pupils and is a growing success under the care of the Rev. T. S. Donohugh and the Rev. L. B. Jones. Their corps of assistants has been materially strengthened. With the new building soon to be occupied this work should enter upon a new era. Our training school for preparing Christian workers has just sent out three new men to swell our list of workers in the district. It has not been able to take in the numbers our needs require. Our Summer Bible School has just had one of the best sessions in its history. The work laid out a year ago and gone over in classes under experienced teachers was very well done and resulted in successful examinations. Special lectures on the typology of the Pentateuch and the daily essays and discussions seemed to be much appreciated. The devotional services were of very deep spiritual interest. The body of workers is undoubtedly on a higher plane than at any time in the past.

A Personal Word

The district superintendent now finishes his fortieth year as a missionary in India. At the coming session of his Conference he will celebrate his forty-sixth year as a Methodist preacher, having entered this ministry, at the age of eighteen years and ten months, in the beginning of 1865. His first Conference covered the State of Kansas so far as settled, which State now has four Conferences. Of the men who were members of that Conference in 1865 he is the last one left on the effective list anywhere. In the beginning of 1871 one India Conference existed, and of its members at that time all have been advanced to a place with the glorified or placed upon the retired list except J. H. Messmore and himself. For the honor and opportunity of this lengthened period of service there is a feeling of gratitude most profound and of joy unspeakable. Would that the service rendered could have been far more effective and fruitful! But the one purpose and effort to please and glorify the Christ have consciously continued through these years. Each added year for this service will be appreciated as the great gift of infinite goodness and love.

MUTTRA DISTRICT

The Muttra District extends for about one hundred miles along both sides of the River Jumna, and takes in the civil districts of Muttra, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, and Aligarh. The population of this area is about 4,000,000. In this district are eight or ten important cities, with populations ranging from 20,000 to 150,000, and besides these there are many large towns and villages. The Government has built good roads through-

out the length and breadth of this territory, so that practically every part of the field is easily accessible. This is one of the most productive parts of the country, and is so well watered by two or three systems of canals that there is little danger of famine, even when the rains completely fail. Three or four large railway systems link the country up with the great cities of India, so that there is always a good market for everything that the people can produce.

Agra

Agra (population, 200,000) is the headquarters of the Agra civil district of the United Provinces. It is situated on the Jumna River, 843 miles by rail from Calcutta and 839 miles from Bombay. It is the fourth city in size in the United Provinces. Of the population about sixty per cent are Hindus. The famous Taj Mahal is on the right bank of the river. The city contains in addition to the district offices some fine public buildings. It is a great railway center, at which several important lines meet. The city is famous for its native arts. It is one of the chief educational centers in the United Provinces. It was the earliest center of the missionary enterprise in North India. Agra is the seat of a Roman Catholic bishopric, dating back to the time of the Mogul Emperor Akhbar. There are three colleges—St. John's College of the Church Missionary Society, the Roman Catholic College, and Agra College.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was opened in 1874, the Church Missionary Society, the Edinburgh Medical Missionary Society, the English Baptist Mission, and the Baptist Zenana Mission are represented.

Missionaries: Rev. Floyd C. Aldrich and Mrs. Aldrich.

Aligarh

Aligarh (population, 70,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces. It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road, at the junction of a branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with the East Indian Railway, 876 miles by rail from Calcutta and 904 miles from Bombay. The city makes a handsome appearance, its center being occupied by the lofty site of an old fortress, now crowned by a mosque. Aligarh contains the Anglo-Mohammedan College, the largest east of Cairo. It has a considerable export trade in grain, indigo, and cotton.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church Missionary Society is at work in Aligarh.

Missionaries: Rev. Claude H. Plomer and Mrs. Plomer. W. F. M. S.: Misses Charlotte T. Holman, Sadie C. Holman, and Julia I. Kipp (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Industrial School. W. F. M. S.: Louisa Soule Girls' Orphanage, Women's Industrial Home.

Brindaban

Brindaban (population, 50,000) is a town in the civil district of Muttra, situated six miles up the Jumna River from Muttra. The town is wholly given up to the vile worship of Krishna and has five thousand temples, some of which cost several millions and are richly endowed. Its annual car festival draws a hundred thousand pilgrims from all parts of India.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Church Missionary Society is at work in Brindaban. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has a hospital in the city.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Isabel McKnight, Emma Scott, M.D. (on furlough), and Linnie Terrell.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Hospital.

Muttra

Muttra (population, 60,000) is situated in the Agra division of the United Provinces on the right bank of the Jumna River and on three important lines of railway. The city is famous as the birthplace of Krishna, and is visited by thousands of Hindu pilgrims annually. It was the center of the Buddhist faith long before the Christian era, and is mentioned by Pliny and Ptolemy. The finest collection of Buddhist relics

in India is found in the museum at Muttra. Muttra for one hundred years has been a cantonment for British cavalry.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission has been at work in Muttra since 1887, and has boarding schools for native Christian boys and girls and training schools for men and women.

The Church Missionary Society and the English Baptist Mission are at work in Muttra.

Missionaries: Rev. Dennis Clancy and Mrs. Clancy, Rev. Rockwell Clancy (on furlough) and Mrs. Clancy (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Adelaide Clancy, Mary E. Gregg, Minnie Parkhurst, and Agnes E. Saxe (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Training School. W. F. M. S.: Blackstone Missionary Institute.

The Rev. Dennis Clancy, acting district superintendent, reports as follows:

English Work

For some years the district superintendent has been acting chaplain for Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and other nonconformists at Muttra. During the past year the Royal Dragoons have been stationed here. The emperor of Germany is honorary colonel of this regiment. It is largely recruited from the "Scotch Greys," so we have a good many Presbyterians to care for. There are a few truly earnest Christian men in the regiment, and we are hoping for a good revival during the next few months. Already there have been some conversions.

Concerning the English work at Agra, the Rev. Floyd C. Aldrich writes as follows:

Our English work is not large, but it has had the blessing of God upon it. Pastor and people are determined to work together for the realization of the end for which we as a church exist—the holding forth by precept and practice of the Christian life of the Bible. The work of the Epworth League has been revived, and numbers of the young people are actively engaged in the various departments of the League. The membership increases at every business meeting. The midweek prayer meetings which are held in the homes of the people have been a source of blessing to a goodly number who have attended regularly. The Sunday school reaches many children who perhaps would not be reached otherwise; a Bible class has been added with the pastor as teacher.

Educational Work

The Boys' Industrial School at Aligarh has had a good year. It is affiliated with the Roorkee College, and we receive a good grant-in-aid from the government. The Rev. C. H. Plomer and Mrs. Plomer have again managed the institution themselves, and so have been able to come into personal touch with the boys. Mr. Plomer reports the work as follows:

There are three departments in the institution—shoemaking, weaving, and carpentry. In the shoe department there are two trained and paid men, one of whom has received his instruction in the school. These make shoes, cut out for the learners, and teach them. There are not as many in the department this year as last; one boy ran away, and two were honorably discharged to set up business for themselves. The department receives the kind patronage of both Europeans and Indians, because the work and materials are always to be depended upon. Out-station orders are always numerous. The output of the shoe department during the year has been 325 pairs of boots and shoes.

In the weaving department there are twenty boys, of whom two are paid workers. They have made all of the cloth needed for the school and besides this dozens of jharans, for which we have a ready sale. The output of the weaving department is 1,184 yards of cloth; and 77 dozen jharans (towels).

In the carpentry department there are two paid men—the head man and an assistant. Boys are taught drawing and are receiving a course in chiseling, planing, joining, and sawing. The department is divided into three classes, and all seem to take an interest in their work. The expense of keeping up this department is large compared with the income, but the boys are in great demand when they have completed the course.

Our boys' boarding school at Muttra has had an average enrollment during the year of about 56. Two boys passed the Anglo-vernacular middle examination. The last report that I had from the school showed 173 boys on the roll of the Anglo-vernacular school of the mission, held in Flora Hall, in the center of the city of Muttra. Our boarding school boys attend this school. There are 67 Christian, 25 Mohammedan, and 81 Hindu boys. We are now receiving 92 rupees (\$31), grant-in-aid per month, and we have a good prospect of having this amount soon increased, as the inspector of schools was greatly pleased with everything that he found on his last visit in the month of November. Great credit is due to Mr. A. Luke for the progress that the school has made. We hope that it may be possible to raise the school to the standard of a high school very soon.

Our training school for village workers is steadily maintained, and some good men are being sent out from it into the work. At the present time we have six men studying in the school, but we have capacity for twenty men.

The summer school opened on July 15 and closed with the district conference on August 25. Everything ran along like clockwork from beginning to end, and good substantial work was done. We were fortunate in having the help of a large number of our missionaries in this work. The courses of lectures that they delivered were full of instruction and inspiration for all of our people.

Evangelistic Work

Taking them altogether we have a very fine lot of preachers in charge on the district, and there has been real progress this year in all departments of the work. There are several of the circuits in which exceptionally fine work has been done, but there are many of them that have been very much undermanned, so that they have had to carry on the work under great difficulties. Fortunately, I have been able to get six new men from the Bareilly Theological Seminary this year, so we hope that the weak places in the work may be made strong. There is a decided improvement in our Christians. More and more our people are coming to abandon their old customs in regard to marriages, burials, etc., and to adopt Christian forms. Miss McLeavy, our district evangelist, with her band of faithful workers, has done very much in lifting our people up spiritually, and getting them to see the evils of their old practices.

The Rev. F. C. Aldrich for a good part of the year has been preacher in charge of two important circuits. He writes as follows concerning his Hindustani work:

The necessity for the transfer of the pastor of the Agra church, Ram Sahae, was regretted by all, for he has been a faithful pastor and father to the people. However, the change seemed unavoidable, and I have tried to do my duty as Ram Sahae's successor. It seems due to our Hindustani people to say that they seem very little influenced by such changes in our work. The fact that they realize church attendance and effort as a strictly individual privilege and responsibility is most gratifying. There have been a number of baptisms in the church during the year, one of the most interesting cases being that of a young Mohammedan policeman whose conversion seems a very clear and positive one, and whose subsequent willingness to suffer for his new faith strengthens our hopes for him. The two circuits in which my work lies have in them about 2,000 Christians, living in about 125 different towns and villages. I have personally visited and worked in 85 villages, and while I cannot say that I have found the Christians in a spiritual state that satisfies me, still the signs are encouraging, the ideals of the Christian life are being unfolded before them, and the leaven of the truth as it is in Christ is doing its work. The question with us is no longer How shall we influence the people to accept Christianity? but How shall we care for those whom we have baptized? Many are already influenced, and in these two circuits there are at this writing scores of persons who wish to be baptized and recognized as followers of the Christ. But we have given most of our time and effort to strengthening Christians, and have been able to do practically nothing beyond that.

Self-Support

The past year has been the most successful that I have seen along this line. Our Christians are glad to give if there is some means provided whereby they can give systematically. This year we have adopted the plan used in the Gujarat District. Collecting cards are placed in the hands of all of the workers with instructions that they are to carry these with them wherever they go in their work, and that in every service that they hold with the people they are to furnish an opportunity to give. On the cards are ciphers representing a pice, or the value of a pice, and the givers are asked to punch holes through these to the amount of what they give. The scheme works beautifully, and we have been able to collect in this way at least three or four times as much as we collected last year. Sometimes the people give pice, sometimes eggs, or fowls, and sometimes grain. The scheme is not perfect, but it works better than anything that we have found hitherto.

PUNJAB DISTRICT

Punjab District includes the Punjab Civil Province with its three cities, 53 towns, and 43,660 villages, and a population of about 25,000,000. It is the seat of the earliest Aryan settlements in India. About fifty-six per cent of the population is sustained by agriculture. The main source of wealth lies in the exportation of wheat. The greater portion of the work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission is in the Patiala state, especially in Patiala City, among about 6,000,000 people, of whom about one tenth are of the depressed classes.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other Boards at work in the Punjab are the English Baptist Mission, the Reformed Presbyterian Mission, the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of

Scotland, the Moravian Mission, the United Presbyterian Mission, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission, and the Salvation Army.

Lahore

Lahore (population, 210,000) is the political capital of the Punjab. It is situated on the Ravi River, and at the junction of railway lines from Karachi, Peshawar, and Calcutta, 1,250 miles from the last and 1,280 miles from Bombay. Of the population about sixty per cent are Mohammedans. The native city covers an area of about one square mile. The European quarters cover a large area and contain the secretariate buildings, the district courthouse, the government college, the Punjab University, the Senate Hall, the American Presbyterian College, and other important buildings. Lahore is one of the most important educational centers in North India. Rudyard Kipling was educated here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the American Presbyterians (North), the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. John C. Butcher, M.D., and Mrs. Butcher, Rev. John T. Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Rev. Franklin M. Wilson.

Institution: Johnson Memorial Training School.

No report of this district has been received.

RAJPUTANA DISTRICT

Rajputana District, formerly named Ajmer District, includes the whole province of Rajputana, a group of twenty native states, and the small British division of Ajmer, the combined areas of which aggregate 130,000 square miles of territory. To reach the extreme outposts of the district the superintendent has to make a round trip journey of 700 miles.

The latest census, taken in 1901, shows a population of 10,125,000. The great mass of the people are Hindus, who number 8,000,000. There are 757,000 Mohammedans and 25,000 Christians. The remainder belong to the aboriginal or non-Hindu tribes, such as the Minas, Bhils, and Mhairs. The Rajputs are the ruling tribe, but they nowhere form a majority of the population. While there has been considerable political ferment among the educated classes of British India, the rulers and people of Rajputana have been loyal to the British Crown. With the exception of a few high-caste leaders the people are friendly toward missionaries, and gladly listen to their preaching. The entire province is subject to periodical famines at intervals of about seven years. Consequently, the great mass of the people, who are farmers, are very poor.

Ajmer

Ajmer (population, about 74,000) is a large and important city in Rajputana, being the administrative headquarters of the civil district of Ajmer-Merwara. It is 677 miles northeast of Bombay, and is an important railway center, lying in the middle of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway system. The city lies at the foot of a high hill. It is rich in buildings of antiquarian interest, and contains the tomb of a Mohammedan saint, which is visited by about 25,000 pilgrims annually. Of its population about sixty per cent are Hindus, and thirty per cent Mohammedans. Ajmer is a city of considerable manufacturing activity.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. The other Boards at work are the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Missionaries: Rev. William W. Ashe, M.D., and Mrs. Ashe, Rev. J. Benson Baker (on furlough) and Mrs. Baker (on furlough), Rev. William T. Ward. W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura G. Bobenhouse and E. Lavinia Nelson.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Bible Training School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Training School.

Phalera

Phalera (population, about 1,000), one of the most important centers of Christian work in Rajputana, is situated on the Rajputana-Malwa Rail-

way, about fifty miles northeast of Ajmer. The great salt lakes are near Phalera.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun about 1900, during the great famine. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Mott Keisler and Mrs. Keisler, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Misses Estella Forsyth and Carlotta Hoffman.

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage and Industrial School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage, Medical Dispensary.

The Rev. William W. Ashe, district superintendent, reports as follows:

For one brief month after our last Annual Conference all went well, and we were rejoicing over matured plans and realized hopes. The much-needed reënforcement in our missionary ranks had been secured and every obstacle seemed to have been removed. With a good, strong man and woman at the head of each of our boys' institutions, a quartet of experienced Woman's Foreign Missionary Society missionaries in charge of the girls' schools, and a contingent of one hundred and seventeen well-trained native workers in the field, we stood at the threshold of the new year with unclouded prospects of victory. The neat little bungalow at Tilaunia had been renovated and prepared to receive the district superintendent and his family, the postal department had agreed to establish a post office on the mission premises, a room for a dispensary had been prepared, and every department of the work seemed to have been amply provided for.

But alas for the frailty of human hopes and aspirations! In February, while touring in one of the remote circuits, we received the first withering blast, when told by an experienced physician that our health would not permit us to remain in India during the ensuing hot season with any degree of safety. Three days later the second blast came in the information that the Rev. Benson Baker's health had failed, and he had been ordered home at once. This upset all of our plans. Instead of going to Tilaunia we came to Ajmer, and instead of concentrating what little strength we had upon the outposts, assisting and encouraging the native brethren, as planned, we had to devote much of it to the work in Ajmer. As it was impossible for one weak man to do the work of two strong ones, the inevitable soon came. Early in May we were compelled to seek rest and treatment in the hills. To add to our disappointment, early in February the bubonic plague in its most virulent form broke out in Rajputana. When we tried to engage in the revival campaign which was being carried on throughout India we found it impossible to reach the people, as they had nearly all left their homes and fled to the jungles. Only in two circuits were we able to accomplish anything. But the saddest part of it all is the heavy toll our Christian community had to pay to the plague's relentless hand. Naraina Circuit suffered most, with a death roll of two hundred and ten. Tilaunia came second with two hundred. The total death roll is seven hundred and sixteen for the entire district. Not since the dreadful famine have our people suffered so much. In August

we suffered another calamity in the accidental death of the headmaster of the boys' school in Ajmer. He was one of our most promising young men, and up to this writing we have not been able to fill his place. Much more might be said of disappointments, shattered hopes, persecutions, etc., but, in the face of God's boundless mercies it is not meet and right to dwell on these things, so we turn to the brighter side.

Out of the chaos of our wrecked plans he has wrought wonders. After the plague abated revivals broke out simultaneously in several places, and there was a great awakening throughout the district. When the people saw that our workers were in no way responsible for the spread of the plague they placed greater confidence in them, and this has led many to accept Christ as their Saviour.

Early in May, when we were compelled to go to the hills for rest and treatment, Mr. M. Wells Branch, of the Reid Christian College, Lucknow, came over and took up the burden for a month. On the first of September the Rev. William T. Ward, of the Central Provinces Mission Conference, came to relieve the situation until next Conference. Miss Bobenhouse also rendered valuable service in keeping an oversight of the work during our absence. Thus the work has been well provided for, notwithstanding the very discouraging conditions.

Institutions

The girls' boarding school at Ajmer has had a good year. The Misses Bobenhouse and Nelson labored hard to bring the school up to an efficient standard, and their efforts have not been in vain. The close of the year finds it in a better condition than ever before. The boys' boarding school has not been so fortunate, but, considering the difficulties it has had to overcome, it has done well. The boys' and girls' orphanages at Phalera have been very successful in all departments. The boys captured the first prize for rug-making at the great Pushkar fair, and the girls took first prize for fine lace-making.

The sanitarium and dispensary at Tilaunia have been crowded with patients throughout the year. Mrs. Keislar has been compelled to erect temporary thatched wards to accommodate the overflow. That this institution is gaining popularity is evidenced by the results of the year's work.

Evangelistic Work

Considering the plague and other hindrances, this has been a most wonderful year. The Holy Spirit has been moving among the people, and thousands are reaching out after God. There have been seven hundred baptisms, and there might have been three times as many had we been willing to baptize them without sufficient pastoral care.

Bikaner Circuit. Brother Puran Mall reports: "There are 125,000 people living in this city to whom we have free access to preach the gospel. There are three villages in this circuit aggregating 1,000 souls who are ready to receive baptism en masse."

Bandikui Circuit. Brother J. Stephen writes: "There are 450 inquirers ready for baptism and five villages begging for teachers."

Nawa Circuit. Brother Mohan Lall writes: "The old Thakur whom you baptized last March has been beaten with many stripes to make him deny Christ, but he stands firm in the faith."

Naraina Circuit. "The plague has ceased, and the people are taking heart again. Ten new villages are asking for teachers." Brother Suraj Mall, pastor.

Pisangan Circuit. Brother Ran Bahadur says: "There have been 175 baptisms this year, and there are double this number of inquirers."

Ramsar Circuit. Brother P. D. Wilson says: "For three months we lived in the jungle with the plague refugees, and the Lord greatly blessed our work among them."

Ajmer Station and Circuit

The Rev. William T. Ward, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The English and Hindustani Churches with the boys' boarding school and day school were taken charge of by the writer the first of September.

A considerable amount of pastoral work has been done in the English Church with the result that the congregation is growing. There are scores of people in this city who do not attend any place of worship. Had the pastor a conveyance, he could do more visiting.

The Hindustani Church is holding its own. The people are putting forth an effort to make their church self-supporting. Thus far, apart from the missionaries' contributions, they have not been able to raise their pastor's salary. The District Conference recently held in Ajmer had a salutary effect upon the people.

At present there are 71 boys in the boys' boarding school. They are in good condition physically, and great care is taken to instruct them in spiritual things. Some of the boys are learning the profession of a printer; others will shortly enter railway workshops, where their prospects are good; some will enter the telegraph department.

Day School. We were unfortunate in losing our headmaster, who was accidentally killed. Thus far we have been unable to secure a new headmaster, and the missionary has had to assume the burden of teaching in the school. There are now 95 boys—Christian, Hindu, and Mohammedan—in the school. The Bible is read daily, and all pupils are expected to attend chapel exercises. This is a "middle school." There is a strong desire among our native Christians to see a Methodist high school in Ajmer. At present some of our children are sent to other cities for their high-school training.

Bible Training Class. There are a number of young men preparing for the ministry in this class. The ardor of some has diminished in their hearing that there is a scarcity of funds, which has lessened their chances of being taken on as workers. The class is systematically studying the Scriptures, and their improvement is quite manifest.

Phalera

The Rev. Mott Keislar, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Phalera has had a good year. Our boys' school has been strengthened by the employment of an experienced teacher as headmaster. The tailoring class has now a good teacher, and the boys are doing well. Our Persian rug industry, which had been closed for a time because of lack of funds, has had a new impetus in the prizes obtained at an exhibition, the sale of some rugs, and some new orders. Our weaving promises good things for the future. The training of domestic servants is carried on in our home, and boys are being sent out into service. Others are being taught gardening. Some are sent out as railway employees.

The plague stopped the work in the villages for a long time. Mrs. Keislar's medical work has helped to keep open the way to the hearts of the village people. Some have come as far as forty miles for medicine, and have carried back something besides. A short time ago a man came some thirty-five miles to get a Bible. A converted priest has been severely persecuted, but has remained firm.

The most important feature has been the revival that has come to us. Early in March a native girl who is aglow with the Spirit began meetings with the girls in the Phalera school. These meetings have been greatly blessed, and have continued daily up to the present. In June the Rev. John Forman, a Presbyterian missionary, came to help for a few days. The meetings continued in the church for nearly two weeks after he left. Many have lived consecrated lives since then. We have just had another series of meetings held by another man of God. Although the work seems to be really only begun, we have seen wonderful things in the last two weeks.

Our Student Volunteers have been greatly blessed. Recently fifty of the girls were enrolled as members. The boys go regularly to the villages to hold Sunday schools with an aggregate attendance of 100 or 150.

ROORKEE DISTRICT

Roorkee District is situated in the United Provinces, between the Ganges and the Jumna rivers, having the Himalayas on the north, and the civil district of Meerut on the south. It is approximately 100 miles from north to south and 40 miles from east to west, and contains a population of 2,000,000, 800,000 of whom are of the depressed classes. The majority belong to the Chamar (leather-workers) caste. Hardwar, situated where the Ganges River emerges from the Himalayas, one of the sacred cities of the Hindus, is in this district. Thousands of Hindus visit Hardwar to wash away their sins. Two thirds of the population are Hindus and one third Mohammedans. The language spoken is Hindustani.

Roorkee

Roorkee (population, 20,000) is the headquarters of the tahsil of the same name in Saharanpur District of the United Provinces, and a cantonment for British troops. It is on the main line of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The upper Ganges canal passes through the native town and the cantonment. The most important institution in Roorkee is the Thomason Engineering College, said to be the best of the kind in India.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1875. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Reformed Presbyterians, and the Mission to Lepers in India and the East.

Missionaries: Rev. James Lyon and Mrs. Lyon.

Institutions: Bible Training School, Boys' Boarding School, Roorkee Leper Asylum.

The Rev. James Lyon, district superintendent, reports as follows:

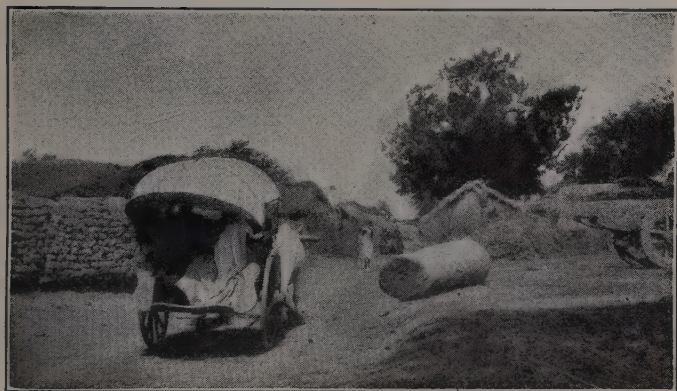
Revival Services

During the year our ministers on every circuit have held very successful revival services, in which it pleased God greatly to refresh the workers and all the Christians and also to draw thousands from heathenism into the fold of Christ. The total number of revival services held throughout the district during the year has been 900. During October our workers all came into Roorkee, our head station, for special revival services and District Conference. For ten days we waited upon God together, and were greatly blessed. No one came this year to help in these services. Our own ministers and workers took hold and did excellent work both in preaching and in pointing

sinners to Jesus and in leading others to the fullness of the baptism of the Holy Spirit. We had large congregations and a most profitable time, and the workers returned to their several posts of duty full of fire and love for souls.

Bible Training School

Our Bible Training school at Roorkee continues to prosper. We have accommodation for ten men with their wives and children, but we have applications for admission from fifty. Would that we had the means to accommodate all and to find bread and water for all. These village converts coming into our training school become really transformed in every respect. According to their testimony, given in the presence of the Bishop and the entire District Conference, they came into our school more like wild animals than human beings, not



A MISSIONARY'S TONGA ENTERING A NORTHWEST INDIA VILLAGE

knowing a letter of their language, and now they can read and write their language and testify for Jesus to the edification and salvation of others, and they are sent forth in the name of Jesus to spread the glad tidings all around. Being so well acquainted with heathenism, with the modes of thought of their own people and their customs and habits, when touched with the divine fire they make most successful workers. These are our pastor teachers, and as they develop they become our best ministers.

Boys' Boarding School

Our new hostel for the boys' boarding school at Roorkee has been completed and will accommodate with comfort sixty boys. Also a nice commodious house has been built for our headmaster. During the District Conference, when Bishop Warne was in Roorkee, we had all the buildings, including hostel, Bible training school, and headmaster's house, dedicated to the service of God.

Statistics of Northwest

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33). For

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Board- ing Schools and Seminaries	Number of Teachers in same
	Men	Women														
Rajputana District																
Ajmer.....	1	1	2	2	35	4	18	169	269	438	280	8	18	2	7	
Bandiqui.....					5	3	3	130	200	330	100	35	35			
Bikaner.....				1	15	2	8	151	976	1,127	189	210	86			
Naraina.....					4	9	4	157	800	957	78	33	28			
Nawa.....				1	8	1	7	131	388	519	186	55	29			
Phalera.....	1	1	2	3	17	6	10	133	470	603	183	16	25	3	12	
Pisangan.....					16	2	4	248	620	868	285	85	85			
Ramsar.....					5	9	4	280	816	1,096	266	28	40			
Tilaunia.....				1	8	5	10	300	900	1,200	440	40	45			
Allahabad District																
Allahabad: English.....								41	9	50	12					
Hindustani.....	1	1	1	1	7		6	100	100	200	160	10	19	2	14	
Banda.....				1	2		1	9	3	12	4		2			
Chunar.....				1	5		3	31	79	110	43	43	67			
Karwi.....					3	1	2	11	22	33	18	6	6			
Manikpur.....				1	3		4	18	19	37	23	1	3			
Manjanpur.....					2			4	6	10	7					
Shankargarh.....					1		1	3	2	5	4		1			
Cawnpore District																
Akbarpur.....				1	5	2	6	26	153	179	97	9	11			
Auriya.....				1	4	4	7	21	168	189	63	19	16			
Balhaur.....				1	2	3	4	32	47	79	42	8	9			
Cawnpore.....	1	1	2	3	21	10	11	340	106	446	238	10	24	2	10	
English.....			2	10	2			109	6	115	35		5	1	10	
Fatehgarh.....				1	10	3	6	47	165	212	98	13	8			
Konch.....				3	3	3	2	32	206	238	59	4	6			
Madhogarh.....					4	1	4	18	85	103	43	9	9			
Orai.....			1	4	2	6	17	140	157	46	2	2	2			
Sarsaul.....				3		4		7	6	13	1	1				
Tirwaganj.....			1	3	2	5	32	96	128	54	9	11				
Kasganj District																
Aliganj.....				1	2	1	3	450	252	702	475	50	46			
Etah.....				1	4	2	7	500	340	840	552	50	61			
Kasganj.....				1	11	3	6	460	435	895	504	52	70	1	12	
Marehra.....				3	1	3		350	225	575	316	25	25			
Patiala.....				5	2	5		480	355	835	493	39	36			
Sahawar.....				5	4	5		640	465	1,105	548	50	75			
Sikandra.....			1	6	1	6		820	680	1,500	741	32	43			
Soron.....					4		3	315	268	583	300	40	41			
Meerut District																
Baraut.....				1	9	7	11	680	2,380	3,060	787	435	466			
Bulandshahr.....				1	9	4	11	639	988	1,627	1,152	34	75			
Dibai.....					4	3	4	543	122	665	226	56	59			
Ghaziabad.....			1	1	10	5	13	552	1,815	2,367	1,157	350	119			
Hapur.....				1	7	4	11	401	1,012	1,413	989	38	35			
Jahangirabad.....				1	6		5	270	197	467	256	10	46			
Khurja.....				1	9	2	6	537	613	1,150	550	59	96			
Meerut Circuit.....					6	7	8	225	920	1,145	660	35	28			
Mission Compound.....	3	2	2	3	1	6	4	60	104	164	139	1	9	2	19	
Mussooree: English.....								20	2	22	1		1			
Hindustani.....				1	1	1	3	80	140	220	60	2	2			
Mawana.....				1	5	4	11	460	480	940	70	40	47			
Muzaffarnagar.....				1	7	4	10	694	824	1,518	718	280	111			
Rabapura.....				1	6	1	7	166	173	339	263	16	41			
Secunderabad.....				1	10	5	11	1,001	1,185	2,186	1,032	120	129			

India Conference, 1910

equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions.

Number of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Hospitals, Schools, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Wom. For. Miss. Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
240	8	105	23	1,600	1	10,500	1	11,645	44,300	42,000	10	61	303	...	304	678
...	1	40	8	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15	...	...	18
...	5	20	24	984	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	37	...	5	47
...	2	20	18	802	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	21	...	2	26
...	2	29	13	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	2	24
438	5	62	13	600	1	1,000	3	18,000	5,000	25,000	10	10	368	...	200	588
...	2	380	22	2,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	13	...	4	23
...	3	15	6	150	1	300	2	7,000	1,195	12,000	...	...	15	...	2	17
...	...	...	12	1,040	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	25	...	3	31
...
230	2	40	1	53	1	30,000	1	7,500	...	30,000	48	47	...	...	286	381
...	...	...	10	200	2	1,000	2	500	...	...	1	3	156	...	3	163
...	3	40	2	90	1	600	1	200	...	...	1	2	23	...	...	26
...	3	16	18	309	1	700	...	...	...	...	2	4	76	...	1	83
...	1	4	7	135	...	...	2	80	...	...	2	1	60	...	...	63
...	...	...	4	136	...	...	2	200	...	...	1	...	34	...	...	35
...	...	...	4	100	...	...	1	30	...	...	1	1	19	...	...	21
...	1	6	3	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	...	...	17
...
...	7	68	10	700	...	...	2	300	...	...	2	4	121	...	6	133
...	7	54	12	173	1	60	2	400	...	...	3	5	108	...	7	123
...	3	205	7	85	...	...	2	500	40	...	1	3	54	...	1	59
311	24	692	28	1,232	4	52,250	2	15,000	26,050	30,000	5	328	629	...	149	1,111
140	...	...	1	120	1	15,000	1	12,000	...	65,000	113	280	2,100	579	1,425	4,497
...	11	116	20	560	2	400	1	200	100	...	2	4	158	49	4	217
...	3	20	8	385	2	600	2	400	...	...	1	4	81	...	3	89
...	5	40	8	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	45	...	4	56
...	3	27	9	180	1	200	3	800	...	...	1	1	118	...	3	123
...	7	26	15	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	35	...	5	42
...	2	11	8	280	1	250	...	...	...	...	1	3	60	...	2	66
...
...	5	84	12	242	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	34	...	2	40
...	6	122	17	680	1	170	...	...	...	...	2	1	65	...	2	70
224	8	114	21	849	1	13,680	1	40	...	...	6	2	160	...	3	171
...	4	52	7	270	1	250	...	...	...	...	1	...	39	...	1	41
...	7	123	20	773	...	...	1	60	...	...	1	1	53	...	2	57
...	10	138	17	602	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	45	...	1	47
...	12	195	14	572	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	89	...	2	94
...	5	87	14	412	...	...	1	780	...	...	1	1	38	...	2	42
...
...	11	113	32	1,800	1	50	3	1,272	...	...	2	...	348	...	2	352
...	8	102	43	1,213	5	3,755	3	6,600	...	...	2	1	228	...	2	233
...	5	104	10	590	1	125	...	...	...	...	1	1	50	...	2	54
...	1	30	28	2,500	...	...	1	4,000	...	...	2	1	255	...	2	260
...	9	152	48	2,801	1	60	1	66	...	...	1	1	220	...	1	223
...	7	103	12	450	3	80	...	...	...	...	1	...	122	...	2	125
...	13	125	26	850	3	150	...	...	...	...	2	2	210	...	3	217
...	13	100	18	250	...	...	...	150	...	...	3	...	342	...	2	347
238	...	...	1	310	...	...	2	20,000	16,353	30,000	65	50	435	...	6	556
...	...	...	1	20	1	40,000	1	15,000	80,000	...	40	...	400	...	...	440
...	3	82	5	60	1	9,000	1	1,000	...	...	...	1	43	...	1	50
...	5	93	31	1,000	...	...	1	200	...	...	1	...	186	...	2	189
...	4	42	44	3,850	...	...	...	...	70	...	2	1	183	...	2	188
...	7	87	14	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	84	...	2	87
...	7	104	23	1,507	...	...	1	150	...	...	1	...	336	...	2	339

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools and Seminaries	Number of Teachers in same
	Men	Women														
Multra District																
Agra.....	1	1				7	2	10	615	445	1,060	383	28	13		
Aligarh.....	1	1	3	4		15	9	16	272	693	965	621	18	48	3	7
Atrauli.....					1	4	3	8	220	1,535	1,755	698	60	63		
Bhartpur.....					1	3	2	2	173	581	754	472	14	30		
Brindaban.....			2		1	24	10		296	93	389	519		15		
Dig.....					3	1	2	46	281	327	119		14	21		
Firozabad.....					1	1	2	4	138	165	303	229	27	40		
Hathras.....						6	2	6	418	1,113	1,531	1,044	85	110		
Iglas.....					1	2	3	6	74	607	681	421	1			
Jalesar.....					1	1	6	7	100	412	512	301	9	17		
Khair.....					1	3	6	4	276	603	879	286	27	98		
Kosi.....						2		2	52	134	186	214	12	56		
Mahaban.....							2	4	266	451	717	277	10	40		
Muttra.....	1	1	4	2	2	12	13	19	452	442	894	724	42	100	2	8
Sadabad.....					1	6	2	7	220	342	562	320	42	70		
Shikohabad.....					1	2		3	360	345	705	50	24	10		
Tajganj.....						3	1	4	122	235	357	253	22	34		
Tappal.....					1		1	2	149	228	377	272	73	69		
Punjab District																
Ambala.....					1	1	2	4	76	249	325	197	16	24		
Bahadurgarh.....					3	3	1	4	36	658	694	509	136	150		
Batala.....					1	3	5	8	933	1,200	2,133	1,009	122	100		
Bhatinda.....					1	1	2	2	14	98	112	12	23	8		
Delhi.....	1				1	6		3	122	602	724	270	57	49		
Ferozepore.....					1	6	1	3	120	272	392	134	42	20		
Gurgaon.....						3	3	4	55	622	677	268	28	15		
Lahore.....	1	1			1	6		7	51	488	539	184	49	65	1	1
North.....					4	1	5		95	105	200	100	80	33		
Montgomery.....						2	1	3	79	141	220	131	75	55		
Multan.....					1	1	2	3	135	340	475	220	39	17		
Panipat.....					1	2	2	3	167	360	527	243	46	50		
Patiala.....					1	4	2	2	94	413	507	108	3	9		
Raewind.....					1	6	5	9	453	1,641	2,094	1,090	399	400		
Sangrur.....						3		3	12	120	132	45	21	11		
Sonepat.....						4		4	64	1,154	1,218	258	40	38		
Roorkee District																
Bhagwanpur.....						4	3	4	290	276	566	401	112	103		
Bhukarheri.....						4		5	150	650	800	373	188	61		
Dehradun.....						9		2	110	60	170	100	10	7		
Deoband.....					1	6	8	4	1,007	721	1,728	757	100	150		
Hardwar.....						9	3	4	375	580	955	352	150	190		
Lakhsar.....						8	4	3	92	636	728	115	177	218		
Landaura.....						4		2	419	2,087	2,506	996	64	78		
Manglaur.....						6	2	6	211	282	493	493	104	84		
Qazikapur.....						5	1	5	580	848	1,428	492	148	98		
Roorkee.....	1	1			1	6	9	4	215	245	460	247	73	34	1	1
Saharanpur.....						9	2	1	69	330	399	175	178	50		
Sultanpur.....						4	1	3	130	120	250	250	225	40		
Total.....	13	11	21	25	56	525	270	520	23,343	44,835	68,178	31,775	5,691	5,242	20	101
Last year.....	15	12	20	129	68	422	320	441	22,493	43,806	66,299	28,378	6,038	4,713	18	130

NOTE.—The statistics for Ajmer and Kasganj Districts are repeated from the Annual Report for 1909. Debt on 8,000 rupees.

India Conference—Continued

Number of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Hospitals, Schools, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Wom. For. Miss. Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
186	10	234	19	545	1	12,000	2	10,150		8,000	6	22	68		791	887
10	10	125	30	1,600	1	15,000	1	10,000	5,000	107,000	9	109	385		65	568
7	45	8	26	700	1	140					2	3	153		4	162
4	90	5	15,000	372	1	80					2	2	42		1	46
3	18	3		317	1	150					1	2	34		1	38
8	65	7		339							1	6	28			34
10	144	15		430	1	200	1	30			1	43	75		1	120
10	74	10		3,000	1	50	2	210			1	1	41		2	43
5	42	7		122							1	3	52		2	58
14	178	12		506	1	500	1	200			1	1	50	500	2	554
2	14	4		126							1		19			19
2	68	7		167							1		44		2	47
157	13	179	14	468	3	40,000	2	15,000	7,000	60,000	61	18	272		11	362
11	285	22		627								1	40		3	44
		6		200								1	24		2	27
		9		106	1	35							50		2	52
5	45	5		342							1		25		1	27
		6		140					50		3	2	72	20	1	98
2	15	8		200							4	3	74		1	82
6	59	28		1,245	1	200					5	4	187		3	199
		4		40							2	2	30	18	1	53
4	54	13		200	1	10	1	20	400		23	18	203		13	257
2	61	13		270							4	2	65		1	72
6	45	9		223	1	40					3	2	94		1	100
25	80	17		602	1	9,000	2	16,500	29,200		26	23	252	44	10	355
5	26	10		210			1	200			3	2	72		1	78
3	35	4		104							2	2	46	10	1	61
4	40	13		446	1	3,000	1	1,600			4	2	36	23	1	64
4	42	10		246							4	2	69		1	76
1	14	15		284	1	260					5	3	226	6	3	243
		26		672							5	4	408		3	420
3	32	4		63							2	2	65		1	70
		8		120	1	40					2	2	59		1	64
	7	100	15	400	2	350	2	600	16			1	78		5	84
5	250	14		800			1	200			1	1	93		3	98
23	30	3		230							2	3	110		5	120
7	187	30		1,400	1	300						2	146		8	156
2	710	18		2,544	1	300					3	2	105		2	112
9	30	10		1,344			1	60				2	60		3	65
8	140	13		900	1	700	2	500				2	43		4	49
8	240	30		800	1	1,500					2	1	48		2	53
10	113	16		2,000					100		1	1	54		3	59
2	22	15		99	2	17,000	2	12,400	18,000		1	1	12,084		3	12,089
4	85	4		250							1	2	60		2	65
3	40	10		300	1	30	2	60					54		6	60
2,199	501	8,234	1,357	76,246	68	281,465	72	191,803	232,874	449,000	551	1,257	25,057	1,249	3,455	31,569
1,825	471	7,769	1,517	60,667	56	270,866	64	162,022	139,915	377,500	501	557	11,681	4,606	6,328	23,673

Real Estate: Baraut, 525 rupees; Bulandshahr, 1,400 rupees; Gaziabad, 1,750 rupees; Meerut, 4,000 rupees; Roorkee

English Work

Our English work in Roorkee is not large, but we feel that we must hold on to it and push it. This we are doing to the best of our ability and strength and as far as the demands of the district upon our time allow. During the year some of the converts themselves have become leaders, have led the prayer meetings and have also taken the Sunday services when other work called me away.

Roorkee Leper Asylum

Our work among the poor lepers continues to prosper. We have now in the asylum 64 lepers who are all Christians. Their burdens are lightened by their faith, and even in spite of the awful disease with which they are stricken they are a happy lot of people. This is a work of great interest, and we have great pleasure in doing it in Jesus's name as we see the power of the gospel to transform even poor lepers. The asylum was founded twenty-seven years ago and has been in care of our missionaries ever since its founding.

Results of the Year's Work

This has been by far the best year's work in the history of the district. We have built our boys' hostel and headmaster's house; we have held 900 revival services; we have added to our Christian community nearly 3,000 souls. The cry comes from every direction for workers, even the humblest pastor-teachers, to reap the fields. For instance, one of our ministers on the banks of the Ganges writes: "Give me half a dozen more workers, simple pastor-teachers, and in the course of a week we will have a thousand more new converts from the Chamar caste, who will throw away their dumb idols and turn to the living God and confess the Lord Jesus by public baptism."

CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Amballa (Umbala), Bikaner (Bikaneer), Cawnpore (Cawnpur), Bhukarheri (Bukhareri), Ferozepore (Ferozpur), Hapur (Happur), Kaimganj (Qaimganj), Kazipur (Quazikapur), Landaura (Landhaura), Mawana (Muwana), Mussooree (Mussoorie), Rabupura (Rabapura), Roorkee (Rurki), Shikohabad (Shekohabad), Tirwa (Tirwaganj).



SOUTH INDIA CONFERENCE

The South India Conference includes all that part of India lying south of the Bombay and Bengal Conferences, and the Central Provinces Mission Conference. It comprises the great Madras Presidency, a small part of the Bombay Presidency, nearly all of the state of Hyderabad and the state of Mysore. The general shape of the Conference is that of a triangle, with its apex pointing southward. Each side of this triangle is bounded by a range of mountains; the Satpuras run along the northern side, and the other two sides are bounded by the eastern and western Ghats, respectively. Between these ranges of mountains is an elevated plateau known as the Deccan, or south country. Within its boundaries are spoken the great Dravidian languages—Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese, Malayalam; also toward the north, Marathi. The soil of South India is proverbial for its fertility, producing sugar cane, cotton, rice, and other products, with an abundance surpassed by no other region.

The South India Conference was originally the Bombay, Bengal, and Madras Mission of the India Conference. It was organized as an Annual Conference November 9, 1876.

BANGALORE DISTRICT

Bangalore District lies in the southeastern part of the Mysore state. The central, southern and eastern parts of the district are mostly open and undulating, while in the west the country is rugged, being made up of a succession of hills. The Civil District of the same name has an area of 3,092 square miles and a population of about 900,000. Of this number over 25,000 are Christians, there being in this district more than half of the Christians in the state of Mysore. The majority of native Christians are Roman Catholics.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other Boards represented in Bangalore District are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the London Missionary Society, and the English Wesleyan Mission.

Bangalore

Bangalore (population about 160,000) is the seat of government for the Mysore state, and a British military cantonment. It is situated 3,000 feet above the sea, and enjoys a pleasant and temperate climate, which has attracted considerable European and Eurasian population. It is the meeting place of four lines of railway, being 219 miles by rail from Madras and 692 miles from Bombay. Bangalore, next to Madras, is the largest city in South India. It is an important Roman Catholic center; of the 13,700 native Christians, about 11,700 are Catholics.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Protestant work is carried on by the London Missionary Society, the Church Missionary Society, and the Wesleyan Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Karl E. Anderson and Mrs. Anderson (both on furlough), Rev. Alvin B. Coates and Mrs. Coates, Rev. Charles F. Lipp and Mrs. Lipp, Rev. Lee H. Rockey (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth M. Benthien (on furlough) and Fannie F. Fisher.

Institutions: Baldwin Boys' High School. W. F. M. S.: Baldwin Girls' High School.

Bowringpet

Bowringpet (population, 3,000) is situated in the eastern part of the Mysore state, on the Madras Railway, about sixty miles from Bangalore, and is the railway station for the Kolar mission station, and also for the Kolar gold fields.

The Methodist Episcopal Mission is the only Protestant mission here.

Missionaries: Rev. John B. Buttrick and Mrs. Buttrick.

Kolar

Kolar (population, about 13,000) is the headquarters of the Civil District of the same name in the state of Mysore, 42 miles east of Bangalore. It is a place of great antiquity, though little of what is ancient remains.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. It is the most important point of the vernacular work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission in the district, chiefly noted for its successful Industrial Institute.

Missionaries: Rev. William H. Hollister and Mrs. Hollister. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet A. Holland (until September), Margaret D. Lewis, M.D., Florence W. Maskell, and Urdell Montgomery.

Institutions: Biblical Training School, Kanarese Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School, Normal and Training Institute. W. F. M. S.: Kanarese Girls' Orphanage and Boarding School, Deaconess Home, Widows' Home, Normal and Training Institute, Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital.

Rev. John B. Buttrick, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The distinguishing features of the year just closed may be enumerated as follows: the preparation of the Five Years' Budget, a depleted missionary force, the absence of evangelistic missionary leadership, and, lastly and chiefly, the manifest presence of our Lord and Master accomplishing some definite measure of progress in the varied work on the district.

The Five Years' Budget, in the three different forms in which we successively prepared it, occupied many of the best hours of very many days during the year. But the time thus spent was not begrudged, as we have faith in the great movement for whose information the Budget was prepared.

Depleted Missionary Force

Two missionaries left early in the year for America, and one Indian preacher, S. M. Job, at the last session of Conference, dropped out of the effective ranks by superannuation. The four missionaries receiving appointments at that Conference session were given either English or institutional work. The experience of many recent years was again repeated. No missionary was wholly available for vernacular evangelistic work in any part of the district. Death has also invaded the ranks of our District Conference members, and has taken some of the most effective. Paul's queries, "How shall they believe on him of whom they have not heard? and how shall they hear without a preacher?" are applicable to the Christless multitudes on this district. And inasmuch as they are unanswerable, they in some measure account for the comparative paucity of results which can accrue only to aggressive evangelism.

Year after year I have drawn attention to the need on this district of evangelistic missionary agency. For years we have been without it, except in the case of Kolar, where Miss Maskell and her staff of assistants, Bible women, and day school teachers have been at work, and where, in consequence, the largest number of baptisms have occurred year by year. We need a missionary of the Board, wholly

devoted to aggressive evangelism, resident in Kolar, and another stationed in Bangalore.

Difficulties of Converts

So far as the powers of darkness in the Mysore are concerned, during this past year the enemy of souls seems to have abandoned his trenches and has come out into the open, revealing the disposition of his forces in a very striking manner. A Bill for the Removal of Disabilities of Converts came before the Mysore Legislative Council in August last. It was in charge of the First Councilor, who ranks next to the *Dewan*, and who asked for leave to introduce the bill. By a vote of 9 to 6 the permission was refused, and so the bill did not really reach the stage of free and full discussion. As the law now stands a Hindu becoming a Christian loses all right to his place in the home, and to his legal share in the paternal property, although a brother of his, who may be a convicted murderer, retains *his* rights. The main argument urged against the introduction of the bill was that the Hindu religion, with its ceremonies, and the family life with its duties and rights, are so interwoven, that, if a man forsakes the former, logically and of necessity he must forsake the latter also! That means that the convert loses all control of his children, if his wife decline to accompany him in his change of faith, and also all legal right to property. For years we have had a case in point in Bowringpet. There is a Mahratta Brahman there, whose family has been long resident in the Mysore state, and who for some years has been desirous of openly confessing his faith in Christ. But his wife's people influence her to remain a Hindu, and, in consequence, his last line of defense is this: he has three young children, the eldest only eight years of age, and says, "If I become a Christian, I shall have to give up my children." So rather than make his children fatherless, he refused to number himself among the people called Christians. In a recent missionary publication, the author meets the criticism, "See what it costs to convert a Hindu!" by turning that statement round, and asking, "What does it cost a Hindu to be converted? We pay something to win him to Christ; he pays infinitely more to be won for Christ." These latter statements are emphatically true here in the Mysore. From a material point of view the caste convert loses all; and the out-of-caste convert wins no privileges, as he does in some parts of our Conference territory.

Bangalore

The Rev. Charles F. Lipp and the Rev. Alvin B. Coates, two of our younger missionaries, have done faithful and effective work. In addition to his own appointment, Mr. Lipp has also had oversight of the St. John's Hill Circuit. The vernacular schools on this circuit have developed, and evangelistic work has been prosecuted by one lone Indian preacher, and by the teachers out of school hours. This

circuit calls for a full-time missionary and an increased Indian agency, if our responsibilities to the thousands of needy souls within reach are to be met. Despite the fact that other missions have headquarters in Bangalore, thousands of souls will die, unreached by the gospel message, if we fail to occupy the place which God has given to us in that populous center and in the outlying rural communities.

With regard to the work on the Richmond Town and Blackpully Circuit Mr. Lipp writes as follows:

The Lord crowned our year's service for him with a gracious revival. For many months there was much prayer, personal preparation, and claim of victory. Then God provided a vessel, sanctified and meet for the Master's use, in the Rev. E. Stanley Jones, who came to conduct special evangelistic services. Many of our people were saved from sin and blessed with a clean heart. The church is to receive a lasting benefit in



RICHMOND TOWN ENGLISH CHURCH

increased numbers and in spiritual power. In addition we have had in our city a great awakening to righteousness and holiness, that will result in a greater ingathering in the days to come.

We have organized in the Sunday school a teachers' training class, which is now completing a course of study. Mr. J. H. Stephens, the superintendent, and his corps of loyal teachers are earnestly endeavoring to develop the spiritual lives of the children, and are intent on realizing the true purpose of Bible study. The Epworth League has been a spiritual help to the church this year, has provided through its literary department several lectures on literature and history, and in its social gatherings has brought healthful joy to our young people.

The vernacular work on this circuit is carried on in Blackpully, a populous section of the cantonment, and centers in a school, which is in part supported by the Richmond Town Church, and in part by municipal grants. This school has continued its work during the year, but its rapid development has been hindered by the illness of the

headmaster, and by an outbreak of plague, to which some of our pupils and their parents have fallen victims. It will be a great blessing when we can have a new, clean building for this work. Special gifts, through the Rev. Karl Anderson, have brought thus far 1,300 rupees (\$433) for the new building, but we need 4,700 rupees (\$1,566) more.

Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore

The year just closed has been a rather critical one for the school, but God has been our sufficiency. The Rev. P. V. Roberts and family left for America in April last, but prior to their departure Mr. Alvin B. Coates entered upon the responsible duties of headmaster. He has also filled faithfully his position as vice-principal. The enrollment is just about as it was at the close of 1909. Examination results were encouraging; our missionaries' boys rendered good accounts of themselves, George Ernsberger passing the high school examination, and winning a scholarship of 30 rupees (\$10) per month for two years, and Paul Hollister passing the middle school examination. We have received during the year an additional building grant of 3,800 rupees (\$1,266), so that the property debt is lessened by that amount. But the most cheering feature of this work is the spiritual. Prayer bands were organized among the boys last year, and have been kept up through this year. After the special services in the Richmond Town Church in October these prayer bands increased in number to eleven, each made up of six or seven boys. Nearly all the boys in the boarding department openly confessed faith in Christ during those services.

Kolar

The larger part of our vernacular work lies outside of Bangalore, and mostly to the eastward, with Kolar as a center. The real India lives in the villages, where, according to the 1901 Census, eighty-seven per cent of the people are to be found. So our work ought to bulk largely here. But outside of Kolar itself our preachers are lamentably few in number. Regarding his work Mr. Hollister writes as follows:

The work in Kolar has prospered on all lines, even, although the mission staff has been depleted. With increasing desire to have more time for evangelistic work, I have found it absolutely necessary to devote more and more time to the educational work. The trend of educational work in Kolar is based on modern principles, and we favor calling it *industrial-educational*, to suggest the mingling of the use of books with industries. The class in masonry is now completing the Ellen Thoburn Cowen Hospital. The students in carpentry and cabinet work have done all the wood work on the hospital, and are making more and better furniture than ever before. The plows and cultivators made by the school are gaining steadily in favor. An advance step this year is the manufacture of winnowing machines and two-horse power grain thrashers. God's blessing has rested in an especial manner on the efforts of the school to help the tillers of the soil. The educational work in the orphanage and boarding schools has been of a high grade. The Bible Institute has had a successful year. The Rev. G. Gershom has been aided efficiently by Mr. E. Kasim in teaching the classes. Baptisms number 41. While this is a small number, it suggests the strength of an

undercurrent of forces by which our hearts are cheered. Believers are being multiplied in a manner not at all indicated by the use of the baptismal font.

I would add to what Brother Hollister mentions about the Biblical Institute that there is a movement on foot for the establishment of a united vernacular seminary for Kanarese preachers, in which the Wesleyans, the London Mission, and our own mission are proposing to join forces.

The Other Circuits

On our other country circuits of Bowringpet, Kuppam, Mulbagal, and Srinivasapur, there are 15 Indian preachers of all grades, scattered over a wide area among nearly half a million of people. I am thankful to report encouraging cases of baptism during the year at most of these points, and there are sincere inquirers at every point. On the Mulbagal Circuit I had the privilege of baptizing some converts each time I visited that station for Quarterly Conference. Mulbagal is a hotbed of idolatry. It is so sacred a place that it is called "Tirupati, the First." It is on the direct line of march of all pilgrims from the west for that noted shrine, the real Tirupati, which is about ninety miles northwest of Madras by rail. But all pilgrims make their first offerings in Mulbagal.

That our Indian preachers work, and work so successfully as to arouse the arch enemy's open hostility, is indicated by a paragraph which appeared lately in an Indian paper, written by a Brahman. In September last a Sudra woman and her two children were baptized in Bowringpet, and the critic, referring to these, very kindly gave our workers there this eulogy: "The Bible men and women here are a pest among ignorant and illiterate folks!" My earnest prayer is that these so-called "pests" may be multiplied in numbers, and so become increasingly thorns in the side of Satan.

BELGAUM DISTRICT

The Belgaum District includes about 4,000 square miles of territory, with a population of 1,000,000, in the southern part of the Bombay Presidency. There are about 1,000 villages and towns in the district.

The missionary work in this region was taken over from the London Missionary Society in 1904, the work having been organized by that society in 1820.

Belgaum

Belgaum (population, 37,000) is situated at an elevation of nearly 2,500 feet on the northern slope of the basin of a water course called the Bellary Millah, and enjoys an exceptionally mild climate. It is on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The great vernaculars, Marathi and Kanarese, meet here. Limitless scope for village evangelism offers in this promising field.

Missionaries: Rev. William D. Beal and Mrs. Beal, Rev. David O. Ernsberger and Mrs. Ernsberger, Mr. Earl L. King, Rev. Charles W. Scharer and Mrs. Scharer. W. F. M. S.: Miss Judith Ericson.

Institutions: Boys' High School, Boys' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Anglo-Vernacular Boarding School.

The Rev. David O. Ernsberger, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The second year of this district has closed, the work having been carried on, as last year, from four circuit centers. The lives of all the workers have been spared and except in one case their health has been all that could have been expected. The Rev. William D. Beal had an attack of enteric fever which disabled him for two months or more.

Work Among English People

The English work is chiefly among the soldiers, though not entirely so. The congregations consist for the most part of English soldiers. Mr. Beal is chaplain to the Nonconformists of the regiment stationed in Belgaum. This necessitates the holding of a parade service every Sunday morning for these soldiers. In the evening there is a voluntary service held at which there are quite a number of civilians present. The entire congregation numbers about 100 persons, but the membership is small, as the statistics will show. A regular class meeting and a prayer meeting are maintained in connection with this church. There is also a small Sunday school. In the month of November the Rev. E. Stanley Jones conducted a series of special meetings which proved a great blessing to this little church as well as to the community in which it is located.

Educational Work

The high school in Belgaum, of which Mr. Beal is principal, has had a prosperous year. The attendance has kept up well, the average being 342, and the inspector's remarks about the school have been encouraging. A proof that he was pleased is an increase in the government grant for the year. The vice-principal, Mr. Earl L. King, instituted a course of Sunday afternoon lectures for the boys of the high school which have been attended by quite a number of our boys and by others who understand the English language.

Our other day schools for non-Christians, though not so well attended as formerly, are more efficient as educational institutions than in former years. We carry on three of these for boys.

In addition to the above schools we have 29 village schools for Christian children, though non-Christians are not excluded from them. None of them are large, but they are very useful. The teachers are also pastors to the parents of the school children. The schools as well as our religious services are usually held in the temples where idols were formerly worshiped, and these places of idol-worship are thus transformed into centers of Christian light and influence.

Six years ago, when we took charge of the work in the Belgaum District, there was in the schools one Christian for every fifty-four non-Christians. Now the ratio is one Christian to every three non-Christians. This increase in the ratio of Christian pupils is due in

part to the establishment of our Christian boys' hostel and in part to the removal of the girls' boarding school from Raichur to Belgaum, but mainly to the establishment of the Christian village schools for our rapidly growing Christian community.

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic work has been carried on with commendable zeal and a good degree of success in all the circuits. There have been 1,946 baptisms, almost entirely from the ranks of non-Christians. This is a gain over the results of last year of 245 per cent. Our Christian community now numbers 3,650, a gain during the year of 109 per cent. Our Christians live in 80 villages and towns, making an average of 45 to each. Reckoning the population of the district at 1,500,000, we had four years ago one Christian to 6,818 of the population; last year we had one to 882; now we have one to 411.

The evangelistic work among women is in charge of the wives of the missionaries. Mrs. Beal has charge of the Marathi work in Belgaum, Mrs. Scharer of the Kanarese work in the Gokak Circuit, and Mrs. Ernsberger of the Kanarese work in the Belgaum and Bail Hongal Circuits. The work under all these ladies has been very fruitful during the year.

In the matter of self-support for the year, excluding the contributions of the English Church there has been a gain of twenty-five per cent over that of last year.

Young People's Work

The number of Sunday schools has increased twenty-four per cent during the year, while the number of Sunday schools has increased forty-nine per cent. The International Sunday School Lessons are used in only a few of the schools, but arrangements are being made to introduce them into all the Sunday schools.

One Epworth League chapter and one Junior League have been organized in the district. Our children are too backward in education and our leaders too little trained as a rule to make League work a success. Chapters will be formed as fast as our people are prepared for them.

HYDERABAD DISTRICT

Hyderabad District includes a number of centers in the civil state of the same name. The territory covered includes 7,000 villages, and has a population of about 2,000,000. Much of the land is level and a large portion is under cultivation. Of the entire population of the state of Hyderabad, which is about 12,000,000, forty-six per cent speak Telugu and 26 per cent Marathi. The ruler of the state, the Nizam, is a Mohammedan. While only ten per cent of the population are Mohammedan, the large majority of the students in the colleges, and about half of those in the lower schools, are of that faith.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other mission boards represented in the state of Hyderabad are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the American Baptist Mission, and the Wesleyan Mission.

Bidar

Bidar (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the Bidar Civil District of the state of Hyderabad. It is situated on an elevated and healthy plateau, 2,330 feet above the sea level, and is surrounded by thousands of villages. Bidar was a place of considerable importance in its prosperous days, as is evidenced by its palaces, mosques, and other buildings. It is the chief trade center of the district, and has given its name to a class of metal work.

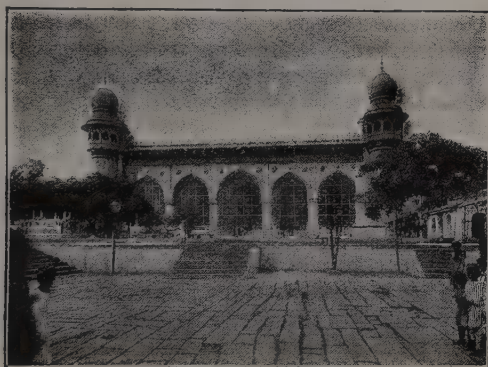
No other mission save the Methodist Episcopal is at work here. The medical mission department is especially appreciated.

Missionaries: Rev. W. H. L. Batstone, M.D. (on furlough), and Mrs. Batstone (on furlough), and Rev. Hugh H. Linn, M.D. W. F. M. S.: Miss Norma H. Fenderich (on furlough).

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Hospital and Dispensary. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

Hyderabad

Hyderabad is a city of over 400,000, being the fourth city in India, and one of the oldest. It is the capital of the Hyderabad state, and the seat of the Nizam, who is the most powerful Mohammedan ruler except-



MECCA MUSJID, HYDERABAD

ing the Sultan of Turkey. Hyderabad is situated on the right bank of the Musi River, a tributary of the Kistna. It is a city of many races, including Indians, Persians, Arabs, Africans, and several others. The great mass of the people are Hindus of several nationalities and speaking many languages, chiefly Telugu, Kanarese, and Marathi. The city is an educational center, having three colleges and numerous schools. It has several public buildings and a number of prominent mosques.

The Church Missionary Society and the Wesleyans have missions here, as well as the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Missionaries: Rev. F. D. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell, Rev. William L. King and Mrs. King, Rev. William D. Schermerhorn (until August) and Mrs. Schermerhorn (until August). W. F. M. S.: Misses Laura Dosch, Alice A. Evans, and Catherine Wood.

Institutions: William Taylor Bible Institute. W. F. M. S.: Elizabeth K. Stanley Girls' Boarding School.

Secunderabad

Secunderabad (population, 84,000) is a British cantonment in the state of Hyderabad, six miles northeast of Hyderabad city. It is one of the largest military stations in India.

The American Baptists, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are represented here.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles W. Ross de Souza (on furlough) and Rev. Matthew Tindale (superannuate).

Vikarabad

Vikarabad is a town in the state of Hyderabad, situated about fifty miles due west of Secunderabad. Not of great importance in itself, it has become the headquarters of a very important Methodist Episcopal mission work.

Missionaries: Rev. David P. Hotton and Mrs. Hotton, Rev. Charles E. Parker (on furlough) and Mrs. Parker (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Mildred Simonds and Miss Elizabeth J. Wells.

Institutions: J. L. Crawford Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Mary A. Knotts Girls' Boarding School.

Rev. William L. King, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year closing October 31, 1910, has been an exceptionally trying one on account of the large number of missionaries necessarily absent on furlough. Five of these, including one of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, have been absent from the field since April. Two others, the Rev. William D. Schermerhorn and Mrs. Schermerhorn, left early in August on account of Mrs. Schermerhorn's long-continued and serious illness.

The vacancies thus created were filled as follows: The Rev. H. H. Linn, M.D., a newly arrived missionary, took the medical work at Bidar, and the Rev. John Little, an Indian member of the Northwest India Conference, was transferred to South India and placed in charge of the evangelistic work. The Rev. Matthew Tindale, a superannuate of our Conference, consented to supervise the work, both English and vernacular, at Secunderabad. The Nander Circuit, newly opened, was left to be supplied, and its supervision fell to the district superintendent. The Shankarpalli Circuit and the evangelistic work of the Vikarabad Circuit were regularly assigned to the district superintendent, and with the departure of Mr. Schermerhorn the Bible Institute and the Hyderabad Circuit could be provided for only in the same way. The vacancy in the English church in Hyderabad was filled by the coming of a new missionary, the Rev. F. D. Campbell, with his family.

With so many of those experienced in the work absent from the field and with so many appointments assigned to the superintendent of the district, great advance could not reasonably be expected. That there has been advance in many directions under such adverse conditions and that a substantial increase for the year can be reported are matters worthy of special thanksgiving to Him to whose watchcare and guidance such results must be ascribed.

Bidar

Dr. Hugh H. Linn reports as follows:

The Lord's work here has advanced on all lines just about in proportion to the support given by the home church. With 245 baptisms during the year the few workers have a busy time feeding the flock of 700, and many there are that get so little spiritual food that they are

scarcely better than the Hindus from among whom they came. We cannot make Christians out of this people without teaching them, and a Christian whose average daily wage is about three cents cannot be expected to pay for his teaching. If we are to advance or even teach those already baptized, we must have the support of the home church to a greater extent than in the past.

In the boys' school a few new boys have been admitted, making the total daily attendance 33, but many Christians as well as Hindus have been refused admission, as there was no means of support for them. Some industrial work should be given these boys, and a small garden has been assigned to them where they can raise a few vegetables for their own use. But all boys cannot be made into gardeners or farmers. Had we the support of a teacher and money to buy stone, some of these lads could do good work in learning the mason's trade.

On the medical side, the third small ward building has been completed, but equipment and maintenance must be had before many can be treated as in-patients. The attendance at the dispensary has been 9,000, about double that of the preceding year. The medical work reaches all people, Mohammedans, Hindus, high and low, and reveals to many the Christ-life put into practice.

Hyderabad

Our Hyderabad work is varied in character and touches not only the principal sections of the city but also many of the surrounding villages. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society carries on extensive zenana, village evangelistic, day, and Sunday school work, while one special feature of the work of that Society is the Elizabeth K. Stanley High School for Girls. The work of this school is carried on in both Hindustani and Telugu and has in many ways been most encouraging.

An advance has been made during the year by the opening of work among the Mohammedan population. A day school has been opened and has reached an enrollment of 74. Two good Sunday schools have been started and have 129 in attendance. The evangelistic effort is definite and earnest.

Work among the Hindus has been carried on as usual with a good degree of encouragement, especially in the outlying villages. The attendance in the Bible Institute at Hyderabad has not been so good as last year, but we have taken as many students as our finances would warrant. The institution has suffered the latter part of the year by the homegoing of the Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Schermerhorn, but Mrs. King and I have done what we could.

Closely connected with our Hyderabad work is that at Secunderabad, but the latter has never been so fruitful. Each year there are accessions and the work is gradually extending and I trust taking a deeper hold on the people.

The English Work

In Hyderabad and Secunderabad we have the two English churches of the district. As for many years past, our English churches have done no more at the best than to maintain their numerical standing. They are recognized as standing for high ideals in character and life, but have not maintained the strength of spiritual life that would make

them an evangelistic power in the European and Eurasian communities to which they are expected to minister. The Rev. F. D. Campbell thus reports his work and the conditions of the church in Hyderabad:

We arrived in India May 20, 1910, and reached Hyderabad May 24, where a warm reception from the weather and the congregation awaited us, so we soon felt as much at home as in Illinois. The people entered heartily into the work from the beginning and the church services have been well attended not only by Europeans but by a good number of Indian people, including some Mohammedan college students. The Sunday school is in fair condition, although it is not attended by the adult members of the church and congregation as it should be. The Epworth League and the prayer meeting had been discontinued, but these were soon in running order and the people are now giving themselves to prayer for a revival in January, when we expect to have the Rev. E. Stanley Jones with us.

A free day school, industrial work, and other forms of social service work are carried on for the benefit of the poor Eurasians, of whom there are many here. Gospel meetings which have brought cheer and encouragement to many darkened lives are held in a rented room known as "Epworth Gospel Hall," as well as in the people's homes and other places.

Nander, a New Center

At the northern border of our district and Conference, and about 175 miles from Hyderabad by rail, is Nander, the latest opened of our mission centers. This field is the connecting link between the southern section of the work of the Central Provinces Mission Conference and Bidar, the most northerly of our fields hitherto opened. It is located in the Marathi language area and adds one more tongue to our already polyglot work, although people of the same language in the Bidar field and in Hyderabad and Secunderabad claim our thought and service. There was only one baptism during the year, but the report of four more has reached me while writing this report, and others are expected shortly.

Vikarabad and Shankarpalli

The Vikarabad-Shankarpalli field, embracing two circuits that have been under my supervision during the year, has been the most fruitful section of the district for the past two years. During the past year we have not dared to venture far afield. Many of the open doors have, of necessity, been ignored. In these two circuits and in the suburban sections of the Hyderabad Circuit there have been about 1,200 baptisms the past year, but they have been for the most part in villages where we had Christians. Where new villages have been entered they have been so related to older Christian communities that the new converts can be cared for without any great increase of our force of workers. The effort of the year has, therefore, tended to consolidate our work as a whole.

In the above circuits an extensive evangelistic and Sunday school work has been carried on under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and a boarding school for girls that teaches up to the middle school standard has been maintained at Vikarabad.

The J. L. Crawford Boys' Boarding School at Vikarabad has had a

good year. The enrollment has exceeded that of previous years. I believe that much is being done in this institution to develop manly qualities and Christian character in the boys.

General Features of the Work

The Point of Emphasis. We began the year with the conviction that special emphasis must be put on the training of our village Christians. Our force of workers has increased from year to year but has not kept pace with the development of our work. The 3,000 converts of 1909, the more than 4,000 converts within two years became our first charge and the responsibility was a heavy one. To this task we tried to address ourselves, and it was not until well on in the year that any change in this program was allowed.

Numerical Growth of the Church. Under such conditions as have prevailed a twenty-five per cent advance in our Christian community is sufficient ground for encouragement. The advance has been from 6,038 to 7,576. Had we felt justified in making the securing of new converts our first duty we could have reported twice or thrice the number we now report.

Our Accessions. That they have come largely from villages where we had Christians is suggestive of good work done and of the right spirit prevailing among our recent converts. Two other facts should be noted: First, in many villages where we had Christians from one caste only, this year's accessions have been, in part at least, from a second caste. This is an important victory. Second, where new villages have been entered they have been for the most part so closely related to existing Christian communities that the work has been strengthened without adding greatly to the burden of the work of supervision, care, and instruction.

Work among the Young. Our Sunday schools have increased from 161 to 220, and our scholars from 3,156 to 4,205. While the Epworth League does not touch our work except in the larger sections, it has shown advance. The advance in our day schools has been but slight, partly because of the peculiar difficulties that must be overcome and partly because of the meager missionary supervision that was possible with a depleted missionary force.

Self-Support. The past year has been the very best in respect to self-support. I do not base this judgment altogether on the figures, although an advance in the gifts of our Indian Church from 903 rupees (\$301) to 1,361 rupees (\$454) is suggestive and encouraging. But in addition to this there is the fact that the idea of giving has taken a deeper hold on the minds and hearts of the people and that our workers realize as never before the need of instructing and encouraging our people in this respect. In many cases special stress has been put upon this duty and privilege at the time of baptism, and after instructing the people and taking up a collection of grain small earthen pots have been placed in their houses for this purpose.

Support of Workers by Workers. The Hyderabad and the Vikarabad Circuits have each an organization made up of workers and known as a Home Missionary Society. Each of these organizations has been supporting a worker the past year for work in a specified field.

Our Evangelistic Campaign

The time chosen for our Evangelistic Campaign—October 15 to November 20—was in some respects unfavorable, as the season is a busy one and rains are liable to interfere with work during the latter part of October. This year, however, we had good weather until November, when, contrary to custom, heavy rains set in that greatly hindered the work. The campaign was, however, to a good degree successful. Apart from the instruction and spiritual uplift given to our Christians, about 800 decided to become Christians and were baptized during the first fifteen days.

MADRAS DISTRICT

Madras District comprises the city of Madras, with its population of over 500,000 and a chain of about thirty villages lying southwest and north of the city, together with a large unevangelized territory in the neighborhood of Pondicherry, a city about one hundred and fifty miles south of Madras, and a newly organized circuit in Tuticorin, the farthest southern point reached by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The district is within the Madras Presidency, which covers an area of 151,195 square miles, and has a population of 42,397,522, about half the population of the United States.

Madras

Madras (population, 509,346) is the capital of the Madras Presidency, and the third city in India in size and in political and commercial importance. The city is built on the shore of the Bay of Bengal, on a strip of land nine miles long and from two to four miles wide, having an area of twenty-seven square miles. Three different railways connect it with Hyderabad, Calcutta, and intermediate stations on the north; Poona, Bombay, and intermediate stations on the west; and Madura, Tinnevely, Tuticorin, and intermediate stations on the south. Madras has a rural appearance by reason of numerous parks and groves. The city has handsome thoroughfares and more than usually attractive public buildings. Madras has several important industries, and is fifth among the ports of India in the value of her trade, and fourth in tonnage. The city is an educational center, having besides a university ten art colleges, three professional colleges, and numerous secondary and primary schools. Tamil is spoken by fifty-eight per cent of the people, Telugu by twenty-three per cent, and Hindustani by a large portion of the remainder. The oldest Protestant place of worship in Madras dates from the year 1680.

Methodist Episcopal mission work began in 1874. Other Boards at work are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Church of Scotland, the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, the Danish Missionary Society, the Evangelical Lutheran Mission at Leipzig, and the United Free Church of Scotland.

Missionaries: Rev. Albert H. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Rev. James J. Kingham, Rev. Albert E. Ogg and Mrs. Ogg. W. F. M. S.: Miss Grace Stephens.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House, Tamil Boys' Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home, Skidmore Memorial Girls' Orphanage and School.

The Rev. Albert H. Baker, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We have now reached a point in our work where our success, small as it is, is one of our greatest perplexities. God has added to our numbers this year by conversions from heathenism and from the ranks of those who, while called Christians, were so only in name, 1,155. Our problem now is how to care for these converts spiritually. They are scattered in eighty different villages. Most of them are illiterate. Their children are without school privileges. We have no money with which to support pastor-teachers for them. The best we can do under present circumstances is to have some one of our number give about a day a month to each village.

Canal Circuit

This circuit extends along the Buckingham Canal for thirty-three miles. The Rev. K. R. Gopalah, the pastor, is working in twenty-four villages and is assisted by one paid worker. There was no Christian community here when he took charge, and so the present membership of seven represents just that much gain made during the year. The pastor has been successful in leading his people to do something toward self-support, the charge having raised for all purposes three rupees (\$1). The people are wretchedly poor, and while at first thought a little over half an anna (one cent) a month as an average from each person may seem to one who does not understand the conditions under which they exist as almost parsimonious, in reality it may represent more real self-denial than is practiced by most of us.

Madras Tamil Circuit

This circuit includes a population of 200,000 people, mostly in the city of Madras. Among this people we have twenty small congregations of Christians to the total membership of which we have been able this year to add twenty-six persons. There have been raised toward self-support 72 rupees (\$24), of which the sum of 45 rupees (\$15) was contributed toward the pastor's salary. This is one of the oldest charges in the Conference, yet results of labor here are small in comparison with some of the new stations in this and other districts of this Conference. The Rev. James J. Kingham, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The economic conditions are these: we have no grip as yet on the upper caste people who are in terror of the prospect of any of their children becoming Christians. As a consequence, their treatment of Pariah serfs is that of an aristocracy on the verge of exigence and retaining formerly unquestioned ancestral rights with tooth and nail—desperate in its struggle to maintain the submergence of the lower castes. Only such few as are soundly converted care to brave the personal brunt of this death struggle.

Madras English Work

The Madras English Circuit comprises all the English work of the district. A few sermons have been preached on the district at a long

distance from the city, but the English work of the city has really claimed about all the attention given by the pastor and his lay assistants to this form of work. In connection with the English Circuit there are four Sunday appointments; Vepery and Otary have each two preaching services and a Sunday school; Pudupet and Royapuram have each one preaching service and a Sunday school. Besides these there are the ordinary week-day services common to our churches the world over. A glance at this list of services will be enough to convince anyone that no one man can do the work. The work is done because there are those who place their services at the disposal of the pastor for this purpose. The Rev. A. E. Ogg makes himself responsible for the Sunday evening service at Royapuram. The Rev. J. J. Kingham takes a service occasionally at Vepery, Otary, or Pudupet. For other assistants the pastor is dependent upon the laymen of the church. They have not failed him, and in filling their appointments they have rendered a service that has been truly edifying to the church.

If our English Church in India had not other fruit of its labors to which it could point, the company of consecrated workers it has produced is ample justification for all the gifts of money and workers that have been contributed to the American Church during the last half century.

Tamil Boys' Orphanage

I wish it could be called something else. Boys' Home perhaps would be better, for there are many destitute boys who are not in the strictest sense orphans. One or both parents may be living, but too poor to provide for the child's support. Sometimes a child is cast upon the street to beg his living, and to get as much more for the support of a drunken parent as he can beg or steal. We want the abandoned as well as the orphan boys. Some of this class are exceedingly bright, and under Christian influences and with proper training develop into splendid Christian men.

Under present conditions, though, there is not much chance to increase the scope of the work. Our income is so small that we are obliged to limit the number of boys to those who are already in the institution. During the year we have many times had to refuse to receive boys that seemed to be very promising because we had not the funds for their support. The saddest thing in connection with these refusals is the thought that we are turning them away from a Christian home into the godless streets of this great city. Moreover, we have not a proper place for the Home. We have moved twice this year, and yet we are in a house poorly adapted to our needs. The boys should be near enough to the missionary for him to have close supervision over them. As it is, he is fully a quarter of a mile from the Home. We need buildings for our orphanage and need them most urgently.

Puducottah Circuit

Puducottah is a town of 3,069 inhabitants and is the head of a circuit of fifty villages, in four of which we have Christian congregations. The total number of additions during the year has been 34. We have two paid workers on the circuit. The prospects on this circuit are exceedingly encouraging. The whole of the Maravars, a caste that in the past have given the government considerable trouble, and especially some who are considered of royal caste, are deeply interested in the preaching of the Word and are earnestly seeking to know the truth. There are also a large number of "Shanars" almost ready for baptism. We have raised for self-support 10 rupees (\$3.30) for the year.

Puthalapuram Circuit

Puthalapuram is a town of about 1,000 inhabitants. There are two larger and more important towns on the circuit—Ottappidaram with a population of 3,849, and Nagolapuram with a population of 4,372. In all there are about 600 villages, in 20 of which we have congregations. There have been 950 conversions during the year and the circuit has raised for self-support 90 rupees (\$30). This is one of the most promising circuits. Brother Kingham tells of one man on this circuit as follows: "In one village a long-feared and widely notorious housebreaker, thief, and incendiary, and his whole gang, have come out and left their evil ways, openly professing Christ, and uniting with the church. Seven of the old gang with their leader walked three miles and back to preach the gospel in another village." This gang is especially fond of the Christian missionary, and the chief usually sends him fowls from his own yard whenever the preacher's tour takes him to this place. In several of these villages there has been quite a remarkable work of grace.

Pondicherry Circuit

Our chief station here is Kandamangalam, a little village twelve miles from Pondicherry. We have worked here for some years, but have never properly manned the circuit. There have been three baptisms this year and ten others are waiting for baptism. This small success has led to considerable persecution from the caste people, and some of our Christians have been badly beaten, but by tact and kindness the preacher has been able to weather the storm and there is at present a much more kindly feeling toward us than for several years. In the past our people, on caste grounds, were debarred from using the public well, but through the efforts of their pastor we have been granted our rights by the government, and our people have been permitted to use the well in common with the other inhabitants.

Saidapet Circuit

Kodambakam, a town of about 1,500 inhabitants, is the head of this circuit which includes 30 villages. There have been three conversions

here this year. The people have raised for self-support, including benevolences, 8 rupees (about \$2.60). At this station a wealthy land-owner called upon the missionary a short time since, signifying his purpose to become a Christian, and invited us to come and work among his village people. Since then he has seen the missionary five or six times for the same purpose.

Tuticorin Circuit

Tuticorin, the head of this circuit, is a city of about 35,000; and around it are numerous suburban villages. The work in the city has been self-supporting ever since we took charge of it. The pastor, Brother Rajappan, gives his services free of charge. The church is supporting a teacher at 10 rupees (\$3.30) per month and a Bible woman at 5 rupees (\$1.65) a month. They contributed also toward the salary of a preacher in north Tinnevely for several months during the past year. The church began the work with a debt of 801 rupees (\$267) on the property they have purchased. During the past year the debt has been reduced to 325 rupees (\$108). There have been 75 conversions on this circuit.

RAICHUR DISTRICT

Raichur District includes a territory of about 14,000 square miles and a population of approximately 2,000,000, in the southern and western part of the state of Hyderabad. Telugu is the language of the people, the majority of whom are Hindus.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. No other boards are working in the district.

Gulbarga

Gulbarga (population, 30,000) is an ancient city and the headquarters of the Gulbarga civil division and district of the Hyderabad state. It was formerly a Hindu city of some importance. Gulbarga is situated on an undulating plain on the southeastern line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 350 miles from Madras and 444 miles from Bombay. Raichur is a great trade center.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. No other mission has work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph H. Garden (on furlough) and Mrs. Garden (on furlough).

Raichur

Raichur (population, 30,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the Hyderabad state, situated between the Toongabhadra and Kistna Rivers, at the junction of the Madras and Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 350 miles from Madras and 444 miles from Bombay. Raichur is a rising commercial center. There are six languages spoken in Raichur.

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, which was begun in 1885, is carried on mostly in Telugu and Kanarese. It is the only Protestant mission in Raichur.

Missionaries: Rev. Albert E. Cook and Mrs. Cook.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School.

The Rev. David O. Ernsberger, district superintendent, reports as follows:

It is now over twenty-six years since missionary work in this territory was begun. There were two missionaries then; there are only

two now. There was one native worker then, there are 74 now. There were no Christians then, there are 2,672 at present. The work of the district is carried on from six circuit centers. Connected with these six circuits are more than twenty subcircuits. Two of the circuits are manned by American missionaries, three by Indian members of Conference, and one by a local preacher.

In March the Rev. Joseph H. Garden was compelled to leave his work suddenly and return to America on account of the illness of his wife. The district superintendent took charge of his work and has been doing what he could to keep it going during Mr. Garden's enforced absence. Sickness and death in the families of three of the Indian brethren have brought great sorrow to those families and have hindered the work in three circuits. Mr. Cook has been obliged to spend much of his time in the construction of his sorely needed bungalow in Raichur. It will be seen from these statements that in five of the six circuits the work has been hindered to a greater or less extent.

In spite of hindrances, however, progress has been made in nearly all lines of work. There have been 421 baptisms. No circuit has been entirely barren. The Christian community has increased eighteen per cent during the year. The increase in the number of Sunday-school scholars has been eleven per cent. The International Sunday-school Lessons are not generally used as yet, but steps are being taken to use them this year. Most of our Sunday-school scholars are unable to read, so that, even though these lessons are adopted, only the Golden Text and a very brief outline of the lesson can be taught in the majority of our Sunday schools.

An encouraging feature of our day schools is the increase in the ratio of Christian pupils. Last year half were Christians. This year of every seven pupils five are Christians. School is difficult to carry on in this district because of the lack of a desire for education sufficiently strong to overcome the difficulties in the way of keeping the children in school. The greatest of these difficulties is the poverty of the people.

The two boarding schools, one for boys and one for girls, have been doing good work. The boys' school has 30 boarders and the girls' school 32. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society provides liberally for the girls' school. The Board of Foreign Missions provides nothing for the boys' school, and hence it is in great straits financially. If we do not soon get relief, we shall be compelled to close the school. A good new building has been erected in a very healthy locality, and the school with a little financial help would prove an inestimable blessing to the whole district; it would be nothing short of a calamity to close it. It has turned out in the last six years nine workers. Fifteen dollars supports a boy for a whole year in this school. What better investment could any one desire?

In the matter of self-support, though the contributions have not been

Statistics of South

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.334). For

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. Society	Native Workers, W. F. M. Society	Nat. Ord. Preachers	Nat. Unord. Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Board- ing Schools, and Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same
	Men	Women														
Bangalore District																
Bangalore: Richmondtown, etc	2	2				3	4		89	8	97	25		3		
Baldwin High Schools	3	2	2	20			28	4							2	28
Saint John's Hill		1		7		4	3	1	20	13	33	17		1		
Kanarese Circuit					1	4			29	18	47	21	1	4		
Bowringpet Circuit	1	1		3	1	7		3	21	37	58	40	3	7		
Kolar Circuit	1	1	4	47	1	10		15	236	301	537	98	20	21	2	20
Kuppam Circuit						2			4	7	11	8				
Mulbagal Circuit				1					6	15	21	2	5	5		
Srinivasapur						3			16	12	28	17	3			
Belgaum District																
Bail Hongal	1	1		7	1	2	16	1	19	934	953	369	256	184		
Belgaum: English	1	1						1	13	1	14	75		3		
Educational Work	1						14								3	30
Kanarese Work			1	8	1	5	5		78	455	533	166	345	107		
Gokak	1	1		8		4	10	2	19	1,048	1,067	545	709	345		
Hyderabad District																
Bidar	2	1	1	16	2	8	8	28	42	430	472	249	167	78	2	4
Hyderabad: English	1	1							71	40	111	131		3		
Vernacular Circuit	1	1	3	41	2	9		16	138	1,338	1,476	515	167	64	1	9
Bible Institute	1	1					5									
Nander							1	3	4	1	5	3	1			
Secunderabad: English	1					1			44	15	59	75		2		
Vernacular Circuit	1			5	1	8		4	48	67	115	34	14	10		
Shankarpalli				3				7	35	718	753	256	174	84		
Vikarabad: Vernacular Circuit	1	1	2	44	2	13		26	297	2,083	2,380	1,082	478	242	1	6
J. L. Crawford Boys' School	1	1				1	6								1	6
Madras District																
Canal Circuit					1	1			6	12	18	1	2	1		
Madras: English Circuit	1	1				6			156	16	172	177		16		
Tamil Circuit	1			2		7	6	1	34	284	318	316	23	3		
Publishing House Orphanage							2								1	1
Publishing House Circuit	1	1		5		5	2	1	35	34	69	40				
Puducottah Circuit							1			30	30	7	17	7		
Puthalapuram Circuit				1		3	6	7	11	528	539	216	219	216		
Pondicherry Circuit				1		1	1		2	8	10	22	3			
Royapuram Circuit						1	2	2	54	41	95	107	14	6		
Saidapet Circuit							1									
Tuticorin Circuit				1		4	2	3	37	46	103	84	28	26		
Vepery: Tamil Circuit			2	49	1	1	34	2	108	231	339	132	11	20	1	
Raichur District																
Gulbarga	1	1		5		1	4	9	42	179	221	94	11	22		
Kopbal						1	1	1	5	170	175	86	46	20		
Raichur	1	1		7		7	7	1	31	357	388	172	75	37	1	2
Shahpur				4	1	2	3	2	20	379	399	140	79	32		
Shorapur				3	1	2	1	4	42	584	626	244	20	16	1	2
Yadagiri				2	1	1	1	2	6	101	107	20	49	14		
Total	25	19	16	202	17	133	174	148	1,838	10,541	12,379	5,586	2,940	1,499	16	107
Last year	22	16	13	138	14	45	84	283	1,574	7,137	8,711	4,566	2,881	1,597	14	112

NOTE.—Hyderabad has 1 Bible institute, with 5 teachers and 56 students.

India Conference, 1910

Equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Number of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of this Year's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
223	1	43	3	390	1	16,000	1	10,000	144,000	62,200	69,700	70	255	2,325	809	3,459
.....	2	44	3	58	1	10,000	1	4,000	.....	.....	.....	5	5	56	100	166
.....	.....	.....	11	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	44	.....	52
210	12	473	17	304	1	1,200	1	6,000	5,800	.....	3,050	5	10	75	346	438
.....	.....	.....	20	710	5	11,200	1	10,000	79,725	90,452	.....	20	30	580	60	690
.....	.....	.....	2	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	1	2	10	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	5	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	11	2	19
.....	.....	.....	3	48	1	500	2	265	.....	.....	.....	2	2	10	.....	14
.....	13	218	14	340	.....	.....	2	2,500	720	.....	.....	2	3	72	42	119
422	4	443	1	30	1	8,000	.....	.....	31,880	25,000	.....	5	149	315	173	642
.....	6	115	14	1,014	3	3,900	4	24,600	3,900	.....	16,000	5	50	309	175	539
.....	12	201	12	285	1	950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18	144	.....	164
55	4	38	36	565	.....	.....	1	10,500	16,500	4,830	8,300	10	7	225	80	342
120	1	25	2	85	1	30,000	1	20,000	.....	.....	346	100	630	6,863	505	8,098
.....	24	467	61	1,126	.....	.....	1	12,000	.....	75,000	11,300	17	21	798	.....	836
.....	.....	.....	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,000	.....	37,540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	16	4	87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	70	1	9,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	49	1,567	.....	1,647
.....	7	83	16	333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	41	.....	45
.....	6	58	15	272	.....	.....	2	1,450	.....	.....	1,200	2	4	55	.....	61
74	10	128	82	1,613	.....	.....	4	15,000	.....	33,000	3,000	10	27	561	.....	706
135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	193	3	18,000	1	13,000	.....	.....	.....	60	155	2,325	507	3,047
15	9	351	9	321	2	400	.....	.....	850	.....	.....	6	8	68	10	92
.....	1	114	2	169	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	18	.....	21
.....	1	60	1	60	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5	191	5	174	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	90
.....	1	20	1	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	110	4	223	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	14	.....	.....	1	50	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
.....	1	55	1	110	1	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	325	5	2	180	96	283
157	12	703	16	1,159	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110,500	.....	13	13	190	.....	216
.....	4	40	8	104	.....	.....	1	12,500	3,400	.....	1,500	.....	.....	45	.....	48
.....	1	10	1	15	.....	.....	2	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	7	65	10	234	.....	.....	6	11,500	2,650	.....	10,500	10	30	311	.....	351
.....	3	39	13	230	.....	.....	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	68	.....	70
30	.....	14	465	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,100	.....	2,000	.....	232	75	.....	306
.....	1	16	5	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	28	.....	32
1,473	152	4,140	417	11,768	24	111,480	33	156,115	380,785	400,982	166,261	393	1,717	20,350	17,108	39,698
1,309	128	4,281	346	9,827	24	111,030	34	145,215	369,485	348,602	134,332	443	1,293	21,552	10,930	41,026

large, there has been an increase during the year of twenty-five per cent. I regret that not all our village Christians contribute to the support of the gospel. We are endeavoring to inspire all to contribute something. It requires line upon line.

The mission premises in Raichur are a much-needed addition to the equipment of the district. We now have a good substantial house for our missionary in that station, a small dormitory for the girls' school, and a schoolhouse. These are built on an eight-acre plot of ground near the railway station. There are now two mission houses for American missionaries in this district.

CENTRAL PROVINCES MISSION CONFERENCE

The Central Provinces Mission Conference includes the Central Provinces with their feudatory states, the southern part of Central India, the province of Berar, and a strip along the northern and eastern border of Hyderabad state.

The population within the bounds of the Mission Conference is about fifteen millions. The Mission Conference was organized in January, 1905, by joining together the Central Provinces District of the Bombay Conference and the Godavari and Raipur Districts of the South India Conference.

JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Jubbulpore District includes the civil districts of Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, and Balaghat. The northern part includes the junction of the Vindhyan and Satpura ranges of mountains. Jubbulpore forms part of the great watershed of India. The main line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta runs through the district.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in Jubbulpore in 1874. In addition to work among Hindus and Mohammedans work is carried on among the Gonds and other aboriginal tribes. In two of the three civil districts composing the ecclesiastical district the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission is the only mission in the field.

Jubbulpore

Jubbulpore (population, 100,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated 616 miles from Bombay, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and 784 miles from Calcutta by the East Indian Railway. The city is situated in a rocky basin surrounded by low hills. It ranks as the second city in the Central Provinces. Jubbulpore includes a cantonment of troops with a population of over 13,000. It is an important commercial and industrial town.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1874. The other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the English Wesleyans, and the Foreign Christian Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. Frank R. Felt, M.D., and Mrs. Felt, Rev. Carl C. Herrmann and Mrs. Herrmann. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. Alma H. Holland and Miss Josephine Liers.

Institutions: Johnson Anglo-Vernacular School, Thoburn Biblical Institute. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Bible Training Class, Johnson Vernacular School.

Narsinghpur

Narsinghpur (population, 12,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 564 miles from Bombay. Hand weaving, dyeing, and book-binding are important industries.

Missionary work formerly conducted by Swedish missionaries was transferred to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1891. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry C. Scholberg and Mrs. Scholberg.

Institutions: Hardwicke Christian Boys' High School, Hardwicke Boys' Orphanage.

The Rev. Frank R. Felt, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We faced two things in the beginning of the year that threatened discouragement and hindrance to the work. Bubonic plague was again in our midst. The usual train of events followed its coming—

shops were closed, city and towns deserted, schools disbanded, Sunday schools wiped off the records, people scattered to the fields and jungles, work disorganized, chaos in command. This continued for many weeks. The last Conference set off the work in the civil district of Nimar into a new Conference district, the Khandwa District, under the supervision of the Rev. Herman Gusé. While fully realizing that the best interests of the Nimar work demanded closer supervision than I could give it from this distance, and knowing that Mr. Gusé was in every way the right man for the place, I confess to a momentary feeling that, as the most fruitful part of the district was leaving us, it would be impossible to reap such a harvest as we desired in the territory that remained. That feeling has been abundantly rebuked during the year. "He that is faithful" has been with us, and our reports show a solid increase in every line of work.

Our Brother and Sister Barrow were obliged to leave India suddenly in September because of the very serious illness of their only child. The work of the Balaghat Circuit has since then been carried by others who have all along been under the impression that they had about all they could do. At the present time we are three missionaries short in the district, and work is suffering because of it. Balaghat, the head of a circuit and the headquarters of a civil district, is without a missionary; Jubbulpore, with four adjoining circuits and city work, has to be cared for by those whose regular work leaves but little time for these most important duties; the Thoburn Biblical Institute demands a principal who can give his whole time to its interests.

Evangelism

Plague in the early weeks of the year made organized effort impossible in evangelistic work. Not only were the people scattered, but in many instances their fear of contagion made them practically inaccessible. As far as possible our workers went among them, kept inquirers under instruction, and kept in touch with our Christians. It was not until far along in the warm weather that the strings could again be gathered up and regular work resumed. We have been able to recover the ground lost during the epidemic, and in different places have made very encouraging advances. Our efforts have been principally in three directions—to build up those who have already accepted Christ, prepare for baptism our inquirers, and fill up the gaps in the ranks of our workers so that we may to the best advantage care for the field committed to us. There have been a few changes in workers during the year, and in every case we have succeeded in getting strong men. Our force is stronger in every way than it was a year ago. The District Conference appointments were 134 this year as against 110 in the same territory last year. We are occupying the strategic points in our field and are seeking to develop our work solidly, regarding present successes as the foundation of the work to be done in years to come. In Gadawara and Narsinghpur a move-

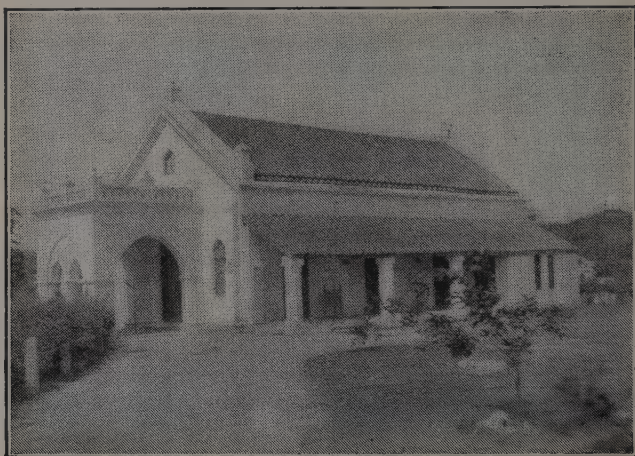
ment toward Christianity has occurred among the sweepers during the year. For some time I have been convinced that the latter place was ripe for such an occurrence, but definite effort was not made until the Rev. H. C. Scholberg took charge. Under his careful management the work has opened on two centers, schools have been started and nearly 60 have been baptized. He has planted one school where the Mehtar (sweepers), Chamar (leather-workers), and Basor (brass-workers) muhallas (villages) meet and so gets children from all three communities. Most of the baptisms there have been from among the Mehtars, but several Chamars are under instruction, being taught by a man working in the shops. In the Chhindwara Circuit a large community of Chamars after months of deliberation asked for a Christian teacher. A suitable man could not be given them at once; later he was found and is now at work. Already a Chamar has been baptized, the firstfruits of the new effort. In the Gadarwara Circuit it seemed that a number of Mehtars could be reached if only a suitable man could be found for the work. He was found, the door seemed to have been opened by the Lord, and he went to work; but there was not a pice (one half cent) in sight for his support, nor for the teacher of the Chamar school in Chhindwara when it began. When I was given charge of the district I promised the Lord I would have faith enough to enter whatever doors he might open, and last year this promise constrained me to assume considerable financial responsibility. When the Gadarwara man was engaged I wrote home to friends regarding his support. Before my letter reached America the amount of his support came into my hands. I wrote about the other case; that too was forthcoming, and in both cases the investors were getting dividends in souls before their cash reached the field.

In the Baihir Circuit there is great interest manifested in many places, though there has been no real break in any of the castes. Brother and Sister Williams have been doing careful and thorough work, the interests of the Christian community have been conserved in the best possible manner, and many hundreds of the heathen, in the villages and jungles know something of the Way of Life. At the time of the first Quarterly Conference the chapel would not hold half the people who came to the Sunday morning service, so we adjourned to the shade of a large banyan tree, where I had the privilege of preaching to a congregation of about three hundred, and at the close of the service several were baptized.

The territory about Jubbulpore itself has not been very fruitful during the year, but now a community of "Kols" in the Katangi Circuit give much promise, and at Shahpura in the Patan Circuit a community of Mehtars (sweepers) is asking for baptism. In the district as a whole we record about seventy-five per cent more baptisms than last year. This number would have been a full one hundred per cent if we could have spared an ordained man to get out into the more remote villages where many of our inquirers live.

The English Church in Jubbulpore has seen a year of steady work, and some new members have been added. Services have been well attended and the Sunday school is in a healthy condition. In October Miss Florence N. Engelhardt arrived from America and was married to Mr. Herrmann. Her experience in deaconess work at home makes her a valuable addition to our force in Jubbulpore.

The Sunday school as a means of evangelism continues to receive our best attention, and the year closes with an increase of 13 schools and 432 scholars above last year's figures. I believe I am safe in saying that there is no mission in these provinces that gives the attention we do to this work, or that has the same results to show. These



THE ENGLISH CHURCH IN JUBBULPORE

schools continue to be one of our best methods for getting tracts, Scriptures, etc., into heathen homes.

Scripture sales have been better than last year; 95 Bibles, 162 Testaments and over 1,600 Bible portions are our figures for the year. Our colportage work has been put on a slightly different basis, and we should be able to do even better work in this line next year. People are becoming more thoughtful, more ready to hear and read, and the unrest throughout the country is furnishing the Church of God the greatest opportunity she has had since the days of Akbar the Great.

Education

The Thoburn Biblical Institute is still without a home. Classes are being taught in the city church and the students are still living in servants' houses. The matter of suitable buildings must be settled very soon, for this is one of the most important agencies in the whole Conference. Twenty-four young men are now in the classes. They are

steadily at work, and are getting a grasp of the problems before them. They have regular work of a practical nature, bazaar and muhalla (village) preaching, conducting prayer meetings, etc. In another year our first class will be ready for the field. The field is ready and ripe for them. Institute work made such demands upon time that it was impossible to hold a summer school this year.

The schools in the Baihir Circuit are very encouraging; new ones have been opened during the year. In that jungle region they are the means of reaching the villagers. The middle school in Balaghat has had a good year and is serving a class not usually reached by government schools.

The Hardwicke Christian High School at Narsinghpur is at the same time a valuable asset and a great problem. The need of a new high school building is so imperative that it was mentioned again by the chief commissioner on a recent visit. Classes are taught in the church and wherever room can be found. There are 77 boys in the school. It is the only Methodist high school for boys in these provinces, and it is the school to which we must continue to look for our workers for years to come. The situation is a critical one. New buildings and better equipment must be had very soon or we shall forfeit the confidence of government. A promise of an increase in grant testifies to their willingness to afford every help possible to the school. As the Conference develops increased numbers of workers will be demanded from this school for teachers, for the evangelistic field, and to take up the course of study in the Biblical Institute. Two of our boys are in the government college in Jubbulpore; one takes the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts next March. Half the men appointed at the last District Conference were from this school. It costs more than 12,000 rupees (\$4,000) beyond what the Board gives us to finance the school work at Narsinghpur this year. Brother and Sister Scholberg have grappled bravely with the situation, and matters are in much better condition than a year ago.

Finance

We must repeat the words of last year, "Financially we have had a hard year." With every worker supported by special gifts we have a load and a responsibility that no one knows save those who have carried it. A year ago the hope was indulged that this year would see our special gifts in a condition to meet our needs fairly well. This would have been so had not some of our patrons died. We are not yet where we must be to meet the demands of our work. The plans set on foot early in the year to increase the pastoral support from the native church have been so far successful that we are enabled to report a little over fifty per cent increase over last year's figures.

In our last report we mentioned the great need of houses for workers in places where we have been paying rent for years without owning

property. Special gifts have enabled us to secure houses and sites in Belkhera, Gadarwara, Shahpura, and Narsinghpur during the year. Gifts are also promised for permanent buildings in two places.

Again our District Conference was a time of great blessing. During the year many of our workers had seen sorrow and trial. Some had had differences with their fellows. The evangelistic meetings of the Conference were very helpful. Differences were adjusted, in some cases forgiveness asked. Many of our workers are living day by day upon a higher plane than they knew a year ago. The Spirit has been teaching all of us. The lessons and experiences of the year have led us into higher things, and we went from the Conference to do more, love more, expect more. Again the Jubbulpore Interdenominational Missionary Convention at the close of October was a time of blessing to hundreds. Over a thousand native Christians were at some of the meetings. This convention is growing in power and influence year by year, and is becoming one of the important agents in our work in this end of the provinces.

KHANDWA DISTRICT

Khandwa District includes all of the Nimar civil district and part of Kandesh north of the Tapti River, with the western boundary not definitely fixed. The population numbers at least half a million. At present there are two large circuits, Khandwa and Burhanpur, in each of which there is room for at least ten good-sized circuits. The Roman Catholics are in Khandwa Circuit with a strong force.

Khandwa

Khandwa (population, 20,000) is the headquarters of the Nimar civil district, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 353 miles from Bombay. It is at the junction of two great roads leading from north and west India to the Deccan. In the twelfth century Khandwa was a great seat of Jain worship. It is a center for the exportation of cotton.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1880. No other evangelical church is represented here.

Missionaries: Rev. Herman A. Gusé. W. F. M. S.: Miss Anna R. Elicker.

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

The Rev. Herman Gusé, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Workers

The association with my fellow workers during the past year has been very pleasant. Besides doing well her own work, Miss Anna R. Elicker has rendered much help by her counsel, and while I was called away from Khandwa she did much to keep our side of the work going smoothly. Govind Ram and his wife have done good service in the orphanage and in my absence he has taken most of the services, and made himself useful in many other ways. Brother Benjamin, at Burhanpur, has done good work. Limited space forbids the mention of other valued helpers.

At Khandwa we have a workers' meeting every Saturday, when we

talk and pray about our work. These meetings have been a real inspiration to me, and I am sure to all who attend them. In my regular visits to the villages I counsel with the men and seek to encourage them in every way possible. I realize that the workers out in the villages, cut off from the inspiration that comes from associating with other Christians, get lonesome and discouraged, so once in three months we call them all in for a few days of conference and prayer and special Bible study. The response of the men and women and their renewed interest in the work have been very gratifying indeed, and have more than paid for the small expense and the absence from the work for the time being.

The total number of workers of all grades is 70. These are stationed in fifteen different places, and most of their time is spent in ministering to our Christian people. We need more workers. There are at least six places that should be occupied at once. We are repeatedly urged to send workers to new villages. Lack of the necessary funds is the only thing that hinders.

Evangelistic Work

Every Sunday afternoon in the Khandwa bazaar there has been a regular preaching service in which our teachers and the big boys take part. The class meetings among the boys and girls have done much to keep the evangelistic fervor aglow at Khandwa. We have preached at several large melas, and though much confined by local work, I have personally visited a number of villages and always found a ready hearing. This, in general, is the experience of all our workers.

Brother Benjamin writes the following about the evangelistic work at Burhanpur:

During the year regular preaching has been done in the villages surrounding Burhanpur, and also in some villages of Kandesh Bazaar, and muhalla (ward) preaching has also been carried on. The people everywhere listen eagerly to the gospel message. The district superintendent, the Rev. Herman Gusé, visited us several times during the year and refreshed the workers as well as the Christians with his revival sermons. He also visited the Christian village at Manjrod, and held services and baptized two Gonds, who are doing well. Our workers have sold a good number of Bible portions and distributed about 3,000 tracts and leaflets. The city people appreciate very much the Woman's Friend and The Children's Friend, published by our Lucknow Publishing House. During the year we have baptized eight persons, and there are many inquirers. The long neglected, but most important station of Raver has at last been supplied with two workers. This is one of our oldest circuits. There are about 400 villages near by, all situated in a rich farming section. The town is larger than Khandwa and has a telegraph and postoffice a government dispensary, and a police station; and large court buildings are now under construction. About twenty years ago the Rev. C. P. Hard, with some native workers and myself, had a Quarterly Conference in a village two miles from Raver, where we baptized a dozen persons.

Educational Work

This has been my first year in a field where we have any considerable number of Christians, and the experience has deepened the conviction that if we mean to have a strong church in India, we must

spend much time in teaching. The new life is implanted from above in response to the faith of him who hears the word through the evangelist, but the development of the Christian character must be accomplished by faithful and prolonged teaching.

We have three middle schools, one in connection with each of our orphanages. The Khandwa girls' school at the close of the Conference year numbered 97 girls and two little boys. At Burhanpur we have only one day school, the one in connection with the orphanage. All are Christian boys rescued from the last famine. We teach up to the sixth Marathi standard. All the boys are doing well and recently the inspector of schools gave us a good report. The general health of the boys has been very good. About a fourth of them are working on the farm. During the year a number of them have been married and secured land for homes in Manjrod. The boys' school at Khandwa is doing well. The government gives us a grant-in-aid of 350 rupees (\$116.60) a year, and when the inspector was here he said among other favorable things, that the school was well deserving of the grant. The average enrollment for the year was 79; of these 40 are from outside Khandwa. That 40 boys from other sections should choose our school rather than a government one is a good recommendation for us. All our teachers are from our own school, four of them having finished the course during the present year.

Our mission schools got a very good advertisement during a recent tournament in connection with a conference of all the teachers from the eighty-five schools in Nimar District. Out of a total of 200 rupees (\$66) given as prizes to all the schools our schools received 42 rupees (\$14). These prizes were given before a large audience, with all the officials present.

The number of village schools has decreased from 12 to 9, and the number of pupils is slightly lower. The school in Ganeshtalai, a muhallah of Khandwa close to our mission premises, has been amalgamated with our middle school, and most of the boys come now to this school. The work at Bamangaon was not going very well, and so when Mark left the school was for the present discontinued. At Bhojakhherri the boys were taken by the Roman Catholics. In a couple of the villages the people would do absolutely nothing, not even give the few pice (a pice is half a cent) required to run the night school. So when it was difficult to get the teachers I thought it best to discontinue the schools for the present. It is very likely that we shall open them again during the coming year. The two new schools we opened are doing well. The greater part of the difficulty seems to be with the teachers, for where our own boys are at work, really making an effort to get the children and to keep them after they have secured their attendance, the schools are prospering. A number of villages have repeatedly asked us to open schools for them.

Some educator defines education as the harmonious development of all the faculties. This means training the eye, the hand, and the body

as well as the strictly mental faculties. We aim to supply this training by industrial teaching. To sew on buttons, to patch a "kurta," to prepare a meal, to saw a board or drive a nail, to learn the various work of the garden and field are as much an education as studying arithmetic or grammar. Our girls learn sewing, cooking, washing, and housekeeping generally, and the boys learn farming, tailoring, carpentry, and gardening in addition to their regular school work. Some will have to depend wholly upon this for a living in days to come, and so they put in most of their time at some one of these things. But all must work part of the time. Our Khandwa boys work at least an hour and a half a day, and half a day on Saturday without any pay. If they work beyond this they may receive pay. At first the boys were not wholly pleased with this arrangement, but for months now they have done cheerfully whatever work has been given them. This work forms part of their education, makes them stronger and healthier, develops independence, counteracts the false pride that esteems manual labor degrading, furnishes a means of livelihood to some, saves money to all, keeps them out of mischief, and saves money to the Mission. If I had been compelled to hire all the labor the boys have done during the year, it would have cost me at least 500 rupees (\$165).

Epworth League and Sunday School

The Senior and Junior Leagues at Khandwa and the Junior League at Burhanpur have a membership of 230. Good work has been done in all. The Senior League has all the departments well organized. The monthly literary programs have been interesting and helpful. Every third Friday of the month a missionary program is rendered. In January we had a program on the work in Khandwa District, at the close of which I suggested that we do some practical missionary work, and assume the support of a worker in the district. The response was very enthusiastic, and we agreed to support a worker at the new station of Mortakka. This is an especially strategic place, owing to its nearness to the Unkar shrine, which is yearly visited by thousands of pilgrims from every part of India. A letter from this worker is read at our missionary meeting, and this keeps up the interest.

At the close of the year we have 27 Sunday schools, with 42 officers and teachers and 843 scholars. The attendance among the non-Christians and the village Christians is somewhat irregular, and hence progress is not well marked. But the work is kept going and some progress is made. The tracts and papers distributed reach many homes, and thus influence a much larger number than those who actually attend the Sunday school. In Khandwa and Burhanpur the Sunday school is doing good work and our boys and girls are really advancing. Quite a number received certificates from the India Sunday School Union last year. A weekly teachers' meeting with the Sunday school teachers of Khandwa has been a great help to the work. We study the lesson, and I bring out such suggestions as will help in its teaching.

The British and Foreign Bible Society gives us a colporteur in Burhanpur, and the National Bible Society of Scotland one at Khandwa. I have great hopes that the latter will give us one or two more. We sold in the district 1,915 Bibles and portions, and sold and distributed over 15,000 tracts. This will undoubtedly bear fruit.

English Work

Owing to other pressing duties I have not given much time to pastoral work among the English people in Khandwa, but a service has been held every Sunday when I have been in the station. The attendance has varied from a dozen to as many as thirty. These meetings have been very helpful to me personally, as has also the association with the European population of the station. The collections from this service will total about 100 rupees (\$33) by the end of the year.

Christian Community

About a third of our Christians are the orphan boys and girls, and the workers with their families. These are under regular instruction, and most of them have a definite experience and are growing in grace. At Manjrod are about a hundred who have really broken with Hinduism. This is partly due to the fact that they came from the better castes, and hence are unable to associate much with their heathen relatives. They observe Christian customs, keep the Sabbath, attend the services, partake of the Lord's Supper, and contribute toward the support of the church.

The great problem centers in our village Christians in Khandwa Circuit, who come from the Balahi caste. Though they become Christians, they still associate freely with their relatives. They assent to our teaching, call themselves Christians, attend some of the services, and some send their children to school, but otherwise they do not much resemble Christians in their conduct. Their marriage and burial customs are heathen, they drink together (not always water), still continue the habit of eating carrion and the left-over food of the other castes, and I fear they often worship idols, though usually they deny it. This being my first year in dealing with this problem, I am not able to offer a definite solution for it. This task is not too large for our Christ, and I believe that, in response to prayer and faithfulness on our part, he will bring these degraded and not very refined people to a knowledge of himself.

The Roman Catholics

No report of our work for the year will be complete without some reference to our neighbors, the Roman Catholics. I am of the opinion that a good part of our problem for days to come will be how to deal with these people. To ignore or undervalue them is not wisdom, to fear them is not becoming a true follower of Christ. I am told that before these Brothers came here, our people were making some prog-

ress in Christian living. They gave to the work and workers as far as they were able, and did not seek any financial aid from us. But when during the famine some much-needed help was given, and then the Catholics came, this changed. The policy of the Brothers has been and still is to give freely to old and young to get them to the services, and also to offer other inducements to get the people. It is strange but true that they planted themselves near where our Christians were and offered special inducements to our workers and converts. In this way they have taken a good many of the latter and some of the former. In some villages they have practically taken all our people, generally in the way indicated. The report is that there are at present nearly 30 lay brothers, who move about in the village, always carrying sweets and, I am told, pice as well (a pice is about half a cent). They have intimidated our workers, threatening to beat them if they should come to any of what they consider their villages. Of course they claim all as their own villages where they have any Christians, or where they wish to establish themselves. In the big Balahi muhalla of Khandwa we have had school and preaching work for over twenty years. An old man told me some time ago that the Brothers got in by giving one man a couple of rupees (about 66 cents) and he in turn persuaded others, who also were given help. The men say that when they go to service on Sunday they are paid for it. One part of the muhalla has always welcomed our workers and Bible women. About a year ago our oldest and most faithful worker, when he would not stop preaching there, was struck at by the Brother. The latter afterward denied doing so, but the people who saw it say that it is true. When I came a number of our workers brought to me reports that the Brothers were threatening them. I told the men that we must fight them, not with sticks and abuse, but with weapons that are mighty in throwing down strongholds. We have taken the weapons of the Spirit, prayer and the Word, and gone wherever we have been led. At one time I was reported to Dr. Felt, my district superintendent at that time, for baptizing some of their catechumens, preaching in their villages, offering money to some of their people, and actually cutting off the topknot of one man. I did go into villages that they claimed, but we did not allow the claim, for we also had some people there, and some who need reconverting. The catechumens I baptized were the wife and family of one of our own lads whom we educated up to the fifth Hindi standard. He had gone back to the farm and worked two months for the Roman Catholics, for which he repented before the Khandwa congregation and asked pardon. Money we did not give because we did not have enough as it was, and it is not our policy to give where we ought to receive. They tried hard to get us out of Burur, but our work there is stronger than ever. For the time being our work has come to a standstill in one or two villages, but we have also made some gains, and for some months there have been no intimidations.

Financial Problem

The financial problem has been the heaviest part of our load. The reduction in the appropriations took from this district 1,525 rupees (\$508), giving us only 114 rupees (\$38) per month for all the work, which takes more than a thousand rupees per month. Our buildings were sadly in need of repairs, and in some of the villages we had to build. To have nearly 100 boys in the Khandwa church for five days in the week does not leave it in a very presentable condition for Sunday. Hence after cleaning the church I had one of the buildings in the compound fitted up for a schoolhouse. We need some other buildings in the villages. We need several workers in each of the two circuits, several scholarships, and enough money to make up the deficit for the current year.

We have urged the matter of self-support on every occasion, and our efforts have not been in vain. As already reported, our League has raised about 100 rupees (\$33); the benevolent collections amount to a little more than this. The collection for pastor's fund is 186 rupees (\$62). The total amount collected is 554 rupees (\$183). If we put in the amount earned by the boys, we should have at least double that amount. Some of the men to whom we advanced money during the famine have paid back the sums loaned to them.

NAGPUR DISTRICT

Nagpur District embraces the greater part of the Marathi-speaking section of the Central Provinces Mission Conference. The actual territory in which the Methodist Episcopal Mission is at work includes a triangular section of about 90,000 square miles, with a population of about 6,000,000.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the other Boards represented in this district are the Church Missionary Society, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Free Methodists, and the American Christian Alliance.

Basim

Basim (population, 14,000) is in the southern part of the province of Berar. The town has an altitude of 1,758 feet above the sea level. It contains several ginning factories and a printing press. Its importance as a base for extensive evangelistic work is recognized by all, though it suffers the disadvantage of being forty miles distant from the railway.

The mission work now carried forward by the Methodist Episcopal Church was started by independent missionaries in 1884. It was transferred to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1895.

Missionaries: Rev. Valentine G. McMurry and Mrs. McMurry (until August).

Institutions: Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

Nagpur

Nagpur (population, 130,000) is the capital of the Central Provinces. It is situated on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 520 miles from Bombay, and on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 701 miles from Calcutta. Of the population about eighty-five per cent are Hindus and about 4,000 Christians. Nagpur is the leading industrial and commercial town of Central India, and carries on trade principally with Bombay. It is a prominent educational center.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1874. The United Free Church of Scotland is also at work in Nagpur.

Missionaries: Rev. Howard A. Musser and Mrs. Musser.

Sironcha

Sironcha is a town in the civil district of Chanda, and is situated on the east bank of the Godavari River, at its confluence with the Pranrita. Marathi, Koi, and Telugu are the principal languages of the region.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1893. No other Mission Board is at work in this region.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada J. Lauck.

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Dispensary, Girls' School and Orphanage.

The Rev. Howard A. Musser, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Sironcha Circuit

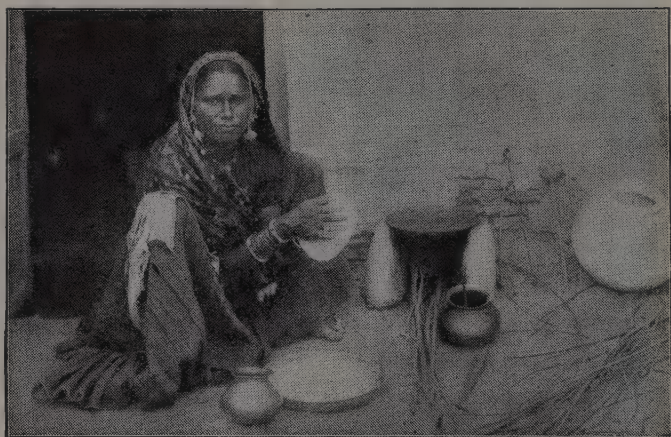
Three years ago this district had eight Board missionaries in charge of it—two at Nagpur, two at Kamptee, two at Basim, one at Hingoli, and a district superintendent at Jubbulpore; now the only couple "on the job" are looking around for company, as it is lonesome, and are raising money for exercise.

This year has been a year of testing with the Rev. Benjamin Luke, the Indian pastor at work there. Outside of a regular gift to support a special station on this circuit, the work has had no money from America except the 100 rupees (\$33) a month from the redistribution, and a special gift from New York to be discontinued the coming year. All the rest of the 375 rupees (\$125) a month, amounting to about 200 rupees (\$66) a month, has to be found in various ways each month, or borrowed, to meet the pay roll. Brother Luke has managed to get loans without interest, and to scrape up a few rupees, and then when he had done his best the superintendent had to step in and square up the debts. We have not had to cut down a worker this year or close up a station or turn away a boy. We are about \$363 in debt at the close of the year out of a total of \$1,500 paid out. Brother Luke is a success at Sironcha, and is doing a missionary's work there now. The boys' orphanage is growing steadily, nearing the half hundred mark, still unhoused, unchurched, unwelld, but undismayed. A total of 50 baptisms this year rejoiced all hearts at the Conference. A striking feature of the work was the enormous amount of Scriptures sold. If only a small per cent of the seed of the Word grows, what a harvest will be ours in the coming days! for this whole circuit has been sown broadcast with the holy revelation of the true God. Granaries and barns for caring for the crop are our greatest need.

Kamptee Circuit

For years Kamptee has been a station for missionaries of the Board; for years from it as a hub the whole Marathi territory was managed, and it was widely known for its workshops, work among soldiers and general prosperity; but this was in "ye goode old days," and now it is run as a side-circuit from Nagpur. The way in which we have been compelled to cut down the Kamptee Circuit in order that it might be managed as a subcircuit has been one of the saddest expe-

riences the writer has ever had in India. We have a nice home here for the missionary empty and falling into decay. The workers are praying for more immediate supervision, and the work absolutely demands that within six months a new missionary from America with a financial following shall be at the helm in Kamptee. The retrenchment days have passed for Kamptee, and now a good man and wife are sorely needed to enable us to go forward and carry out Methodist traditions throughout that great circuit, where we are absolutely alone and where 40,000 souls await the message from the lips of our workers, and scores of families whom we have baptized in the last three years await the personal touch which a busy, overloaded district superintendent has been absolutely unable to give them. Not one pice (one half cent) has been received from redistribution for this circuit and



A PRIMITIVE BAKERY IN INDIA

the pay roll of about 250 rupees (\$82.50) a month has been entirely dependent upon special funds. The soldier work was discontinued last year because we had no missionary to look after it, so that source of income is stopped. We have on this circuit two very large boys' schools filled with boys and in a good healthy condition, but needing money for equipment and a higher grade of teachers. More than a dozen adults were baptized in the circuit during the year and all departments of work are in a hopeful condition, but need the direct supervision of a missionary and wife at once.

Nagpur Circuit

This is really the circuit which has borne the brunt of retrenchment during the year. For two years, when we enjoyed the running of the Nagpur Circuit and had plenty of money with which to do it, we were care free, but now we are compelled to spread over a whole loaf of

bread the jam which formerly did nicely for one big slice. The result is that we had to close up some very interesting work and move out some valuable workers to fields where money was more plentiful than here. The Nagpur church lost its pastor in this way, but we happened to have, among our more or less recent converts, a number of well-educated men who are licensed preachers and who volunteer to hold services in turn. Thus we are enabled to carry on the services, and the church is generally well filled. From among the recent converts we have organized a string band of three kinds of instruments, with the organ, and delightful music results. A volunteer band of workers, seven strong, is one of the chief features of the Nagpur work; they hold prayer meetings, street meetings, and are the life of the League.

We have had the joy of leading about thirty adults to the Lord during the year in Nagpur city, and many of them were office men and their wives. Mrs. Musser's workers brought many women for baptism and more are under instruction. Our people have voluntarily promised to give 150 rupees (\$50) a year for two years as their share of the expense of putting up a wall around the new cemetery. I have released the pastor fund of Nagpur church for that purpose, and now, as they are filling the pulpit for me without cost, I will let the pastor fund given by the congregation go on their cemetery pledge, thus enabling them to take part in a self-support movement. They also maintain a poor-fund of their own and help one another in emergencies.

Basim Circuit

Emergencies arising in his family compelled the departure of Brother McMurry and family to America, leaving Basim to be managed from Nagpur for four months until Conference. Fortunately, we had a good man acting as my assistant who could look after the details of the work carefully, so the work has not suffered. The last Quarterly Conference, held in October, was a time of searching, Spirit-filled meetings, and much good was accomplished. Among other things a long-standing prejudice among the workers against the girls' school was cleared away, and the result was that half a dozen daughters of workers came to the girls' school as pupils and a number more were promised. A forward movement of the boys' and girls' orphanages was started, and one man was freed from all other work and made an agent for the two orphanages, to get as many boys and girls in as possible before the end of the year. Mrs. Musser and her helpers recently sent down two tonga (wagon) loads of girls from this end of the district, making a gain of more than thirty-three per cent in the girls' orphanage in the last quarter of the year. The boys' school has recently been strengthened by a new recruit from Bombay, a young man who will take charge of the school work after Conference. We have for the first time now given teachers' work to pupils of the school; three of the lads who have studied up to the fifth standard are now teaching in the school and doing well. I expect to send one of them

to theological school after Conference and two others to Hislop College, Nagpur.

Hingoli Circuit

Everything has been at a standstill on this circuit. Here we have a huge area of 30,000 square miles with 80,000 people, mostly speaking the Urdu or Hindustani tongue, and with no mission at work in this region except our own. At Hingoli, where the railway is almost completed, we have a fine bungalow and twenty or more acres of nice land, well watered and fenced, a fine house for an Indian pastor, and a lot of outbuildings for workers. We have one Indian local preacher and wife and a lad to help him. The place is waiting for a missionary to come along, with moneyed friends at home, and to hustle around and start a tremendous work among these people.

The Marathi Theological Class

We have a class of seven lads, five of them married, attending the Thoburn Biblical Institute at Jubbulpore, for their second year in theology. If I had my way in the matter, and the cash to finance it, I would finish up these lads down in Marathi territory under a Marathi teacher, as it is not at all helpful to them to be studying in Hindi when all their work is to be done in Marathi. We need badly, at once, one of two things—either a Marathi department in the Thoburn school or a Marathi school down here in this district. I want my men to be taught Marathi music and singing and Marathi speaking, and to have practice in Marathi open-air meetings, so that when they finish they will be immediately at home among Marathi people in the outstations.

We are now out of debt at the Taranpur Christian village, and the mission owns about 500 acres of land, a large part plowed once, and all cleared of rubbish.

Woman's Work

Mrs. Musser has had charge again this year of the Nagpur and Kamptee woman's work and schools, and for the last few months she has looked after the Basim women as well. Were it not like shaking hands with oneself, or auditing one's own books, I should like to speak of the untiring efforts of my brave little wife in the straightening up and improving of the work intrusted to her care. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society ladies at home have been most generous and sympathetic toward her work and seem to realize that there is such a thing as a great Marathi-speaking area which needs girls' orphanages, Bible women, and schools. The steady growth of the girls' school at Kamptee is a source of great pleasure, and I think it is the only girls' day school in the Conference which is favored by a government grant of 100 rupees (\$33). The Basim school is in splendid condition and good feeling prevails among the girls and workers generally. The

girls' orphanage at Basim has grown more than thirty-three and one third per cent in three months.

RAIPUR DISTRICT

Raipur District includes a territory of 35,000 square miles, and has a population of about 3,000,000. It was established in 1903. The main line of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes through this district. The following languages are current in the district: Hindi, Marathi, Uriya, Telugu, and certain aboriginal tongues.

Gondia

Gondia is a town of about 5,000 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 81 miles from Nagpur and 601 miles from Bombay. It is a busy railway center, receiving goods from the surrounding country. While Hindustani is spoken, the vernacular is Marathi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1906. No other Mission Board has work in the Gondia Circuit.

Missionaries: Rev. William A. Moore and Mrs. Moore.

Jagdalpur

Jagdalpur (population, 4,000), a town situated near the left bank of the Indravati River, is capital of the feudatory state of Bastar.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, which began mission work here in 1893, is the only Mission Board represented.

Missionary: Rev. William T. Ward (until July).

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage, Girls' Orphanage, Training School for Workers.

Raipur

Raipur (population, 34,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name. It is on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, 513 miles from Calcutta, and 188 miles from Nagpur. The town is situated in an open plain, about four miles from the Kharun River. Of the population, about eighty per cent are Hindus and seventeen per cent Mohammedans. The town is important commercially. Hindi is the vernacular of the circuit centering here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898. The Foreign Mission-Board of the German Evangelical Synod of North America, and the American Mennonite Mission are at work in Raipur.

Missionaries: Rev. George K. Gilder and Mrs. Gilder. W. F. M. S.: Miss Emily L. Harvey.

Institutions: Boys' Orphanage and Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School and Orphanage.

Rev. George K. Gilder, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This has been a year of trial and no little anxiety in more than one direction. Early in the year our work in the southern section of the district was disturbed by a menace from the "powers that be," which, if it had been carried out, would have deprived the Mission of all its property in Jagdalpur. Later, work in that same region was completely broken up for several months through an insurrection on the part of the aborigines. Still later, owing to the afflicted condition of our youngest child, whom the doctors insistently urged us to take across the seas for special treatment, Mrs. Gilder and I most reluctantly were obliged to leave our field in the midyear, sailing from Bombay on June 25, for England. Divinely prospered in our errand

over there with regard to our suffering boy, we were able to return to our work in India on October 10.

In July circumstances arose in connection with our work in Jagdalpur, that left that important circuit entirely leaderless. Following this heavy trial, Mr. Richards (local elder), who has courageously and uncomplainingly "roughed it" in Drug, broke down in health, and at this writing is lying seriously ill in a hospital in Bombay. Drug Circuit is thus left without a leader.

As matters stand, I have now not only the district to superintend, but I have in addition three extensive circuits to care for, namely, Raipur with its boys' orphanage, village schools, and evangelistic work; Jagdalpur with its boys' orphanage, girls' orphanage, evangelistic and industrial work; and Drug with its evangelistic work. Let me add that Jagdalpur is 141 miles removed from the nearest railway.

The Rev. Herman Gusé, who was appointed by Bishop Warne to act as district superintendent during my absence, has efficiently supervised the field. This is particularly true with reference to Jagdalpur, where he was unexpectedly called on to face a critical condition of things.

Raipur Circuit

For the time I was away Mr. Richards officiated as preacher in charge. Evangelistic operations have been actively engaged in both in the city and in the villages hard by; with the result that in the northern portion of the circuit there are evidences of what promises to be a real break among the Satnamis. Sixty-four inquirers in a village about thirty-four miles from Raipur are reported by our Indian preachers as seeking baptism.

Our village schools are doing well. Invitations from friendly Malguzars, or village landlords, continue to come in, pressing me to send them Christian teachers. I am unable to respond through lack of money. These Malguzars offer accommodation free of rent for the teachers they appeal for. It is a proof that God is moving the hearts of the people, when heathen men thus apply to the missionary for teachers. Twelve years ago it was not so. At that time these very Malguzars and others looked askance at me, and abhorred the idea of Christian teachers being settled in their villages.

The boys' orphanage prospers. The lads suffer much every rainy season, because of the damp floors of their dormitories. The floors need to be paved to make them safe.

Our small Hindustani Church has this year raised for benevolent and other purposes, 381 rupees (\$127). Epworth League work is given a prominence in this circuit. We have one Senior League chapter and two Junior Leagues.

Drug Circuit

Mr. Richards's illness prevents him from furnishing a report of his work. In this large circuit workers are all too few. There are but

four. We ought to have a dozen more at the very least, in order to compass the field. The sore need at Drug just now is that of a Mission Home. We are fortunate in possessing an eligible building site, which friendly officials put us in the way of acquiring. It was the only one available. On this two-acre lot, with money collected and secured from various sources, we have laid the foundations of a Mission House. We have reached the end of our resources and can do no more. Meanwhile Mr. Richards and family are compelled to eke out an existence in a mere mud hut that is by no means fit for a foreigner to reside in. In this scant shelter they have, year by year, borne cheerfully the fierce, fiery heat of the hot season, as well as the intense, pervasive damp of the monsoon months; enduring hardship, and even privation, for the work's sake. The natural outcome of these hard conditions is that Mr. Richards's health has succumbed to the severe strain. His physicians are of the opinion that it will be several months before he will be physically equal to resuming work; and it is a serious question whether, in the absence of a decent residence, he should return to Drug and expose himself to further and graver risks to health.

Drug, being the headquarters of the civil or government administrative district of the same name, is a strategic center, where it is essential that we should have a missionary. The circuit population numbers 545,235. In Drug, Mr. Richards has acquired a quiet influence which is all in favor of our Mission. He is a member of the district council, as it is termed, and enjoys the confidence of the district officials. To lose so helpful a fellow laborer, solely for want of a suitable residence, means crippling the work grievously. Two thousand dollars would enable us to complete the urgently needed Mission Home.

Gondia Circuit

The Rev. W. A. Moore reports as follows:

We have three centers of operation in the circuit—Gondia, Amgaon, and Arjuni. Because of lack of funds we have not been able to advance by taking up even one more center. Some of the old supporters have dropped off, and only one new one has been found. So even the maintenance of the present staff of workers has been a difficult task. The work has been going on steadily in each place. Some little touring has been done. I found that there were a great number of weekly bazaars held in villages around, and we frequently visited and preached in them, so that a goodly number heard the gospel who never heard it before; and we have several among our regular listeners who seem really hungry for the truth. There are several whom we visit frequently, who are in the valley of decision. One Gujarati Baniya (trader) is studying the New Testament and has a clear idea of Christ and his salvation. Another also has expressed his desire to become a Christian. There is an increased interest in Sunday school work on the part of our workers.

The day school at Muri is getting on very nicely. We have over 40 names on the register. I asked the inspector of schools to have our school registered so that it will be regularly visited and examined by the deputy inspector; and this request is to be granted. The deputy inspector visited the school and formed a committee who are to help in the work of the school. The Amgaon school was closed because of the very small

attendance. We would like to open a few more where we have been requested to send teachers, but we cannot do so at present.

Jagdalpur Circuit

At the last session of the Annual Conference Godavari District was abolished and the Bastar portion of that district was included in Raipur District. Jagdalpur Circuit is literally the entire feudatory state of Bastar. Work in this remote circuit has suffered greatly this year. The rebellion of the aborigines upset all my plans for visiting the field before setting out for England. Our Indian preacher, Rev. G. Chandaya, reports 328 inquirers as waiting for baptism. This would indicate that the movement among the Uriya-speaking Mahars continues.

All things considered, the work in Jagdalpur Circuit is in a truly deplorable plight at present. There is no resident missionary, and the remoteness of the field makes it extremely difficult for it to be closely supervised. The absence of a leader on the spot jeopardizes the work.

There is also a dearth of funds for current work. Already arrears of salary are due the workers; and no money whatever is in sight. Donors whom the late Rev. Charles B. Ward was personally responsible for securing, and whose gifts flowed in steadily during his lifetime, have evidently ceased to contribute since his death. Brother C. B. Ward, albeit a member of Conference and a missionary of the Board, preferred to finance his special work on his own lines and independently of the Board. Money came in as it was needed while our brother was alive, but now that he is no more among us, funds are not in evidence. Unless something is done promptly to help out the situation financially, there will be trouble.

The needs of Jagdalpur Circuit are manifold. For distinctly evangelistic and subpastoral work, we have forty-six helpers. This number is inadequate and ought to be doubled. Nothing has been done thus far for the education of the children of our village Christians. There ought to be at least half a dozen schools started at once for their benefit. If we are to conserve the fruit of our labors in Jagdalpur Circuit, these schools are indispensable.

CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Chhindwara (Chindwara), Gadawara (Gadavara), Jubbulpore (Jabbalpur), Kamptee (Kampti).

BOMBAY CONFERENCE

The Bombay Conference consists of the Bombay Presidency north of the Belgaum civil district, and such parts of Central India as lie south of the twenty-fifth parallel of latitude and west of the Central Provinces Mission Conference. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages.

The Bombay Annual Conference was organized out of portions of the South India and Bengal Conferences in December, 1892.

AHMEDABAD DISTRICT

Ahmedabad District includes that part of the Bombay Presidency which lies north of the Mahi River, east of the peninsula of Kathiawar, south of Rajputana, and west of the Central India Agency. The prevailing language spoken in this district is Gujarati.

The Methodist District was formed out of the Gujarat District, which was divided in 1909.

Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad (population, 180,000) is the chief city in the civil district of Ahmedabad. It is 310 miles by rail from Bombay on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, and 50 miles from the head of the Gulf of Cambay. The Hindus form about seventy per cent of the population. Next in importance and wealth are the Jains, who are the traders, merchants, and money-lenders, and who have about 120 temples in the city. Ahmedabad is one of the most important cotton manufacturing centers in the world and is progressing rapidly.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881. The Presbyterian Church in Ireland is at work in Ahmedabad.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick B. Wood and Mrs. Wood.

Nadiad

Nadiad (population, 32,000) is on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, 29 miles southeast of Ahmedabad. The town is the center of an extensive trade in tobacco and ghi (clarified butter). The Industrial and Engineering Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, located here, is one of the best of its kind in India.

Missionaries: Mrs. Howard F. Bishop, Carl H. Conley and Mrs. Conley, Rev. George W. Park and Mrs. Park. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ada Holmes and Cora L. Morgan (on furlough).

Institution: Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute.

The Rev. George W. Park, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Early in the year the missionary in charge of the northern group of circuits dropped out, and his work fell to the superintendent, who thus became the only missionary in the district in evangelistic work. Since the inception of this work in the north we have never been in a position to man it as it requires, and in the great field about Mesana, with unlimited possibilities, we have been able to place only three workers. Here is one of the best fields in India, with great cities, towns, and villages in a magnificent country, in which practically no Christian work is being done. One hundred workers would not be too many for reaping the already ripe harvest in this field. Brother



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
BOMBAY
CONFERENCE

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
Scale of Statute Miles
50 100 200

Places where Methodist Episcopal
Missionaries reside, are underlined
in red.

Wood already has large things planned for north Gujarat. In Kapadwanj it is becoming increasingly evident that we must at no distant date place a missionary. With good roads radiating from this town, and with a railway to be built next year, it is an ideal place for a missionary residence.

In the city of Ahmedabad we need a church and Indian preacher's residence. This is a rapidly growing city and now has a population of nearly 300,000. We have a regular service here on Sunday with an attendance of nearly 75. There are a number of Sunday schools and preaching services conducted in various parts of the city.

In the southern group of circuits the work has held its own, although the staff has been reduced. In Umreth, the church, made possible by friends in Xenia, O., has been finished all but the floor. In Uttarsanda the Panch, or Committee of the Dhedwada, have agreed to give us a building site. Land could not be purchased here for building purposes, owing to the peculiar tenure on which it is held, so, after some thought, the Panch have agreed to give us the only available site, and I hope to have a modest building erected very soon thereon.

The number of baptisms, 170, has not been large during the year. One cause is the pledge we require every adult to sign, requiring him to give up certain things, including infant marriage. Had we introduced this pledge at the beginning, I am inclined to think it would have been a very good thing. We would not have had so many baptisms, but they would have been of a better quality. Another reason for few baptisms is that I wished to have a large number of our candidates at Annual Conference to be baptized by Bishops McDowell and Robinson, there being 300 candidates on the district. The third reason for few baptisms is that in many of our villages the whole Dhed population has been baptized, and we have been unable to go into new fields owing to paucity of workers and lack of money. But we have made solid progress during the year, and our people are in better condition to-day than ever before.

Nadiad Industrial and Engineering Institute

This school has had a hard time this year. Mr. Bishop's death by drowning was a very great loss to it, and has thrown it back a great deal. Some part of the work he had started had to be dropped, and other work could not be undertaken for lack of funds. The question of meeting expenses is an acute one in this school. Our sources of income are government grants, special gifts, and what we can earn. Special gifts are becoming very few, being 4,874 rupees (\$1,625); for the year, government grants 7,578 rupees (\$2,526); sale proceeds from shop, 5,060 rupees (\$1,687), an increase of 3,330 rupees (\$1,110) over last year.

The number of boys is growing steadily less, boys leaving us for employment at their trades and for high school, and very few coming

in to fill their places. Twelve boys have gone to the Baroda High School, and I am sending others into the work. Our boys mostly wish to enter the evangelistic work, rather than follow their trade. As things are now we will have only 92 boys next year, a sixth of what we had a few years ago. Mr. Conley has arrived from America and will take charge after Conference. Mrs. Conley is also welcome and will find a large place to fill in the orphanage.

The following is the report of the Technical school inspector for the year:

An electrical power house has been installed and some of the machines in the workshop are now driven by electricity. I have inspected some wooden doors and windows for a bungalow, and some pumps, lathes, vises, and benches made by the students during the year, and they were fine examples of the excellent work turned out by this school. They were very creditable to the managers of the workshop.

The Workers

The Rev. Frederick Wood and wife have just come from Bombay, where they have been for the past fourteen years, to take the northern group of circuits. Death has been busy in our midst. The drowning tragedy at Teethul lost us two of our best Gujarat workers. Mr. Bishop was an ideal missionary. Brother Thomas Francis, a faithful, sweet-tempered local preacher, was also called to his reward, and from plague we lost Kanji Khushal, of Kanjri. Mrs. Park has almost recovered her usual health, and for months past has been doing full work in the orphanage.

BARODA DISTRICT

Baroda District includes most of the territory of the Gaekwar of Baroda, its southern boundary being the Narbadda River; also the Panch Mahals, the eastern boundary of which is the Central India Agency. It covers about 6,000 square miles of territory. The Gujarati language is spoken. The total population of the district is 2,500,000. About four fifths of the population are Hindus, the rest being Mohammedans and Parsees.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun about 1875. In 1895 the people began to turn to Christ by hundreds. The Gujarat District was organized the following year. The Baroda District was formed by the division of the Gujarat District in January, 1909. No other mission board is in this field with the exception of the Salvation Army which is working in a few of our villages.

Baroda

Baroda (population, 125,000) is the capital of the Native state of the same name. It is situated on the Vishwamitri River, 244 miles by rail from Bombay, and 61 miles southeast of Ahmedabad. There are many important buildings in Baroda, and some notable Hindu temples. Under the progressive and enlightened administration of the present Gaekwar Baroda is rapidly becoming an important educational center, and is well equipped with hospitals.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun by William Taylor's local preachers from Bombay about 1875. The first missionary was sent there in 1888. No other mission board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Royal D. Bisbee, Rev. Lewis E. Linzell and Mrs. Linzell, Rev. Albert A. Parker and Mrs. Parker. W. F. M. S.: Misses Belle Allen, M. D., Laura F. Austin, and Helen E. Robinson.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Boys' Orphanage, Coeducational Anglo-Vernacular and High School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage, Mrs. William Butler Memorial Hospital.

Godhra

Godhra (population, 30,000) is the headquarters of the Panch Mahals civil district of the Bombay Presidency, situated on the Godhra-Ratlam Railway, 319 miles from Bombay. Godhra is the center of the trade in timber and firewood extracted from the forests of the district and the neighboring states, and exported to the rest of Gujarat.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1896. No other Mission Board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. Bancroft (on furlough) and Mrs. Bancroft (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret D. Crouse and Elsie Ross.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Orphanage.

The Rev. Lewis E. Linzell, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year opened most auspiciously. A number of missionaries and some of our Indian brethren who went to the Lonavla camp meeting came back feeling a strange warmth in their hearts, and some of them possessed of a zeal for Christ that they had not had before. At a meeting of the circuit workers held a little later the presence of the Holy Spirit was evident to all, and throughout the district the work was commenced with gladness.

But within a few months great changes came. The Rev. William E. Bancroft and Mrs. Bancroft left for their home in America in March, Mrs. Bancroft arriving at her home in time to spend the last few weeks with her father before his death. In May the tragic downing at Teethul of Mr. Bishop and Miss Williams doubly afflicted us. The five years during which Mr. Bishop had worked by our side had made him very dear to our hearts. Notwithstanding the constant burden which was upon him, of financing his institution, of caring for the interests of his boys, and of giving thought to the whole work, in our frequent committee meetings his fairness, his confidence in the final outcome, and his high personal character were such as to be a constant inspiration to his fellow workers.

Miss Williams's loss was especially felt in the Baroda District. Nearly ten years of service she had given to the girls' school. On her return from furlough her time was divided between the orphanage and village work—a burden too heavy for any one missionary. In all her work she was so systematic that she accomplished much. Her workers' meetings were oftentimes of great blessing. The purity of heart which she herself enjoyed, and the endowment of divine power which was hers, she preached as the privilege of every worker. The result was that a number of our preachers have entered into the larger life through her ministry.

Educational Work

In reviewing the work of the year I desire first to speak of the good work being carried on in our institutions. From one end of Gujarat to the other is felt the influence of the *Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology*. There are four departments: The theological school

proper, which covers a three-year course; an evangelistic training school, which gives a year's course of study, preparing a man for village work; the mission training class, into which nearly all our workers come by turns once a year for a six weeks' course; and the Bible women's department, wherein women workers are trained. One can see how wide is the sphere of its operations, and it can be understood how the influence of the school must be felt all over the Gujarati field.

Three years have passed since the *Co-educational Anglo-Vernacular School* was started. This school is well manned with teachers, well supervised, and well equipped. There are at the present time 50 girls and 75 boys in the school. A new standard, the seventh, has been added during the year, thus completing the full number of high-school classes. In this standard two boys are preparing for the matriculation examination which will entitle them to enter Bombay University, and three will take the school final examination, which makes them eligible for government service.



A BARODA BOY

At the recent examination not a boy or girl was promoted who did not measure up to the required standard. The work done is of a high grade, and the whole school is in a good condition. Not a single case of unseemly conduct has occurred to make the missionaries in charge of the boys' and girls' institutions feel that it was unwise to organize this mixed school. On the contrary, the boys are respecting the girls more and more, and each exerts a wholesome influence over the other. Great credit is due to the principal, Miss Austin, for what she has accomplished in the school during the past two years.

Under the careful guidance of Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge the *Baroda Boys' Boarding School* is doing well. It is sad to relate that tuberculosis, which is exceedingly prevalent in India at this time, crept into the school this year, and, notwithstanding our great precautions, four of the lads were carried off, among them one of the brightest of our boys. There are 150 boys in the school.

Work Among Village Children

The compulsory education which is being carried on in the Baroda State is proving a great blessing to our work. Many hundreds of Christian children are under instruction in the government schools. This fact has given impetus to our village schools located in British territory and these are doing better work even than before. A number of the schools are being recognized and registered by government,

and we look forward with great confidence to the second generation of Christians.

In the early part of the year at a meeting of the circuit evangelists the condition of the Christian children was discussed, especially in those villages where our children are being taught in native schools. It was decided at that time that something must be done to provide for their systematic instruction, for it was recognized that unless this was done, the children would learn to love caste, and to believe in superstition, and they would learn but little of God's Word. The suggestion was made that the Epworth League would supply the need; hence in such circuit we have organized two or three chapters. In all we have established 33 village Leagues, and systematic teaching is being carried on.

We are also organizing the village Sunday school work. During the past years our village Sunday schools have not received enough attention. The village pastor has been teaching children and adults together, and no proper record of attendance has been kept. Steps have now been taken to organize every Sunday school, separating each school into classes, keeping a correct record of attendance. In this way we hope to improve the condition of the children throughout the villages.

Village Evangelistic Work

During the year there have been 913 baptisms on the district, about half of these being children of Christians, while the rest came from the Dherd, the Chamadias, and the Bhangis. Owing to the tenacity with which the heathen customs cling to the people, the District Conference felt it to be wise, two years ago, to pass a rule requiring every adult candidate for baptism to sign a statement, promising to give up the custom of infant marriage. The result is that our baptisms are far less, but many families are keeping their children single until they reach maturity. During the year a number of Christian families were found who could not withstand the dictum of their relatives, and in spite of their pledge married their young children. At the Baroda District Conference this matter was again discussed, and it was decided that wherever the pledge is broken the stewards must call the offender to answer for his sin, and administer punishment if necessary.

There is a distinct improvement in the conduct and in the spiritual life of the village Christians. God is working among them, calling them to a life of holiness, and many are hearing his call.

To the south of our district there is a large section of the country, which has been recognized for many years as Methodist territory, no other mission having entered that field. It is filled with populous villages; and the idolatry and superstition of the people make our hearts ache. The seriousness of that situation has appealed powerfully to the Christians of the Baroda church, so that at the beginning of this year I was asked by the stewards to find a suitable worker and send

him into that field. A worker was found, and already a number of men of the upper classes in this region are enrolled as inquirers, and a large night school has been opened.

Self-Support

During this year there has been a good harvest throughout the district, and for this we are very thankful to Almighty God. As will be seen from the statistical report, the amount received for benevolences this year is double that received a year ago, and a large advance has been made toward self-support. I regret to say, however, that although there has been a good increase in the collections, yet the increase has not been commensurate with the blessing which God has poured upon the people. During the great famine, and for two or three years afterward, the Christian people were so poor that they were positively unable to give largely toward the church collections. During those years it was even the custom to help the stewards who came to the Quarterly Conferences, paying their railway fare and giving them two annas each for their meals. We are glad to say that this custom has been discontinued during the past two years, and some of the stewards now come bringing a thank offering instead of asking money from the church.

Finances

Practically the entire work of the district is supported by special gifts.

We do not get enough from the appropriations, after the salaries of the missionaries are taken out, even to pay the taxes on our property. However, friends have come forward so that there has been just enough to meet our imperative needs. At the organization of the district two years ago there was a debt of over 4,500 rupees (about \$1,500 on the boys' orphanage and a district current work debt of 3,500 rupees (about \$1,166). These debts have all been paid, and not a worker has been discharged for lack of funds.

Florence B. Nicholson School of Theology, Baroda

The Rev. A. A. Parker, principal, reports as follows:

The year 1910 has differed little from the previous year except that the mission workers' department has been not so largely attended. The class which graduated in December of last year have all done excellent work and have demonstrated that their training has been most helpful to them. This year's senior class numbers 15 men and 3 women. The enrollment for the year is as follows: School of Theology, 45 men and 19 women; Evangelistic Training School, 16 men; Mission Workers' Department, 25 men; Bible Women's Department, 19 regular and 18 mission workers; total number enrolled, 140.

The finances of the school are in good condition, the income having been more than the expenditures. There is still a debt of some 4,200 rupees (about \$1,400) on the building, and there is the urgent need of additional quarters for students and another teacher's house. The Sunday school of the Saint Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church of Wichita, Kan., has pledged the sum of \$1,000, to build a nursery and kindergarten,

in which the children may be cared for while their mothers are in class. Four hundred dollars of this amount has already been received and work has been begun on the building, which it is hoped may be completed by the first of March.

We are specially glad to report that the Rev. Royal D. Bisbee, M.A. Willamette University, and S.T.B. Boston University, has recently been added to the teaching staff, and is now putting in full time on the language in the hope that he may soon be ready for classroom work.

BOMBAY DISTRICT

Bombay District includes the English work in the city of Bombay and a number of English circuits near the city, Poona, Lanauli, Igatpuri; also a few centers in the northwestern part of the Bombay Presidency, near the delta of the Indus River, including Karachi and Quetta Circuit in British Baluchistan. The district is widely scattered, stretching over a territory of about twelve degrees of latitude. The extreme stations, Poona and Quetta, are 1,400 miles apart, by ordinary routes of travel.

Bombay

Bombay, the "Eye of India" (population, 1,000,000), is the capital of the Bombay Presidency, and the principal seaport of West India. It is situated on an island which is one of a group lying off the coast of the Konkan. The island of Bombay is united with the larger island of Salsette, and also with the mainland by many causeways. It has an area of twenty-two square miles. For beauty of scenery and advantages of position, Bombay is unsurpassed by any city of the East. In front of the city is a wide harbor, studded with islands and dotted with native craft and steamers from many ports. The houses are well built, and the broad streets of the city are ennobled by public buildings. There is a great variety of national types in Bombay, and there are many industries incidental to the active life of a great seaport. Next to New Orleans, it is the largest cotton exporting center in the world. Scores of cotton mills are in prosperous operation. The Improvement Trust is transforming the city. New docks to cost some \$20,000,000 are under construction.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. Other Mission Boards at work here are the American Board (Congregational), the Christian and Missionary Alliance, the Missionary Settlement for University Women, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodist, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Christian B. Hansen and Mrs. Hansen, Rev. Charles B. Hill and Mrs. Hill. W. F. M. S.: Miss Anna A. Abbott, Mrs. Harriet L. R. Grove, and Miss Elizabeth W. Nichols.

Institutions: Seamen's Rest. W. F. M. S.: Thoburn Deaconess Home.

Igatpuri

Igatpuri is an important railway town on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 87 miles from Bombay, at the top of the pass in the Ghats crossed by the northern trunk line of this system. It has a pleasant climate and an elevation of about 2,000 feet.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Igatpuri was opened during William (Bishop) Taylor's visit to India, in the year 1875. The General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Jesse C. Fisher (on furlough) and Mrs. Fisher (on furlough).

Karachi

Karachi (population, 120,000) is the capital of Sind and the headquarters of the district of the same name. It is situated at the extreme end of the Indus Delta, near the southern base of the Pab Mountains, and close to the border of Baluchistan. Karachi is 933 miles distant from Bombay by rail and about 700 by sea. There are about 60,000

Mohammedans, 49,000 Hindus, and over 6,000 Christians. Owing to the value of the Indus as a channel of communication the development of great irrigation projects along this river, and building of great trunk lines of railway, Karachi is now the second port of importance on the west coast of India, and is the chief grain-exporting city of the Indian Empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1876. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church of England Zenana Mission, and the Church Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. L. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke.

The Rev. Charles B. Hill, district superintendent, reports as follows:

This has been a year of much change in the personnel of the missionary staff of the Bombay District. It has been a year of difficulty as well. We thank God for many spiritual tokens and for much-to-be-desired material advance; but we recognize at the same time causes for regret. No conspicuous revival has visited our congregations. Our work in Sind has been seriously handicapped through our financial inability to continue the appointment of a missionary solely for vernacular work, and through the death of the Rev. Jivan B. Saptal. Quetta still pleads for a missionary likewise, and the work of the Taylor Memorial Church, Bombay, is retarded owing to its indebtedness. Two of our churches, Igatpuri and Poona, have suffered recently by the transfer of their oldest Methodist families. Our English-speaking Methodist Church in India has to renew its corporate life at least once in five years so frequent are the transfers of its membership from one part of India to another, or out of the country on furlough.

The Need for our English Work

The importance of this branch of our work cannot be overrated. It is a platitude to say that the longer a missionary lives in India the more deeply convinced he becomes of the spiritual needs of the European and Anglo-Indian community. Our mission in India was among the earliest to recognize that a European or Anglo-Indian living a low-level life is a hindrance to the gospel, and a cause of Christ's name being blasphemed among the heathen. The educated Indian often regards the missionary as a professional, and thinks of him to a large extent as a paid agent, who is sent to teach Christianity; but a layman who is devoted to God, though in secular employ, is an unanswerable argument. God has given us many such in our English Churches.

Regular Work

Our English Churches are situated at Bombay, Poona, Lanauli, Igatpuri, Karachi, and Quetta. These are "*witnessing*" churches, and during the year under review have been loyal to their best traditions. I cannot speak too highly of the services rendered to Bowen Church for almost two years by the Rev. Frederick Wood and Mrs. Wood. This district congratulates Ahmedabad on the acquisition, and has said "Godspeed" with sincere regret at their departure. We welcome the

Rev. Christian B. Hansen and Mrs. Hansen to our midst, and pray for them every blessing as they begin their missionary service in India. The best features of spiritual life and activity have been maintained in our churches, and the gospel of salvation has been faithfully declared in all our pulpits. Mention should be made here of the work of the Seamen's Rest, Bombay, where, upon the departure of Brother and Sister Macgregor to Scotland, Brother and Sister Hudson took up the work with diligence and zeal. The attendance at the spiritual and social services has been most gratifying, and the interest of the Free Churches of Bombay in the institution has been a cause for thankfulness.

Special Evangelistic Work

Responding to the call of the Commission on Aggressive Evangelism, special services were held at most of our English Churches during Easter Week. At Poona and Bombay Mr. W. Stanes held very successful meetings for children also, and many young hearts were deeply impressed. The Lanauli Convention for the deepening of spiritual life was held at Epworth Heights for the fourth time, and was an occasion of much blessing to many of our people from Poona and Bombay who were in attendance.

Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues

Our Sunday schools are all in good hands. It is our aim to give them increasing attention. Most of our scholars have the interests of the Anglo-Indian Home at Poona deeply at heart; and we have had the privilege of sending over \$1,000 to that institution from our scholars and churches during the year.

Junior and adult chapters of the Epworth League exist at Poona and the two Bombay Churches, and an adult chapter at Karachi. A very successful District League convention was held at Poona this year, and, on the whole, Epworth League matters have been bright all over the district. The activities of the Leagues have led them to various forms of Christian service. During 1910 the chapters at Bombay have contributed \$300 for the support of "Epworth Hall" and other features of vernacular work in that city.

Material Progress

Among the achievements of the year in the way of material progress we must mention an enlarged and handsome gateway, generously erected by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for our little church at Lanauli.

At Igatpuri, a remodeling scheme, while it has deprived us of the rooms which did duty as a parsonage, has evolved a really attractive and commodious church and lecture room. The latter is used for vernacular services as well. The cost of the remodeling was \$1,400, all of which is as good as paid. This is no little achievement for the

small congregation at Igatpuri. The church was reopened for worship on May 29, 1910.

At Karachi the long-cherished dream of a new parsonage has been realized. Upon his return from furlough, the Rev. William E. L. Clarke addressed himself to this undertaking at Karachi, and has pushed it through, despite heavy duties as a pastor of a self-supporting English Church and manifold activities in the vernacular work, under particularly depressing circumstances; so that he now has the satisfaction of seeing a well-appointed, substantially constructed two-storied parsonage, erected in grounds which, from their location and contiguity to the church itself, give us a property second to none among our English Churches of India. The cost of this enterprise is \$2,000, all of which is in sight.

Quetta Methodism, well beloved, though sometimes because of her isolation considering herself forsaken, stole a march on us this year.



A CARAVAN FOR CENTRAL ASIA LEAVING QUETTA

We have long had a good parsonage and church there, finely situated in a veritable garden of flowers and fruit trees; and in addition, the local trustees, Messrs. Cumming and Isaac, have held an eligible building site, originally purchased for \$200 but now valued at \$1,000, as a forlorn hope that the mission would see its way to build a sanitarium on it for the Sind and Punjab workers. Our friends in Quetta, after waiting long and patiently, finally, with the courage of despair, lest the mission would never drive down stakes, went ahead, and on my last visit to Quetta, I found "Epworth," a commodious residence of four comfortable bedrooms and other living rooms costing about \$4,000, almost completed. Until such time as the mission is ready to take it over, it will be rented, so as to pay off its cost of construction. This is Quetta's latest challenge to our Methodism.

Our Vernacular Work

The Bombay District is not without its features of vernacular work. With the exception of a service conducted in Kanarese by volunteer workers for Kanarese Christians, in Bombay, the entire vernacular

work in the Marathi-speaking country is cared for by the Marathi District; but within the bounds of this, the *longest* district of Methodism, lies whatever is being done by our church among the Christless peoples of Sind and Baluchistan.

Imagine one missionary, pastor of our English Church at Karachi, attempting to care for the needs of Christless people, not alone in Karachi with its population of 600,000 souls, but also in Hyderabad, Sind, 100 miles distant, with a population of 60,000; then, add Quetta with its congregation of Indian Methodists not to include our English congregation; and remember that Quetta is 500 miles from Karachi. Yet Brother Clarke is the only ordained Methodist Episcopal minister in all that region, with three exhorters supported by special gifts from friends in America, to care for a Christian community of about 700 souls in the towns mentioned and in the intervening country, whom we have baptized and for whose Christian standing we hold ourselves responsible.

We cannot report as many baptisms this year, because we dare not baptize those who clamor for baptism—some of them tramping miles to request admission to the Christian faith—and then leave them shepherdless.

KATHIAWAR DISTRICT

Kathiawar District includes the peninsula of that name, reaching 250 miles southwest from near Nadiad to the Arabian Sea, with an average width of about 50 miles and a population of over 1,500,000 of various nationalities and beliefs, yet all speaking Gujarati. There are 195 native states on the peninsula.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1904. The Irish Presbyterian Church has work in a few of the principal towns of the north and in one or two of the south.

Dhola

Dhola Junction, in the native state of Bhavnagar, became the missionary headquarters of the Kathiawar District because it had an empty railway bungalow, the only one anywhere available, the village itself containing only mud huts.

Missionaries: Rev. William E. Robbins and Mrs. Robbins.

The Rev. William E. Robbins, district superintendent, reports as follows:

During the past year the most outstanding feature of our work, if not the most important, has been the sad depletion, by death, of our already greatly reduced and always far too small staff of workers. Early in the year the wife of one of the workers was taken away after only three days' illness, but in full sight of the glory land. In April the oldest of all, except myself, was called to his heavenly home, commending his wife and six children to the tender mercies of the Lord and his church. In September, during our summer school, the youngest and strongest of all, after going to his village to conduct the Sabbath services and returning on Monday, was attacked early Tuesday morning by cholera, and in spite of all the doctors could do died in the evening, leaving a young widow to mourn his loss.

These as well as many other vacant places I have not had the means to fill, not to speak of the numerous calls for Christian teachers from large communities, among whom are some Christians baptized in other places. The workers would be ready to step in if only their support could be assured.

The fact is our poor work is starving and it would hardly be credited if I were to tell what strict economy we have practiced to keep the present staff in anything like working condition, with no increases of pay for years. But the brave men and women bear it uncomplainingly, hoping that relief will come in a year or so at most. For I have promised them that when I go on my furlough I will take my rest, if necessary, as we used to do in the army, in foraging for supplies and munitions of war to maintain and improve the advantages already so auspiciously gained. Meantime we can do but little except hold our own and mark time till reinforcements arrive from the Great Commander.

Self-Support

Self-support is, of course, always a very important feature, and one that we are ready to look to for indications of growth in grace of the church. Last year special efforts were made in this line, in order to keep from dismissing workers, and still we hope to maintain the pace so set in a good year, notwithstanding the fact that through the failure of the latter rain there will be a scarcity of rice in some parts this year. However, it does seem that our only hope of a real self-supporting church is to better the circumstances of the people in some way. How to improve their condition without removing them entirely from their surroundings, where they are placed to be witnesses for the Lord to all around, is a great problem.

As to the building or procuring of houses and churches we have hardly dared to broach the matter at all while the people are able to do so little toward the support of their pastors and the education of their children. In some places the only house or room available is hardly sufficient for the worker's family to sleep in, not to speak of holding services for half a hundred people, and in other places we are threatened with being deprived altogether of quarters. In Vaso the house which we have occupied for more than ten years is offered to us for 1,000 rupees (about \$333); but where is the amount to come from?

Evangelistic Work

The evangelistic campaign this year was perhaps even more blessed than last year. In one village our preachers in turn discoursed for three hours on Rom. 10. 1, and one man was so impressed by their preaching that while the service was going on he left and went into his house, and taking out his idols of wood and stone threw them into the river. In another place a lad, taking his cue from Gideon,

threw down and burned his father's idol, to the great dismay of the rest of the family; but as Baal could not plead for himself, the boy scored a victory over all. Thus gradually the hoary walls of heathenism are crumbling, and with a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together, after the manner of the early Methodists, the work will be done.

MARATHI DISTRICT

The Marathi District includes all the vernacular work in the important cities of Bombay and Poona, with also a number of circuits adjacent to them. The Marathis are a virile, independent, and haughty race, and while subjected have never been conquered.

Poona

Poona (population, 154,000), the "Queen City of the Deccan," is the headquarters of the Poona civil district, on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, 110 miles southeast of Bombay. It is the terminal of the Southern Mahratta Railway. The city extends along the banks of the Mutha River for about a mile and a half. Though no longer an important center of trade and industry, there is still much weaving carried on in Poona. There are several government and private schools in the city, also a college. Poona is the heart of the Maharashtra, the center of everything that pertains to the Mahratta people, and is generally regarded as the most influential Brahmanical city in the empire.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1872. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions, the Poona and Indian Village Mission, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Wesleyan Methodists, and the Zenana, Bible, and Medical Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Fawcett, E. N. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, Rev. William H. Stephens and Mrs. Stephens. W. F. M. S.: Mrs. S. W. Eddy (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Indian Home, Marathi Boys' Orphanage and School, Fox Memorial and Training School. W. F. M. S.: Taylor High School for Girls.

Talegaon

Talegaon (population, 6,000) is on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, about twenty-three miles from Poona, in the civil district of Dhabhada. It is about 1,800 feet above the sea, and has a healthful climate. It is an important strategic center, with some 3,000 villages and 2,000,000 people in the region at hand.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Christine H. Lawson.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School and Orphanage.

The Rev. William H. Stephens, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The past year has been one of the best ever enjoyed by the district, while at the same time it has been filled with more difficulties than any year through which we have yet traveled. Our staff of missionaries, pitifully small at the beginning of the year, was further reduced in the latter part of April by the homegoing of the Rev. Jesse C. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, on account of Mrs. Fisher's health. Brother Fisher's field was a large one, including three circuits in that part of the district where the people are most accessible and where we are building up one of the strongest parts of our work. On those circuits there were three important buildings in course of erection at the time

the missionary in charge left the field. This greatly added to our difficulties and laid increased burdens upon the few who remained.

A journey around this district is just a little under five hundred miles, and, while we share this field with other missions, our own mission has important stations at almost every strategic point of the inclosed area. While the work has grown, the working force has decreased so that to-day we are trying to till this large field with half the force that we had when the work was half the size. If we are to evangelize our share of the multitude within our borders we must have a greatly increased staff of workers. In Bombay city, where recently we had two missionaries of the Board, we now have one. Poona now has one in the place of two formerly working there. On the Igatpuri—Kasara-side, we had two and the work is now done by one missionary. The work has steadily increased and the missionary staff has steadily decreased.

District Finances

In common with all the missionaries of this Conference, we have spent much time chained to the typewriter, grinding out appeals to friends in the homeland to help us keep the work going. From figures now at hand we are able to predict that the Marathi District will close the year without debt on its current work. This has not been true of some of our past years.

Bombay

The Rev. John Lampard is in charge of our entire vernacular work in that great city of a million population. The pressure was a bit heavy during the year, and he nearly collapsed and was obliged to take to the hills for a few weeks. He and the family were greatly refreshed by the brief breathing spell. I requested him to prepare his own report which follows:

The Methodist Church of Bombay consists of three separate congregations, speaking respectively the Marathi, Gujarati, and Hindustani languages. Each of the three congregations has increased in number, the Marathi showing much improvement. In addition to our own preachers we have had the valued help (especially during the nearly four months absence, through illness, of the preacher in charge) of several brethren of other churches, so that our people have been well ministered to during the year.

The Sunday schools have been well maintained in spite of difficulties met in the Gujarati work in consequence of the migratory character of these people, who are mostly in municipal employ and are moved about from one part of the city to another. This has still more affected our day schools, and we have had to abandon two buildings and follow the scholars to the new quarter to which they have gone, putting up new schoolhouses in the new neighborhoods. Fortunately, the kind of building we put up is not expensive. For \$50 we can erect a small school house of corrugated iron, which can be moved from place to place with little expense. We have now seven of these day schools under the Board of Foreign Missions and a similar number under the care of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in Bombay.

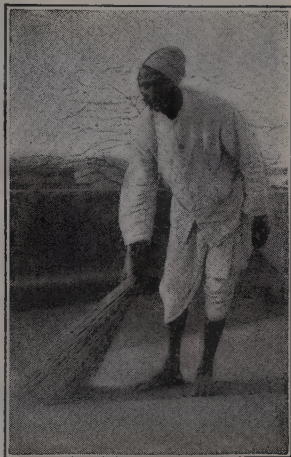
Finances, too, have been on the upgrade during the year. Our income from the Christian community has increased by over twenty-five per cent and from outside sources in India by more than one hundred per cent.

This indicates an improved spiritual condition in the church; such a condition is further indicated by the fact that there have been numerous baptisms during the year, the Gujarati work, especially, having borne this precious fruit, with great promise of much more in the near future. Our workers are getting keen for souls, and with this spirit animating them success must follow.

An important development of our church life has been the establishment of a hostel for Christian young men. A number of these are continually drifting into Bombay from various centers of our own and from other missions in search of employment. Some are runaway or expelled boys from orphanages and other institutions. Few of them are skilled in any kind of labor and, consequently, drift about the docks and other places, picking up odd jobs. Most of them live miserable lives, earning just enough to get a bare sufficiency of poor food, while for lodging an empty cart or boat, or the street has to suffice. Under such conditions physical and moral deterioration easily develops. A suitable building with plenty of room was found in the dock neighborhood, and this was cleaned up and made pleasantly habitable. Outside we put up a good cook house, and with an expenditure of \$50 a good home for twenty young fellows was provided. Within a week from the opening we had seventeen occupants of the new hostel, each paying a trifle for his accommodation and making his own food arrangements. We have been able to secure permanent and more suitable employment for several of these men.

A good preaching hall has been opened on one of the main thoroughfares of the city, in which the gospel is preached night by night to crowds of listeners of divers religions. There have been some gracious results from this work. The cost of maintaining it is about \$25 a month and the expenses are met by the Epworth Leagues of our two Bombay English Churches, the room being called the "Epworth Hall." We need at least two more such halls.

Street preaching is carried on as far as our limited staff of workers permits. It is a matter of profound regret that this work cannot be increased ten-fold. Tens of thousands are ready to hear the message, but the messengers are few. We have supplemented the spoken message by the printed Word. Over one hundred thousand gospel tracts have been distributed and hundreds of the Gospels have been sold.



A BOMBAY SWEEPER

Igatpuri and Pantamba Circuit

This circuit covers a large portion of the district. Igatpuri has been a center for vernacular work ever since the days when William Taylor began work among the Europeans of that station. In Igatpuri itself there have never been large numerical results. It furnishes a very suitable spot for the residence of the missionary in charge. A church is established there, also a school which is recognized by the government. Villages within a radius of four miles are regularly visited by our workers. The Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Fisher were stationed at Igatpuri and their homegoing in May made it necessary to transfer Brother R. N. Duthie to that station.

The Pantamba end of the circuit is 118 miles from Igatpuri by rail and about 80 miles across country. Here is the most hopeful part of all the village work of the district. Here we have a boundless field, in which our opportunities are limited only by our distressingly straitened finances. A few days ago I visited one of the hundreds of villages that we are trying to work and baptized twenty people, converts who had been well instructed and knew what they were about. This village is just a type of very many villages in which the same gracious work might be begun.

To one who has a bit of the grace of God in his heart it is killing business to go through these fields of standing grain and find one harvester where there ought to be a hundred. But there is one feature of the work even more distressing, and that is to see a gathered harvest rotting on the ground, and this is what will happen if we baptize people faster than we can Christianize them. In Christian lands there seems to be an impression that when we have gotten the people ready for baptism the greater part of our task is finished. It is finished about as much as our relation to a baby is finished when it is well born into the world. If this is true in Christian lands, where there are so many props and braces to help strengthen the new life, it is very much more true in this land, where the first throbbings of the new life begin in a moral atmosphere so vitiated and debauched that we wonder that the little spark is not extinguished as soon as it is kindled.

We are greatly indebted to an American donor for funds to build a new church at Kopargaon, fifteen miles from Pantamba. Kopargaon is now a separate circuit in the midst of a needy and accessible field. The church, which is now erected, is a neat building costing less than \$500.

The bungalow at Pantamba is finished, and it is an excellent house with good accommodation for a family. The Pantamba church is unfinished, and will remain so until we get the means to complete it. The school building and workers' quarters were finished last year and we now have a substantial plant on the Pantamba—Kopargaon—side and we are looking forward to a great increase in our work in those circuits. Since the homegoing of Brother Fisher in May this large and hopeful field has had only the supervision that Brother Duthie was able to give in addition to his heavy work at Igatpuri, 118 miles away.

Poona and its Out-Stations

The Methodist community of Poona is about 250 strong. In addition to our own institutions there is the large Zenana Training Home in the care of independent workers. This institution is independent of Methodism financially but closely related to our work; it is practically a Methodist institution, as nearly all connected with it are members of our church.

The church is in better shape than ever before. All departments of church life are vigorous and growing. The Senior League has a membership of 90 and its meetings are real League affairs, officered and conducted by the young people themselves. The congregations keep up, the attendance on special occasions testing the capacity of the building.

As to the orphanage and boarding school, we can report that they are in better condition than we have ever known them to be. This work is entirely in the care of Mrs. Stephens, and if I were not afraid of blowing the family horn too loudly, I would venture to say that it could not be in better hands. I cannot imagine any one doing more for those boys than she is doing to make a home for those homeless ones and to see that they are clothed, fed, and trained as they perhaps would not be had they homes of their own. This school is our mainstay for the supply of good workers, and it bids fair to render even more fruitful service within the next few years.

The Fox Memorial Training School is the beginning of the Marathi Theological Seminary. We who see the little group of Bible women and Christian workers gather in our roomy hall in the business heart of Poona know that the training school has really been born. An efficient instructor is in charge, and the examination of candidates who have put in a year's work shows satisfactory results. These candidates are regularly employed as workers or students, so that full days' work cannot be done, but they bring a zest and an enthusiasm to their tasks which compensate for the restricted time. In the city day schools, some of which are the best day schools of their grade that I have seen in India, we now have some exceptionally good teachers. I consider that the influence of the training school has something to do with this, and I believe that the whole standard of our Poona work has been elevated by the training school.

We own the buildings in the city in which our day school work is carried on, so that we are not at the mercy of capricious landlords. The Bible Women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, under the direction of Mrs. Stephens, visit in the neighborhood of these schools; also evangelistic services are regularly conducted in these buildings. So with day school and Sunday school, preaching of the Word of God supplemented by the work of the Bible women in these localities, there must be harvest.

Talegaon and Lanauli Circuit

Talegaon is one of those stations which always stand on the appointments as "missionary to be supplied." At one time it had a missionary in charge. The needs there have become no less. I venture to say that no Indian district can show an area of corresponding size, where Methodism declares itself responsible for evangelizing the community, so poorly manned as that section of which Talegaon is the center. From Poona to Bombay there is a stretch of railway 120

Statistics of Bombay

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.334). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Nat. Workers, W. F. M. S.	Nat. Ordained Preachers	Native Unord. Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized
	Men	Women												
Ahmedabad District														
Ahmedabad	1	1			1	8		8	60	260	320	130	15	
Bhalej						11		9	25	648	673	347	9	
Dehgam						5		5	11	280	291	70	41	
Kapadwanj						6		4	11	607	618	116	1	
Katthal						4		3	12	456	468	186		
Mahudha						9		7	18	835	853	255	4	
Mesana						3		3	7	28	35	2		
Nadiad	2	2	2	2	1	5		3	67	375	442	115	5	
Umreth						8		5	32	745	777	246	5	
Uttarsauda						9		4	23	983	1,006	91	8	
Baroda District														
Balasinor									11	425	436	145	17	
Baroda									4	35	39	11	1	
Baroda Camp	2	2	3	3	1	62		32	142	353	495	70	43	
Baroda School of Theology	2	1			1	5		12						
Godhra			2	1		7		7	83	259	342	95	4	
Jambusar						7		7	14	298	312	75	24	
Kalol						9		9	21	379	400	165	17	
Ord.						10		9	30	1,007	1,037	463	85	
Padra						5		5	68	765	833	281	20	
Palej						8		6	25	94	119	27	5	
Sandasal						8		9	15	510	525	166	26	
Savli						11		9	27	609	636	180	30	
Thasra						3		2	24	926	950	221	34	
Walvod						13		13	20	304	324	118	19	
Vasad						3		7	108	1,072	1,180	332	53	
Thimka						2		1	7	186	193	46	18	
Bombay District														
Bombay: Bowen Memorial	1	1	1					15	102	2	104	150		
Taylor Memorial	1	1						9	68	7	75	100		
Seamen's Mission														
Igatpuri: English	1							6	28	5	33	20		
Karachi: English	1							9	16		16	50		
Vernacular Circuit						1								
Hindustani								70	95	165	15	4	2	
Gujarati								40	70	110	15			
Kotri and Hyderabad						1		70	99	169	15	6	3	
Poona: English	1	1	1					4	38		38	200		
Lonavla: English						2								
Quetta: English								2	2		2	25		
Vernacular Circuit						1		9	30	39	5		2	
Tando Adam										37	37	10		
Kathiawar District														
Asamali						5		2	27	227	254	150	7	
Dhandhuka						6	1	3	16	80	96	73	7	
Dhola	1	1				2		1	5	10	7	1		
Jetalsar						2		2	6	10	16	14		
Junagadh						1		1	3	22	25	23		
Waso						8	1	6	61	883	944	348	7	
Marathi District														
Bombay: Gujarati			2			10	8	1	161	45	206		19	
Hindustani	1	1				1	7	1	32	15	47		3	
Marathi						6	6	1	51	16	67		2	
Igatpuri: Pantamba Circuit	1					13	1		70	152	222			
Kalgaon						1			3		3		18	
Kirkee and Chinchvad														
Neral														
Poona: Boys' Orphanage														
Marathi Church	1	1			1				122	70	192			
Loni Circuit							13							
Talegaon and Lonavla			1		1	11		5	32	9	41		4	
Vagholi						2	12							
Total	16	12	12	6	5	294	49	250	1,897	14,318	16,215	5,173	562	534
Last year	18	18	9	71	16	176	2	108	1,964	13,977	15,941	5,525	495	482

NOTE.—Baroda has 1 theological school, with 59 students. Poona has 1 evangelistic training school, with 2

Conference, 1910

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. Churches & Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
14	149	14	598				30,000			30,000	5	3	155			164
15	230	19	655	1	5,242	1	2,500	300			20	34	262			316
2	26	11	212								2	1	83			86
6	58	12	734								10	7	121			139
6	54	13	656								10	4	80			95
12	122	17	949	1	2,550	1	2,900			1,500	15	25	199			240
		6	80								1		55			56
5	171	6	390	1	18,000	1	13,700	104,700	18,000		13	25	155			194
11	179	14	833			1	2,833	2,570		4,333	20	17	226			264
11	205	17	1,976								20	25	240			286
5	88	12	255			1	2,000			600	4	13	122			139
1	12										5	15	134			154
4	328	1	487	1	26,500	3	36,500		101,000	15,850	12	57	605			674
1	155	2	160								2	2				4
2	21	8	274	1	140,000	2	21,000		67,800	7,400	6	10	134	2,500		2,650
9	90	12	347								2	4	165	400		571
10	143	18	677	1	700						8	20	161	250		439
		21	835								15	35	169	500		719
3	40	8	90								4	10	227			241
4	31	4	335								4	12	111			127
8	63	14	933								12	30	173			215
		20	911			1	156				6	10	202			218
9	135	27	330	2	1,500	1	2,840				14	35	221			270
		5	395								12	30	110			152
		32	1,392	2	4,115	1	3,500			500			272			272
												1	88			89
		1	77	1	60,000	1	16,000				39	230	6,479	243		9,315
		1	175	1	30,000	1	20,000	80,000		45,000	50	2,362	5,092			8,240
		1	69	1	9,828								1,628	1,000		2,640
		1	70	1	18,000	1	7,000	1,600		1,000	5	267	3,317	1,500		5,089
		1	25	1	5,500					3,800	2	2	35	1,300		1,341
		1	15													17
		1	20										17			160
1	80	1	150	1	11,500	1	3,500				40	120				2,754
		1	25	1	3,500							30	2,584			450
		1	20	1	7,000	1	10,000	4,000								60
		1	15										60			72
													72			
		14	290								2	3	154		3	162
2	17	11	342			1	400				2	3	168		3	176
		4	57								2	3	46		3	54
		6	96								2	3	50		3	58
		4	102								2	3	25		3	33
1	6	30	1,135					850			2	3	275		3	283
7	231	6	210	2	70,000	1	65,000		100,000	123,050	5	11	602	224	150	992
7	255										2	2	89		25	118
6	137	9	355								5	136	380		519	1,041
1	45	8	170	1	1,200	1	4,000			1,500	6	65	101	2,800		2,972
		1	40													
11	284															
		10	425	3	5,800	1	28,000	600	1,800		8	577	247			832
4	130	3	140	1	25,000						36	468	179			683
178	3,485	430	18,527	25	445,935	23	271,829	194,620	288,600	233,733	432	4,713	26,070	10,717	712	46,316
211	2,990	519	18,734	21	235,867	28	209,623	402,470	214,800	220,825	228	3,445	33,419	245	16,045	53,390

teachers and 22 students. Poona, English Church, has 1 high school, with 18 teachers and 62 students.

miles long. The line runs through a populous country filled with important towns and villages. Talegaon, 23 miles from Poona, and Kalyan, 33 miles from Bombay, are both inadequately occupied by us. This is practically all the Christian work being done on that line from Poona to Bombay. The only effort made by other missions to work this territory is in a dispensary a few miles from Bombay. In the division of fields in the Marathi country it is recognized by other missions that the Methodists have obligated themselves to care for this part of the field. At Kalyan, Brother Lampard has workers stationed, and he is trying to work that station in addition to his filling the place of two missionaries in Bombay.

CHANGES OF SPELLING

The names of certain cities and towns in this Conference have been changed in spelling to agree with the official list of post offices in the Indian Postal Guide. In the following list the former spelling is given in parentheses, following the new spelling: Dhandhuka (Dhanduka), Kapadwanj (Kapadvanj), Kathiawar (Kathiawad), Savli (Savali), Thasra (Thasara), Vasad (Wasad).

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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
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BENGAL AND BURMA

Places where Methodist Episcopal
Missionaries reside are underlined
in red.

Scale of Statute Miles
0 50 100 150 200
Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

THE MATTHEW-NORTHERN MAPS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

BENGAL CONFERENCE

The Bengal Conference includes the province of Bengal, which is the largest and most populous province in the Indian empire, containing 84,728 square miles. It also includes a small part of the United Provinces. The Conference was organized in January, 1888, mission work having been commenced in 1873. In February, 1893, Burma was united with the Bengal Conference to form the Bengal-Burma Conference. In accordance with an enabling act passed by the General Conference of 1900, the Burma District was organized into the Burma Mission Conference by Bishop Warne in February, 1901.

ASANSOL DISTRICT

Asansol District includes the towns of Asansol, Pakur, and Bolpur. Around each of these cluster other centers which spread into several civil districts of Bengal Presidency. Asansol is in Burdwan District, but the mission work runs into Manbhum, Bankura Birbhum, and the Santal Pergannas. Pakur is in the northern section of the Santal country, but the mission work extends across the Ganges River into Murshidabad District. The Bolpur work is in Birbhum and Suri Districts. There are 3,000,000 people to be evangelized in this large tract of country.

Asansol

Asansol is the headquarters of the civil subdivision of the same name, and is situated on the East Indian Railway, 132 miles from Calcutta. It is an important railway junction and one of the chief centers of the coal industry. The native population is about 15,000, and there is a European community of 3,000. The languages used are English, Bengali, Hindustani, and Santali. Many large villages surround this place.

The English work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1883; the native work in 1888.

Missionaries: Rev. William P. Byers and Mrs. Byers, Rev. James P. Meik and Mrs. Meik. W. F. M. S.: Misses Rachel C. Carr and Eugenia Norberg.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School, Leper Asylum. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

Bolpur

Bolpur is on the loop line of the East Indian Railway about ninety miles from Calcutta on the way up to Pakur. It is an export market town with an immense rice trade and is chiefly inhabited by brokers and grain dealers. The language used is Bengali. The Methodist Episcopal Church has a church, mission house, and school, with buildings for the native assistants.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1892.

Missionary: Rev. Gottlieb Schaenzlin.

Pakur

Pakur is a town situated near the Ganges River, about 100 miles northeast of Asansol, the center of a great rice-growing country. The rajah has his residence here, and the English magistrate's court and residence make this place of some importance. The languages used are Bengali and Santali.

Missionaries: Rev. Henry M. Swan and Mrs. Swan. W. F. M. S.: Misses Naomi Anderson, Pauline Grandstrand (on furlough) Jennie Moyer and Hilda Swan.

Institutions: Boys' Boarding School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' Boarding School, Widows' Home.

The Rev. George S. Henderson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Asansol

In July, 1910, the Rev. William P. Byers, who began the Bengali work in Asansol, and who has had the care of it for over twenty years, returned from furlough and took charge of the circuit, the Rev. Clinton H. Koch going to Calcutta, to become principal of the Collins Institute. Brother Byers was heartily welcomed by the people as their spiritual father, for he had led many of them into the kingdom. As an evangelist he has been used of God in doing a great work for these people. We look for revival fire and evangelistic effort among his workers. The work among the outlying villages has been pushed, and a village of "Bowris" has been won back to Christ. These villagers had been baptized in 1901, but, not getting the teaching they wanted, and being far away from the care of the missionary, they lapsed, and while they had turned away from Hinduism, they were far from being true Christians. In June of this year they came back to the church, expressing their penitence and desiring to be true and earnest Christians.

Through the favor of the English manager we have opened work among the miners of the Nursoomoda coal fields, just outside of Asansol, where we have demon-worship and intemperance to contend with. We hope that our efforts will benefit these benighted people both temporally and spiritually.

Bolpur

After an interval of six years a missionary has been sent to Bolpur. In July last the Rev. Gottlieb Schaeenzlin arrived to take charge of the station. His presence has been felt in many directions and the work is going forward with a swing. Sickness and want of men have caused the circuit to be left twice without a missionary in charge, which is detrimental to progress, as the church there is not yet strong enough to carry forward the work without the inspiration and leadership of the missionary.

Pakur

Pakur Circuit is the center of a large agricultural district in the Ganges valley. No other mission touches the million people committed to the care of this circuit. We were led to open work in this section in a providential way, and the work has gone steadily onward since its beginning. We now have a promising work under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, consisting of a girls' school, with a splendid building and over 100 girls enrolled, a Home for Widows, a number of village schools for girls, and a force of Bible women. The Board of Foreign Missions has a very comfortable house for the missionary and a commodious church—both of brick—five village churches, a boys' boarding school, and a number of village schools. We have the bricks all made for a new building for the boys' school, and have petitioned

government for a grant of 7,000 rupees (\$2,310), or half the proposed cost, to aid in its erection.

Part of our work in Pakur is among the Santals, one of the aboriginal tribes of India. The work among them is very hopeful, and the greater number of our baptisms come from this community. We need more schools and teachers throughout the Santal villages, as they are in need of instruction, coming, as they do, from a tribe of devil-worshippers.

The mission compound at Pakur is unusually large and could be used very suitably for industrial work. Several years ago an industrial farm was conducted by the Rev. James P. Meik, who had a chicken and stock farm known as one of the best in India. The people in these parts are all cultivators of the soil, and they follow the methods in



FOUR SANTALI BOYS

vogue at the time of the patriarchs. As a consequence, they are needlessly poor and down-trodden, almost wholly in the clutches of the money-lenders. We must help to emancipate them. They should be taught up-to-date farming, the use of improved tools and of time and labor-saving devices, and the principles of practical economy. Here at Pakur we have the land suitable for a model farm, where all this could be taught. If a missionary trained in scientific agriculture could be secured, and the money necessary for equipping and running such a farm collected, this community would soon see the dawn of a better day.

CALCUTTA ENGLISH DISTRICT

Calcutta English District includes the extensive English-speaking church and institutional work in the city of Calcutta and in Darjeeling.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. For many years the Calcutta District included both English and vernacular work, but

in June, 1909, Bishop F. W. Warne divided it, and formed the Calcutta English and the Calcutta Vernacular Districts.

CALCUTTA VERNACULAR DISTRICT

Calcutta Vernacular District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work among Bengali and Hindustani people in Calcutta and Tamluk.

Calcutta

Calcutta (population 1,100,000) is the capital of British India and the principal port in Asia. It is situated on the east bank of the River Hoogly, one of the many mouths of the Ganges, about ninety miles from the Bay of Bengal. Extensive docks, dockyards, and shops of various kinds lie in or near the city, while jute and cotton mills stud the river banks for over forty miles. Calcutta is a fine city, with imposing government buildings, courthouses, business blocks, residences, churches, and clubs. Facing the commons is one of the famous streets of the world, given up almost entirely to hotels, clubs, and handsome shops. The streets, except in a limited portion of the native section, are wide, well-paved, and clean. Calcutta has a large immigrant population; no less than fifty-seven different languages are spoken. Of the population, sixty-five per cent are Hindus, twenty-nine per cent Mohammedans, and about four per cent Christians.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Church of England Zenana Mission, the Oxford Mission, the English Baptist Mission, the London Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Mission, and the missions of the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, the English Baptist Zenana Mission, the Women's Union Missionary Society of America, the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, General Missionary Board of the Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Missionaries: Rev. Richard C. Grose and Mrs. Grose, Rev. G. S. Henderson, Rev. C. H. S. Koch and Mrs. Koch, Rev. David H. Lee and Mrs. Lee, Rev. David H. Manley and Mrs. Manley, Rev. John W. Simmons and Mrs. Simmons. W. F. M. S.: Misses Fanny A. Bennett, Elizabeth Maxey, and Daisy D. Wood.

Institutions: The Collins Institute (Bengali), Calcutta Boys' School and Orphanage (English), Industrial Home for Men, Lee Memorial Bengali Mission, Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Girls' High School (English), Anglo-Indian Girls' Orphanage, Deaconess Home, Theological Training School.

Darjeeling

Darjeeling (population, 17,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated in the lower Himalayas, in the northernmost part of Bengal, 379 miles by rail from Calcutta.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Committee and the Church of Scotland Women's Association for Foreign Missions.

Missionaries: Rev. Joseph Culshaw and Mrs. Culshaw. W. F. M. S.: Misses Helma A. Aaronson, Emma L. Knowles, and Julia E. Wisner.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Queen's Hill School.

Tamluk

The town of Tamluk is the headquarters of the subdivision of the same name in the Midnapore District, Province of Bengal. It is situated on the west bank of the Rupnarayan River, about fifty miles southwest of Calcutta. The population in 1901 was 8,085, compared with only 5,849 in 1872. Tamluk figures as a place of great antiquity in the sacred writings of the Hindus, being the capital of an ancient kingdom known as Tamralipta. Tamluk is surrounded by a very fertile and populous tract which produces rich crops of rice. This is the only town of any considerable size in the subdivision; but there are 1,578 villages. Ours is the only mission working in the subdivision.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Kate A. Blair.

CALCUTTA ENGLISH DISTRICT

The Rev. Richard C. Grose, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Calcutta

Thoburn Church has been and is a mighty factor in the religious life of Calcutta and, we might almost say, of India. Scores and hundreds have been converted to God at her altars, led to a deeper consecration through her services, and have learned here conscious religious experience. In many ways she is ministering to the English-speaking people of Calcutta as no other church is. The past year has been no exception. For nine months of the year Brother Manley ministered most acceptably to the people in both pulpit and pastorate. We found the church well organized and running smoothly on many lines of work. Few deaths or removals have occurred among the membership. Some have been most clearly converted. The finances are in excellent condition, congregations are large, the Sunday school flourishes, and, altogether, the year has been prosperous.

The Calcutta Boys' School has had some testing and trying changes during the year. Early in July Mr. Fred B. Smith, who for over seven years has been the efficient principal of the school, left for Oxford, England, to pursue his studies. The district superintendent had to take over the charge. Mrs. Smith, who had been Mr. Smith's most capable helper and assistant in every way, most kindly consented to remain and help on with the work; without her we must have failed. For nearly four months we struggled along until Mrs. Smith's health broke down, and then we resigned. Bishop Warne then sent to us Dr. F. L. Neeld, of the North India Conference, who had just returned from furlough. He continues in charge and under him the school work prospers. The work of the year, in spite of these changes and the terror inflicted by a threatening Code, has been good.

The Industrial Home is prospering. The heavy debt of over 9,000 rupees (\$3,000) incurred for current expenses which met the committee at the beginning of the year is being rapidly wiped out. Many helpless and homeless men here find a home, and many are taught the way to God and better living.

The Methodist Publishing House has had a year of changes. In October, 1908, F. B. Price and E. G. Saunderson handed in their resignations as agents of the Press, which were accepted to take effect in December following; and J. Culshaw was elected agent in their place. He carried on the work under most difficult and depressing conditions until July when failing health forced him to ask for help. G. S. Henderson was recalled from Asansol to the position which he had filled for so many years with large success. Under the joint agency of Henderson and Culshaw the Press is slowly recovering its former prosperity.

In October, 1908, E. G. Saunderson resigned the editorship of The

Indian Witness, which was accepted to take effect January, 1909; and J. Culshaw was elected to the office. It is evident that he came into the kingdom for such a work as this. The paper is one of the best religious weeklies that come to our table from any land, and by far the best that we know of that is published in India. The editorial matter is of high grade and the contributed articles most helpful. The way in which educational, social, and moral questions of the day are dealt with is worthy of its chief.

The Kidderpore Circuit, under the leadership of John Byork, has had a good year. The work among the seamen is most helpful and encouraging. Scores are taught to know Christ and thereby helped and influenced to a better life. Temperance work among the young people and soldiers is carried on most successfully. Financially the year has been one of the most prosperous.

Darjeeling

We took over the Union Church, Darjeeling, on April 1, 1909, and since then it has been supplied by various brethren. The church pays to its former pastor 150 rupees (\$50) per month for a period of eight years from date. The prospects of the church meeting this financial obligation are encouraging. Congregations have been good and the interest healthy and helpful. The Sunday school, superintended by Dr. M. Smith, is well organized and consists largely of pupils from the Queen's Hill School. The Wesleyan chaplaincy has been handed over to us and is a source of helpfulness.

CALCUTTA VERNACULAR DISTRICT

The Rev. David H. Manley, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The regular work of preaching, training the young, selling and distributing the Scriptures, tracts, etc., has gone steadily on during the year, and we can trust that there will be abundant fruitage in God's own good time.

Several somewhat radical changes in the appointments of the workers have been made during the year. At the time of the last Annual Conference the Rev. William P. Byers and Mrs. Byers returned from furlough and were appointed to the East Calcutta Circuit and the Hindustani work. The Rev. James P. Meik was transferred from the East Calcutta Circuit to the English Church in Asansol. Also at Conference time Miss Kate A. Blair returned from furlough and, with Miss Mattison, was stationed at Tamluk. In August, Bishop Warne transferred Mr. and Mrs. Byers to Asansol, Gottlieb Schaenzlin to Bolpur, and C. H. S. Koch and wife to Calcutta, Mr. Koch taking the place of Mr. Schaenzlin as assistant principal of the Collins Institute. D. H. Lee was given charge of the Hindustani work, and the East Calcutta Circuit was left to the care of D. H. Manley.

Collins Institute has had a hard year in some ways. Early in the year it became necessary to dismiss the head Hindu teacher, who had

started a rival school even while in our employ. He has done all in his power to hurt the school and has succeeded in taking away some of the scholars. But we are glad to be able to say that the tide has turned and many scholars are again coming to us, some of the old ones and many new ones. The greatest success of the year was achieved when all the students sent up to the University Matriculation Examination passed in the first division. The attendance in the boarding school has been increased from 55 to 70. The percentage of Christian teachers has increased in the institution until now more than half are Christians.

Although the East Calcutta Circuit has been somewhat disturbed by the changes in those having charge, yet through the effective ministry of M. K. Chuckerbutti, the native pastor, the work has gone along practically as before. The Sunday services at Hatibagan are crowded. The meetings and school at Chorgarod have been successfully carried on. We are to build at Ballygunge a cheap mud house for our preaching services and a school. The neighborhood class meetings have been well attended and very helpful. The chief need of the circuit is a new church building at Hatibagan.

The Dharamtala Street Bengali Church has been continuing successfully its important work. This is one of the most largely attended Bengali churches in the city of Calcutta and the opportunities before it are very great.

The work at Tamluk has been more encouraging since the return of Miss Blair with Miss Mattison. The work here is along the line of seed-sowing, such as street and bazaar preaching, selling and distributing books and tracts, school work and zenana visiting. We have no Christian community, but many hear gladly, and are reading the Bible attentively, and the promise for the future is hopeful. Ours is the only mission working there among three or four hundred thousand people.

The extensive work of the Lee Memorial Mission has been energetically and successfully carried on along well-established lines. There have been two lady missionaries added to the force this year, Miss Reiser in March and Miss Carpenter later in the year, both for the work of the Normal Training School.

DIAMOND HARBOR DISTRICT

Diamond Harbor District is in the southwestern part of the civil district of 24 Parganas. The southern and eastern part of the district includes territory made up of estuaries of the Ganges, the land being badly water-logged. The northern part is along the Hoogly River and is generally healthful. The civil district includes 1,575 villages and has a population of 470,000.

The Rev. B. M. Mozumdar, district superintendent, reports as follows:

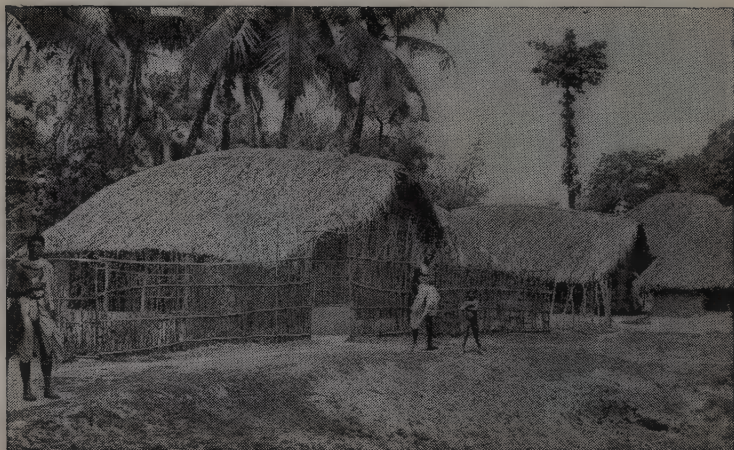
Diamond Harbor District is an extensive field. It is a part of the Sundarbans (the delta district of the Ganges estuaries). It is unhealthy and a difficult and dangerous region in which to travel. Notwithstanding difficulties the Scriptures and tracts are sold, and the

gospel is preached to the heathen all the year round in villages, marts, markets, and fairs. It is very desirable that the number of stations and workers in this district be increased.

There are six different places in the district where regular Sunday services are held, the total number of Christians being 491. The spiritual state of the Christian people is satisfactory. Several inquirers have seen us and have shown their sympathy toward the Christian faith. We are confident that the Lord will win them over in his time.

Scriptures, Scripture portions, and other books—altogether 2,152 in number—have been sold to the value of 40 rupees (\$13.33); and 1,600 tracts have been distributed.

We have rebuilt and enlarged the parsonage at Jhanjra this year at a



A VILLAGE SCENE IN BENGAL

cost of 82 rupees and 8 annas (\$27.50). Half of this amount was contributed by our local Christian brethren. During the year we suffered very much from scarcity of water at Diamond Harbor. This we have remedied, however, by reëxcavating the mission tank there.

TIRHOOT DISTRICT

Tirhoot District includes most of the civil province of Behar and a small portion of the southeast corner of the United Provinces. The district includes territory on both sides of the Ganges River, the land on the north being low, level, and very fertile; that on the south not so fertile. The district contains 25,000,000 people, having many large towns from 45,000 to 135,000 inhabitants. The majority of the people are Mohammedans. The language used is Hindi.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in June, 1888.

Ballia

Ballia is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in the United Provinces. It is situated on the north bank of the Ganges, near its confluence with the Gogra. Ballia is on the Bengal and Northwestern Railway. The town has a population of 15,300. It is noted for the great Dadri Fair, which brings from 500,000 to 600,000 visitors every year.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1906, mission work having been started a few years previously by an Independent Canadian Mission, which, because of financial difficulties, asked the Methodist Episcopal mission to take over its work. No other Mission Board is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Herman J. Schutz and Mrs. Schutz.

Muzaffarpur

Muzaffarpur (population, 46,000) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name, situated on the right bank of the Little Gandak River, in the northwestern part of Bengal. Considerable trade is carried on by means of the Little Gandak. At the time of the mutiny a large number of troops were stationed here.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888. "Gossner's Mission" is also at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. John O. Denning and Mrs. Denning, and Rev. Fred M. Perrill. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie I. Peters (on furlough) and Mary S. Voigt.

Institutions: Columbia Boys' School and Orphanage. W. F. M. S.: Indiana Girls' School.

The Rev. John O. Denning, district superintendent, reports as follows:

In this great district of 25,000,000 people about 500 more have professed faith in Christ during the past year and have been baptized in his name, making 3,500 Christians in the district. Lack of workers caused by lack of money to support them has prevented many thousands more from coming to Christ who would in all probability have received him if we could have taken the gospel to them. The possibilities for ingathering of souls in this district are limited only by our ability to preach to them.

During the year another caste has been reached, the "Doms," or basket-makers. We had not been working among that caste to any extent, but some of them had met with our converts from the shoemaker caste who had told them of the Saviour. These "Doms" were hungry to learn more, and on their own initiative came to Brother Grey wanting to be taken into the fold. After some weeks of instruction he baptized them. By a strange coincidence a little later several of the same caste were baptized on another circuit who had had no connection with the others. It seems that the Lord is opening up a new caste, and we hope for a mass-movement among these also.

This is one of the exceptionally fertile parts of India; the population is more dense than in any other rural districts, and there are several very large castes that are willing to hear the gospel. For some reason this field has not been worked as many other places have, there being few missionaries of any denominations. There are no more promising places in the whole mission world. It ought to be far better supplied with workers. We are in great need of a training school, or primary theological school, to train workers. But this is impossible so long as there is no money to support it. We have one on a small scale, but it is entirely inadequate. It should be supplied at once with a building, two teachers, and scholarship for thirty-five students, these to be increased as the possibilities may permit.

Statistics of Bengal Conference, 1910

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33½). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

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Note.—Collins's Institute, Calcutta, has 1 theological school, with 2 teachers and 8 students, and 1 high school of boarding school, with 19 teachers and 329 pupils. Theological school, with 1 teacher and 5 students, and 1 high school of boarding school with 5 teachers and 55 pupils. Asansol, Bengal, has 2 high schools or boarding schools, with 7 teachers and 160 pupils. Pakur has 2 high schools or boarding schools, with 8 teachers and 135 pupils. Queen's Hill School, Darjeeling, has 1 high school or boarding school, with 11 teachers and 90 pupils. Boys' School, Calcutta, has 1 high school or boarding school, with 8 teachers and 191 pupils. Girls' School, Calcutta, has 1 high school or boarding school, with 16 teachers and 250 pupils. Bal-chandraghat, Calcutta, has 1 high school or boarding school, with 4 teachers and 45 pupils. Dharamatala, Bengal, has 1 high school or boarding school, with 10 teachers and 220 pupils. East Calcutta Girls' School, Calcutta, has 1 high school or boarding school, with 4 teachers and 45 pupils. Collected for Church Building and Repairing: Pakur, 17 rupees; English Church, Asansol, 237 rupees; Kiddemore Mission, Calcutta, 135 rupees; Thoburn Church, Calcutta, 500 rupees; Bengal, Dharamatala 40 rupees; total 899 rupees.

BURMA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Burma Mission Conference includes Burma, with its area of approximately 237,000 square miles, lying along the eastern shore of the Bay of Bengal. The scenery is of surpassing variety. In the extreme north the uplands reach up almost to the snowline. In the south are low-lying fertile plains. Islands are numerous along the shores of the Bay of Bengal, the largest being fifty miles in length. The population of Burma was 10,500,000 at the last census (1901), the Burmans constituting about 7,000,000. The other chief races, in order of numbers, are the Shans, Karens, Tailaings, Chins, and Kachins, all of Mongolian origin. The great majority of the Burmans are nominally Buddhists, but their Buddhism is badly mixed with spirit-worship. Being Mongolians, they are free from caste restraint. Next to the Buddhists are the Animists, or non-Buddhist spirit-worshippers; then follow Mohammedans, Hindus, and Christians, the latter numbering about 150,000. The Burmans are improvident and ardently devoted to the pursuit of pleasure, yet they are probably the most literate of all heathen peoples.

The Burma Mission was started in 1879 by Bishop Thoburn, then presiding elder of the Calcutta District. A church was organized with preaching in several languages, and, later, the Mission became the Burma District of the Bengal-Burma Conference. In February, 1901, it was organized by Bishop Warne into the Burma Mission Conference, in accordance with the action of the General Conference of 1900. No considerable work was done among the Burmese people until 1889 and 1890, and even for a decade thereafter there was little continuity of effort, owing to very frequent changes in the personnel of the missionary staff. No work is undertaken in Upper Burma, as the English Wesleyan Methodist Mission occupies that field. Work is also carried on extensively in Lower Burma by the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, and to some extent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Pegu

Pegu (population, 14,200 in 1901) is the headquarters of the civil district of the same name in Lower Burma. It is situated on the river, forty-seven miles northeast of Rangoon. In 1907 Pegu was connected with Moulmein by railroad. It was already on the main line of the Burma Railway, from Rangoon to Mandalay. A line has been surveyed from Pegu to Syriam. Pegu was formerly the capital of the kingdom of that name, and the Methodist Mission house is built on the old fortifications of the city.

Mission work is carried on by the Baptists in Burmese, and by the Methodists in Burmese, Chinese, and Tamil.

Missionaries: Rev. Benjamin M. Jones and Mrs. Jones. W. F. M. S.: Miss Grace Stockwell.

Institution: Methodist Tamil School.

Rangoon

Rangoon (population, 235,000 in 1901) is the capital of Burma, situated on both sides of the Hlaing or Rangoon River, at the point of its junction with the Pegu and Pazundaung streams, twenty-one miles from the sea. The greater part of the city lies along the north bank of the river. Rangoon contains several handsome buildings. It is famous for its carvers in wood and ivory, also for the beauty of its work in silver. The Shwe Dagon Pagoda, situated here, is the most magnificent and most sacred shrine of Buddhism.

Besides the Methodist Episcopal Mission, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society are at work in Rangoon.

Missionaries: Rev. Willard E. Graves and Mrs. Graves, Rev. Clarence H. Riggs, Rev. Owen I. Truitt and Mrs. Truitt. W. F. M. S.: Misses Phoebe James, Alvina Robinson, Mary E. Shannon and M. Lottie Whitaker.

Institutions: Anglo-Vernacular Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Burmese Girls' School, Methodist Girls' High School (English).

Thandaung

Thandaung is in the Toungoo civil district of lower Burma, twenty-eight miles east-southeast of the town of Toungoo, which is 169 miles north of Rangoon. A motor stage connects Thandaung with the railroad at Toungoo. The village is situated on a ridge about 4,500 feet above the sea. Thandaung is a useful sanitarium for the residents of Lower Burma.

It was first opened as a Methodist mission station by the transfer from Rangoon of the Methodist Orphanage for European and Eurasian children in 1897.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Estelle M. Files, Charlotte J. Illingworth, Fannie A. Perkins, and Mary A. Ryder.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Co-educational High School and Orphanage.

Thongwa

Thongwa (population, 3,200 in 1901) is situated near the Gulf of Martaban, about twenty-five miles west of Rangoon.

Methodist mission work has been carried on here for nearly ten years.

Missionaries: Rev. Jesse M. Lobdell and Mrs. Lobdell.

Institution: Burmese Boys' School.

Twante

Twante (population, about 6,000) is a subdivisional headquarters, situated twelve miles west of Rangoon. This is not the same place as the Twante shown on the Board of Foreign Missions map of Burma. It is noted for its potteries.

Missionary: Rev. Irving M. Tynan.

Rev. Owen I. Truitt, District Superintendent, reports as follows:

With one or two exceptions our missionaries have enjoyed reasonable health. Soon after the last Annual Conference session the Rev. B. M. Jones, who had been the district superintendent for nearly four years, contracted a severe case of malaria, from which he had but partially recovered before leaving for America, and which left him with much depleted strength. However, each missionary has done his work with characteristic faithfulness.

Our missionaries have always exercised much discretion in the matter of baptisms, otherwise our statistics would show larger numbers. In February a special evangelistic effort was made in accordance with the general plan of the Central Conference Committee on Aggressive Evangelism, but the results were not materially greater than at other times. Evangelistic services and street Sunday schools have been maintained among the Burmese people in the various parts of the district by the missionaries in charge of the circuits and by the missionaries of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society appointed to evangelistic work. The latter, together with their Bible women, have done much house-to-house visitation.

Pegu-Sittang Circuit

This is the largest circuit outside of Rangoon. In Pegutown, where we have a small bamboo church, services are conducted in Burmese, Chinese, and Tamil. The Tamil school, held in the church, has done good work, and the school at Deiku has prospered. Two local preachers, one exhorter, and two colporteurs are employed on this extensive circuit, which includes many villages in which evangelistic work is done. Owing to the illness of Mr. Jones and his ultimate departure with Mrs. Jones for America, the evangelistic work of this field has not been prosecuted as it otherwise might have been. But Miss Stockwell, who is stationed in Pegutown, has had general over-



THE STREET OF A BURMESE VILLAGE

sight of the workers, while she has at the same time carried on her work among the women.

Rangoon

We have two church buildings and five congregations in Rangoon. The English, Chinese, Tamil, and Telugu all hold their services in the Epworth Memorial Church.

There is no essential change in the English congregation. The Sunday services have easily held their own and the usual good interest prevails. The Sunday school is splendidly organized, and the work done is of the very best quality. The Epworth League is well equipped with a staff of efficient officers, drawn almost entirely from among the younger members of the church. Its meetings are especially interesting, and are well worthy of a larger attendance than they receive. The

League maintains services at the jail and the hospital, and during the greater part of the year conducts meetings in the railway quarters among a class of people who are seldom able to attend the regular church services.

The girls' high school (English) is one of the oldest and best institutions of its grade in Burma. It has always maintained an enviable reputation, and the work this year is easily up to its usual high standard. The attendance has slightly increased.

The Burmese church in East Rangoon is splendidly located between the two Burmese schools, from which it draws the larger part of its congregation. With the help of the missionaries engaged in the Burmese work, the congregation pays the salary of the native preacher who works under the supervision of the missionary pastor in charge. There have been some conversions among the boys and girls in the schools. The boys' school reached an enrollment of over 600. Owing to a change in the educational code whereby the teaching of English was eliminated in the lower standards of Anglo-vernacular schools, there was a small falling off in those standards; but this was more than counter-balanced by the larger attendance in the higher standards, where English is taught. So long as English was taught in the lower as well the higher standards many parents sent all their children to the Anglo vernacular schools instead of to vernacular schools, in order to enable them to get the English. But so soon as English was no longer taught in the lower standards of the Anglo-vernacular schools, many began sending their smaller children to the vernacular schools where the fees were much less. All the Anglo-vernacular schools throughout Burma have suffered in consequence.

The Tamil congregation has about held its own. The pastor, having been ill much of the time, has been unable to take advantage of the exceptional opportunities that are afforded in the large number of Tamil people that have taken up their abode in Rangoon.

There is practically no change in the Chinese situation, except that there has been some dissension among the Christians. If a missionary could be set apart permanently for this work with a view of his mastering the language, this could easily be made one of the most productive fields in our mission. The Chinese people constitute a great and commercially important part of Rangoon, and their population is increasing daily. They assimilate gospel truths readily, enter into the spirit of Christian worship and service, and are capable of becoming more nearly self-supporting than any other department of our vernacular work.

It was decided in our Finance Committee a year ago to discontinue the Telugu work upon certain conditions, the congregation being very small and constituted chiefly of Christians of other denominations. Nevertheless, the pastor has continued to hold these services during the year on his own responsibility, though the attendance has been steadily decreasing.

Syriam

A new school building has been completed at a cost of \$2,666, on which there is a debt of \$2,000. Government has paid \$666 toward the cost, and we have applied for a duplication of the amount. But even if this should be granted, there would still be a large deficit. The plans called for an additional room, which we have not dared to attempt for want of funds; yet, if a seventh standard is to be registered, there will be great need of this room next year. The Rev. B. Lichtenberg, a local elder, in supervision of this work, was for some months unable to make the usual visits to the place, owing to a severe illness and a critical operation. But it was God's will to restore him to better health than he has enjoyed for some years, and he has taken up the work again with renewed zeal.

Thandaung

The Thandaung school has had a most prosperous year. The teaching staff has been all that could be desired, and excellent work has been done. The kindergarten department has been made a specialty. Systematic drill has been introduced into the school, and a Government grant for that purpose is practically secured for next year. We are considering plans and expect to begin work soon on the new cottage to be used as a sanitarium, for which the Board has made an appropriation.

Thongwa Circuit

The boys' school continues to prosper, though it is in need of a new building. A girls' school was opened in rented quarters during the year, under the supervision of the wife of the missionary in charge. This school has done well. So far as we know, no other mission is working in this field. In fact, this is the one station outside of Rangoon where we have undisputed possession. There are many villages within easy reach of Thongwa that are open to evangelistic work. Good results have been realized for the year, and the prospects are encouraging.

Twante Circuit

Our Mission has maintained work (chiefly evangelistic) in this field for many years; but, owing to the want of a mission house, it has been necessary to work the circuit from Rangoon as a residence center. We ought soon to select a suitable place that will serve as a Mission headquarters. The circuit comprises a large part of what is known as the delta region of the Irrawaddy; but, until the last two years, the work was confined chiefly to the town of Twante. The missionary in charge has made long journeys, finding everywhere an earnest state of inquiry. Seventeen have been baptized, and others are receiving preparatory instruction. Over five thousand Gospel portions have been sold and nearly six thousand tracts distributed. There are seven flour-

ishing Sunday schools. The delta region offers great opportunities for evangelistic effort; and it is believed that with a properly equipped force of native workers great results would be realized. But with only one native exhorter, and he a man of seventy, the work has fallen mainly on the missionary.

Native Ministry

The great question that the Mission has to face is the raising up of an indigenous ministry. The higher salaries that are paid to government employees and in various departments of commercial life afford a strong inducement, which is often permitted to counteract the call to Christian service. It is a subject that demands much prayer, both at home and on the field. For, until the converts from heathenism get the larger vision of usefulness and learn the lesson of self-sacrifice, the problem can never be solved.

Statistics of Burma Mission Conference, 1910

All sums of money are in rupees (1 rupee = \$0.33¹). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Circuit or Station	Men		Women		Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. S.		Native Workers, W. F. M. S.		Native Ordained Preachers		Native Unordained Preachers		Other Helpers		Members		Probationers		Total Members and Probationers		Other Adherents		Adults Baptized		Children Baptized		Number of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries		Number of Pupils		Number of other Elementary or Day Schools		Number of Sabbath Pupils		Number of Sabbath Scholars		Number of Churches and Chapels		Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels		Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes		Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.		Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society		Debt on Real Estate		Amount Paid on such Indebtedness		Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions		Collected for other Benevolent Societies		Collected for Self-support		Collected for Church Building and Repairing		Total Contributions on the Field																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
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MALAYSIA CONFERENCE

The Malaysia Conference includes the Straits Settlements, the Malay Peninsula, French Indo-China, Borneo, Celebes, Java, Sumatra, and the adjacent islands (not including the Philippines) inhabited by the Malay race. Malaysia is like a great saucer into which the overflow of China and India is sending a continuous stream of immigration. In the territory included within the limits of this Conference there are 70,000,000 people of many races, including Malays, Javanese, Malayo-Siamese, Chinese, Siamese, Dyaks, Arabs, Eurasians, Europeans, and others.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was commenced by the Rev. William F. Oldham (now bishop), who arrived in Singapore in the spring of 1885. The Mission was organized in April, 1889, and in April, 1893, the Malaysia Mission Conference was organized. This Mission Conference became the Malaysia Annual Conference in 1902. The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only American organization at work in Malaysia.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES DISTRICT

Federated Malay States District includes the work in the states of Pahang, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and the territory of Malacca. All of the mission centers in this district are on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The district includes a territory of 27,000 square miles. The country is mountainous in the center, and along the slopes of the mountains are luxuriant tropical forests. In the valleys are vast deposits of tin ore, the largest that have yet been found. Besides there are gold, silver, lead, iron, and copper. There is a large and ever-increasing foreign population in the Federated Malay States, principally Chinese, but Tamils from South India and Ceylon are coming in large numbers.

Ipoh

Ipoh is a town of 15,000 inhabitants located in the state of Perak. It is the commercial center of the richest tin-mining district in the world. Near the town are extensive quarries of excellent marble. There are large rubber estates in the neighborhood.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1895.

Missionaries: Rev. Albert J. Amery (on furlough) and Mrs. Amery (on furlough), Rev. William E. Horley and Mrs. Horley.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur (population, 30,000), the capital of the Federated Malay States, is one of the most important business centers on the Malay Peninsula, having railways running out of the city in four directions, thus giving it easy access to a number of important and growing towns. More than half of the population is Chinese, the remainder being principally Tamils and Malays.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1897. The "Brethren" have a mission here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Ary J. Holand and Minnie L. Rank.

Institutions: Methodist Boys' School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School (English), Boarding School and Orphanage.

Malacca

Malacca (population, 20,000) is situated on the Strait of Malacca and is a British free port. The population is made up of Malays and Chinese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1897.

Missionary: W. F. M. S.: Miss Ada Pugh.

Institutions: W. F. M. S.: Woman's School, Girls' School.

Sitiawan

Sitiawan is a small village in the state of Perak on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. With the assistance of the government, some 300 Chris-



tian Chinese were brought to this place from Foochow by Dr. Luering in the year 1905, to form an agricultural colony, the land being given by government on favorable terms. Many of these Chinese planted Para rubber, and will shortly be very prosperous. Subsequently large rubber estates were opened near Sitiawan by European planters.

Missionaries: Rev. William G. Shellabear and Mrs. Shellabear.

Institution: Boys' Orphanage.

Taiping

Taiping, the capital of the state of Perak, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, halfway between Penang and Ipoh on the main line of railway.

The "Brethren" are at work here.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Luella R. Anderson, Thirza E. Bunce, and C. Ethel Jackson.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Deaconess Home and Girls' School.

No report of this district has been received.

NETHERLANDS INDIES DISTRICT

Netherlands Indies District includes the work in Dutch Borneo, Java, and Sumatra. Borneo contains 288,000 square miles and is one of the largest islands on the globe. The interior is densely wooded and but partially explored. It has a population of about 2,000,000, made up of Dyaks, Malays, Javanese, Arabs, and Chinese. Java is about the size of Ohio, 49,000 square miles, and has a population of 31,000,000, made up of Javanese, Sundanese, Malays, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. In Java there are 1,500 miles of railroads. Telegraphs and telephones connect all the larger towns. Java produces yearly 40,000,000 pounds of tin; 3,000,000 gallons of petroleum; 5,000 pounds of gold; 28,000 pounds of silver; 1,000 carats diamond; 3,100,000,000 pounds of sugar; 35,650,000 pounds of coffee; 22,500,000 pounds Peruvian bark; 92,000,000 pounds of tobacco; 28,000,000 pounds of tea; and 3,200,000 pounds of cocoa. The natives cultivate 2,858,000 acres of rice. Sumatra has an area of 167,563 square miles and a population of more than 3,000,000. Most of the people are of the Malayan race.

Sumatra, Java, and two thirds of Borneo are under the Dutch government. All the native peoples are Mohammedans, except the wild tribes of the interior of Borneo and Sumatra. These are heathen.

Various Dutch and German societies have work in these and the other islands of Netherlands India. In Java 20,000 Mohammedans have become Christians. In north central Sumatra 100,000 Battaks have enrolled themselves as Christians. Seventy-five years ago they were cannibals. In Celebes, Ambon, and other islands more than 150,000 more have turned away from heathenism to Christ. At the same time 10,000 Mohammedans each year return from their pilgrimage to Mecca as zealous self-supporting propagators of Islamism.

Batavia

Batavia (population, 140,000), the capital of the Dutch Indies, is situated on the north coast of Java, near the western end of the island. The population is made up of natives, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1905. On the Batavia Circuit are three city churches and four out-stations, and three schools. Services are conducted in English, Dutch, Malay, and Chinese.

Missionaries: Rev. John R. Denyes and Mrs. Denyes, Rev. Charles M. Worthington, and Miss E. Naomi Ruth.

Buitenzorg

Buitenzorg (population, 30,000) is located thirty-five miles south of Batavia; at this place is the residence of the governor-general and the finest botanical garden in the east.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun here in 1905. There is a Malay-speaking Chinese church, and English, Malay, and Chinese schools in the city. There are also five out-stations.

Missionaries: Rev. Burr J. Baughman and Mrs. Baughman.

Tjisaroea

Tjisaroea is a great coffee, tea, and cinchona estate in the interior of Java, about fifteen miles southeast of Buitenzorg. It is in the midst of a thickly populated farming country. The people are Sundanese.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun in 1907. There are now two Mohammedan schools and three preaching places.

Missionaries: Rev. Charles S. Buchanan (on furlough) and Mrs. Buchanan (on furlough).

Soerabaya

Soerabaya (population, 151,000) is at the east end of the island of Java. Its population is made up of Javanese, Madurese, Chinese, Arabs, and Europeans. This is the principal trading center of Netherlands India, and it is rapidly growing. It is 600 miles from Batavia, but it is connected by railway, telegraph, and telephone. It is on the main route from Australia to China.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1909. There is a Hokkien Chinese Church and an Anglo-Chinese school.

Missionary: Rev. Berton O. Wilcox.

Pontianak

Pontianak is the capital and chief town of West Borneo. It is located directly on the equator at the junction of two rivers, on the west coast of the island. Along the banks of the principal river are sawmills and coconut-oil mills, Chinese markets, and the houses of the Dutch officials. The land is low, and all houses are built on piles. All sorts of crafts anchor in the river.

Methodist Episcopal Mission work was begun here in 1906. The missionary divides his time between Pontianak and Singkawan, a town about a hundred miles further up on the west coast. In both these places are Anglo-Chinese schools and Chinese churches. Around these places are a number of out-stations.

Missionary: Rev. Abel Eklund.

The Rev. John R. Denyes, district superintendent, reports as follows:

There has been steady progress, both in numbers and in spirituality, in most places on the district. At the beginning of the year Mr. Worthington returned from furlough and was stationed at Batavia. Mr. Eklund was put in charge of the work in West Borneo in place of Mr. Horley, who was transferred to Ipoh. In May Mr. and Mrs. Swennsen were transferred from the Malay Peninsula to West Borneo, but they remained only a few months, and then returned to Sweden on account of poor health. In November Miss Stefanski came from Singapore to assist in the work of Batavia. In December Mr. Wilcox arrived from America to take charge of the work in Soerabaya. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan have been on furlough throughout the entire year. By the time this report appears in print a married man will be added to the Batavia force, and a single man will be stationed on the tin-bearing island Banka, half way between Batavia and Singapore.

Java

The churches in Batavia have all made good progress. There is a steadily growing comprehension of the spiritual side of religion, and there have been some genuine conversions. At a service in one of the out-stations nine Mohammedans—six men and three women—were

publicly baptized. One new out-station has been added among the Mohammedans, and with good prospects. During the year a fine property was purchased for the mission headquarters. A new building with a seating capacity of 250 people will soon be ready for the Pasar Senen church. A neat little home for the Woman's Training School is also building.

The English-Malay school building in Buitenzorg has been enlarged again to meet the growing needs of the school. There were 194 children enrolled during the year. Four new out-stations have been opened, and all give promise of good results.

The absence of Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan on furlough has crippled the work at Tjisaroea, Buitenzorg. They were obliged to leave just when the work began to be promising. It is a very strong Sundanese Mohammedan section, and we have not yet gotten a good foothold.

Some headway has been made at Soerabaya but it has been impossible for us to get a suitable house for a church, and both the preacher and his wife have been seriously ill during the year. Mr. Wilcox, who has just arrived from America, will be stationed here and will teach in the Anglo-Chinese school.

Sumatra

In the latter part of last year there was trouble in the church, at Medan, and it was necessary to close it for a time. Early this year the work was reopened in charge of two young Chinese men, and an Anglo-Chinese school was started. Both church and school have done well.

In Palembang, we have a growing Anglo-Chinese school in charge of a man from Madras. He now has two assistants, and the school is entirely self-supporting. Recently the Arabs requested us to open a school for their children and guaranteed the support of the teacher. This school will shortly be started. A good beginning has been made also in evangelistic work.

There is not a single foreign missionary on the whole eastern side of Sumatra. There is a region 1,000 miles long and 100 miles wide containing hundreds of thousands of heathen, in which practically the only evangelistic efforts put forth are those of two Tamil men in Palembang and two Chinese men in Medan. Millions of dollars are being invested in the mines and in the rubber and tobacco estates of the interior. Fifteen hundred miles of railway have been surveyed and the whole country will soon be opened. This means that unless the Christian churches take steps at once all the heathen tribes will become Mohammedans. A few missionaries planted along the line of the proposed railway would save the situation.

West Borneo

At Conference time Mr. Horley was needed on the Malay Peninsula, so Mr. Eklund was sent to take charge of the work. The change was a misfortune, in that Mr. Horley knew the language and Mr. Eklund

did not. But Mr. Eklund has made good progress in his studies and will soon be able to preach in Chinese. Lack of men, and especially lack of money, have made it necessary to change the missionary in charge three times in five years. This, with the opposition of the government during the first three years, has checked what might have been a very widespread movement. The opportunity, however, is not altogether lost, and another year ought to show distinct progress. Inviting openings among the Dyaks in the interior are awaiting us as soon as we can get two or three hundred dollars a year extra for native preachers. Many of these people are becoming Mohammedans, and the Romanists are also winning over some of the smaller tribes.

Tiong Hwa Hwe Koan

The most striking feature of the district work for the year has been the arrangement between the Methodist Mission and the Tiong Hwa Hwe Koan. This is a purely Chinese organization with about a hundred branches in the larger towns of Netherlands India. The object of this society is to promote education among the Chinese people. Wherever a branch is started a school is opened for the study of the Mandarin Chinese language. Where a branch is strong enough financially an English department is added. The English teachers, local men from Singapore and Penang, have not been satisfactory. Hence the organization has turned to us for help.

We have entered into an arrangement by which we will find missionary teachers for their English schools. They are to pay the full missionary salaries. This does not mean that they have become a Christian organization, but it does mean that they want their children taught Christian morals. It means that the most intelligent and progressive Chinese of Netherlands India are opening their eyes to see that the Christian religion is not a thing to be feared. This arrangement makes it possible for the home church to send out a good number of Christian workers who will find a welcome awaiting them. Already contracts have been made by which we are to supply four teachers for Batavia, one for Soerabaya, one for mid-Java, and one for the island of Banka. These teachers will open native and Chinese churches and direct the work of as many native helpers as we can find support for.

PENANG DISTRICT

Penang District includes the island of Penang and the neighboring mainland called Province Wellesley and the west coast of the peninsula up to the Burman frontier, including the Malay and Siamese states. The chief products are cocoanuts, rubber, and tin.

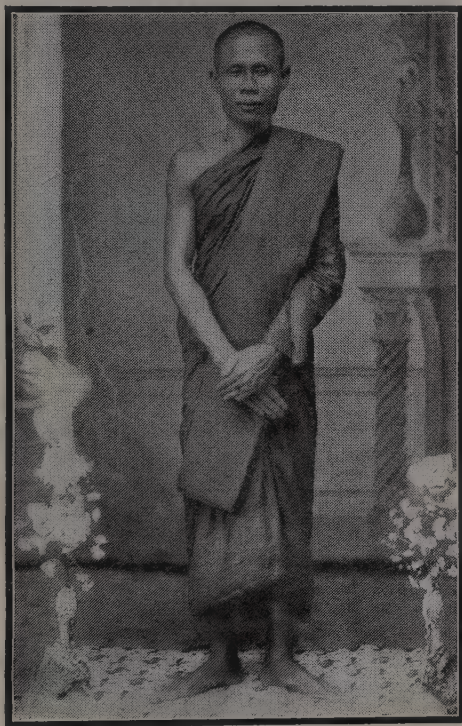
Penang

Penang (population, 200,000) is located on an island of the same name off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula on the Strait of Malacca. The population is made up of Chinese, Tamils, and Malays, the Chinese comprising about sixty per cent. The Chinese are enterprising and thrifty, and make the best business men. The Tamils are next to the Chinese in industry and wealth, the Malays being obliged to fill the more humble positions.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1891 by the Rev. B. H. Balderstone and the Rev. D. D. Moore. Other Boards at work in Penang are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. Floyd R. Maynard, Rev. George F. Pykett and Mrs. Pykett. W. F. M. S.: Misses Jessie Brooks, May B. Lilly, and Clara Martin (on furlough).

Institutions: Anglo-Tamil School, Anglo-Chinese School. W. F. M. S.: Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, Alexandra Home for Destitute Women, Deaconess Home.



A BUDDHIST PRIEST

The Rev. George F. Pykett, district superintendent, reports as follows:

A boarding department in connection with the Anglo-Chinese school in Penang has been opened, a property being secured in March, 1910. This will provide also a site for the Fitzgerald Memorial Church for which we have longed, prayed, and hoped for years. The English Church has done better this year than for many years past. The Sunday school has made very great strides, so that now an attendance of 100 is thought to be very poor. Several Chinese boys have come out for baptism, and there are signs of many more to follow. The

boarding house provides a home also for the American and European teachers in the school. The school has grown somewhat in numbers, now having an enrollment of between 1,000 and 1,100; but the most encouraging feature has been in the results of the examinations. In the Cambridge locals more of our candidates passed than in any previous year, with several honors and distinctions in geography and English in both senior and junior; and we have secured the Pitman's Silver Medal for the candidate who did best in the junior in shorthand in the whole examination of candidates in the British Isles and the colonies. In June one of our pupils passed the London matriculation examination. In the All-India Sunday school examination in July we secured the second, fourth, and several other places near the top of the list.

At Kulim and Aier Etam English schools have been started. It is believed that by them these out-stations will be given a better position among the people and that they will furnish teachers and preachers for the native church. The work in the schools at Bukit Mertajam, Nibong Tebal, and Parit Buntar is equal to that done in any of the large schools in Singapore. More attention is now given to religious instruction in all these schools, and they will ere long gather Christian communities around them. The Chinese work causes anxiety, as it is difficult to keep in our employ able men who can make more money in rubber or other secular work than we can afford to pay. These men know no English and cannot do any school work to augment their salaries, and from the migratory class of people which they work among they can raise little self-support.

SINGAPORE DISTRICT

Singapore District includes the work on the island of Singapore and in Sarawak, Northwest Borneo. The island of Singapore is located at the extreme southern end of the Malay Peninsula. It has an area of 206 square miles. Cocoanuts, pineapples, rubber, and various tropical fruits are produced on the island.

Sibu

Sibu is a small town in Sarawak, Northwest Borneo, on the Rejang River, 70 miles from its mouth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1902.

Missionaries: Rev. James M. Hoover and Mrs. Hoover.

Singapore

Singapore (population, 250,000), the capital of the Straits Settlements, is located on the island of the same name off the extreme southern point of the Malay Peninsula. It is on the direct route between India and China, and is a coaling station for steamers. Singapore is the chief emporium of southeastern Asia, and the second port in the East. The city of Singapore is well built and has several fine buildings. Of the population about sixty per cent are Chinese.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. It is conducted in English, Malay, Tamil, Hokkien Chinese, and Foochow Chinese.

Other Boards at work here are the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Presbyterian Church of England, the Plymouth Brethren, the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, and the Seventh-Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. William T. Cherry and Mrs. Cherry, Rev. Harry B. Mansell and Mrs. Mansell, Rev. Kingsley E. Pease (on furlough) and Mrs. Pease (on furlough), Rev. Benjamin F. Van Dyke and Mrs. Van Dyke, Rev. Charles R. Vickery and Mrs. Vickery. W. F. M. S.: Misses Sophia Blackmore, Mary E. Olson, and Marianne Sutton.

Institutions: Anglo-Chinese School, Publishing House, Jean Hamilton Training School, Anglo-Tamil School. W. F. M. S.: Methodist Girls' School, Telok Ayer Girls' School, Bible Women's Training School, Deaconess Home.

The Rev. William T. Cherry, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The occupation of Singapore by Bishop Thoburn in 1885, when he left in charge of this then remote outpost Dr. (Bishop) and Mrs. Oldham, though a movement backed more by daring faith than by comfortable budget or loud boasting, has proven, beyond all the anticipations of even Thoburn's spiritual foresight, one of the best strategic moves Methodism has ever made.

Even men who cannot recognize important history in the making—and support accordingly—can read it when made. So we point (1) to the Malay Peninsula, a garden of delight over whose 400 miles of railway the traveler, passing, is amazed as he sees the boundless fertility, the energetic cultivation, and a rapid growth that is more like that of a Western boom than an actual fact in the hoary East. Yet the men are still youthful who dotted this promised land with Methodist chapels and schools, the dots increasing in number every year. Most of these men began their missionary career in Singapore, where the Anglo-Chinese school furnished the opportunity for men and women of stout hearts, holy faith, and sound education, to support themselves from the day of their arrival on the field until there fell to their lot an appointment afield. (2) The Philippines, whose riper and more abundant fields have yielded a harvest counted in more figures than our own, were embraced within a line thrust out from Singapore, reinforced from here repeatedly, a part of our Conference for some time, and of our record for all time. (3) Then Borneo (Sarawak), less imposing because the field occupied is smaller, more isolated, and but scantily peopled, but, more than any other field, evangelized, prosperous, growing, is still part of our district.

The latest field to be occupied from here is the Netherlands Indies, where again the missionary graduates of Singapore and the Anglo-Chinese school are giving a good account of themselves.

Spite of all this giving, we number to-day, seven preaching places in six languages: English, Malay, Tamil, Hokkien, Foochow, and Hakka; four day schools with 1,600 pupils; two boarding schools; two training schools (preachers' and Bible woman's); and a Publishing House. Of this work the outstanding marks of progress are: In the ten months since last Conference to date of writing, over 20 baptisms, and a healthful state of affairs in our churches, especially in the increasing numbers attending worship in the vernacular services, women as well as men; the extension of street meetings in the



THE STAFF OF THE METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE IN SINGAPORE

crowded part of the city; the presence of a competent teacher and several pupils, both of Battak (Sumatra) nationality, in the Jean Hamilton Training School, bespeaking the occupation of further fields among Malayan peoples; a larger enrollment in our day schools, and at the November, 1910, government inspection the largest percentage (seventy-seven per cent) of "passes" on record; a strengthened financial record for the Publishing House, and many signs of the Holy Spirit's presence with all the workers; and, lastly, a continuance of the work, both discouraging and inspiring, of receiving new and inexperienced workers from home to permit the taking from us of this one and that to man the further-flung line already referred to.

Singapore is a big city, the eighth port in the world. Tin has somewhat given place to rubber in the speculations of her men of means, but commerce rushes in and out of her doors, if not in one commodity, then another. It is a railway city where eight years ago trains there were none; of motor cars, electric power for all the usual purposes, fine buildings, half a hundred nationalities and tongues, a thirst for wealth, a corresponding forgetfulness of God, a multiplicity of religions, a dearth of salvation. It is not a city where, as in rural districts, we can promise to erect churches or maintain preachers or pupils on absurdly insignificant sums of money. It is a city where Methodism is institutionally strong and well-housed, but whence the call for an adequate place in which to proclaim the gospel in Chinese, Tamil, and Malay has met a discouraging response, and we are preaching in wretchedly inadequate quarters. Dollars by hundreds will help, but only by the thousand can we be adequately outfitted. The strategic importance already emphasized demands and warrants it.

In Sarawak (Borneo) our Chinese agricultural colony presents a delightful contrast of broad fields, well cultivated, to the dismal hardships of its inception a few years ago. God continues to bless our churches there. Surrounded by jungle, unreached by roads (save the river), it is not a place to which to look for vast expansion, but for grace.

Singapore District's greatest need is places of worship for the Chinese and Tamil peoples. It will require \$15,000 to possess ourselves of the needed land and buildings in so expensive a city, but nowhere is the promise of paying results more sure.

Statistics of Malaysia

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 Mex. = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents in

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries
	Men	Women												
Federated Malay States District														
Kuala Lumpur: English			2					17	5	22	22		3	2
Tamil				2				94	77	171	68	2	11	
Hakka: Chinese				1				31	1	32	17			
Hokkien: Chinese			1	1				21	6	27	2	3		
Klang: Chinese			1					19	17	36	4	5		
Port Swettenham: Chinese								7	12	19				
Ipoh: English	2	2		1				12		12	5		2	2
Tamil				1				360	17	377	27	2	2	
Chinese				1	2			119	24	143	26	8	9	
Kajang: Chinese					1			13	4	17	11			
Kampar: Chinese					1			22	5	27	6	4	2	
Malacca: Malay			2					14	12	26	5	1	1	1
Chinese				1				25	20	45	5	2	1	
Seremban: Chinese				1				17	20	37	2	6		
Tamil				2				17	37	54	23	2	2	
Sitiawan: Chinese	1	1		1	4			94	52	146	68	7		
Tamil				1				3		3	1			
Sungai Siput				1				40	20	60	3			
Taipeng: Chinese			4	2				30	9	39	6	9	6	1
Tamil				1				21	6	27	18		4	
Tanjong Rambutan								10	15	25		2		
Telok Anson: Tamil				1				7	4	11	4		1	
Netherlands Indies District														
Java: Batavia	2	2		2	1	1	2							
Buitenzorg	1	1		1	1		1	40	27	67	20	13	3	
Djonggol				1						25				
Kampung Sawa				1	1			50	44	94	40	6	5	
Kebantenan				1	1			30	5	35	15	9		
Kedong Allang				1						30	10			
Krokoet (Batavia)				1			1	6	3	9			2	
Pasar Senen (Batavia)	1	1		1	1			43	38	81	25	5	3	
Soerabaya	1			1				10	25	35	10	4	2	
Tanah Abang (Batavia)				1			1	18	18	36	20	5	5	
Tjanpea				1	1				24	24	15	1		
Tjikeumeuh (Buitenzorg)				1										
Tjibinong				1							20			
Tjilengsir				2							25			
Tjisaroa	1	1		1	1			1	22	23	5		1	
Sumatra: Medan				1	1			15	10	25	15			
Palembang				1	1			6	8	14	10			
West Borneo: Bengkayan										10	10			
Budok								7	13	20				
Mempawa								5	50	55				
Pemangkat									25	25				
Pontianak					1			10	4	14				
Sambas									22	22				
Sempadang								7	39	46				
Sepang									20	20				
Singawang	1			1				60	50	110				
Penang District														
Penang: English	2	1	3	1				19	7	26	10		2	2
Tamil				2				35	12	47	37	2	3	
Chinese				2				56	60	116	20	17	5	
Bukit Mertajam: English				1				7	3	10	6	1	4	
Chinese				1				3	8	11	3			
Krian Circuit				1				35	5	40	28		1	
Kulim				1				24		24	9		1	
Relan				1				7	3	10				
Nibong Tebal				1										
Parit Buntar														
Singapore District														
Singapore: English	7	5	3	2				90	15	105	48	1	11	
Baba Malay				5				53	43	96	13	9	2	
Tamil				3				43	8	51	12		3	
Telok Ayer: Chinese				1	1			24	4	28	27	4	3	
Foochow: Chinese				2				53	21	74	12	1	3	
Kallang: Chinese				2				20	5	25	15			
Anglo-Chinese School														2
Borneo (Sarawak): Sibul	1	1		2	14			228	108	336	138	17	19	
Total	20	15	14	10	78	17	1	1,998	1,122	3,120	987	154	123	10
Last year	16	14	10	7	43	75	23	1,865	1,141	3,006	851	143	152	10

NOTE.—Malacca has 1 theological school, with 3 teachers and 15 students. Batavia has property

United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

indebtedness of \$27,000; Buitenzorg, \$2,000. Paid on Property Debt: Buitenzorg, \$200.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS CONFERENCE

In accordance with the allotment made by the Evangelical Union, composed of all the evangelical churches working in the Philippine Islands, the Methodist Episcopal Church for the present confines its efforts to that portion of the island of Luzon lying north of a line drawn east and west through the city of Manila. Luzon is the principal island of the Philippine Archipelago, having an area of over 43,000 square miles, about 2,000 square miles less than the State of Pennsylvania. The coast of Luzon is irregular, having large bays and excellent ports and harbors near the center and south. The island is drained by four large rivers and numerous smaller rivers and streams. A number of roads connect the capital with remote points, and there is a railroad which unites Manila with important cities in the north. Luzon has a population of about 4,000,000. The most numerous native race is the Tagalog, which occupies the municipality of Manila and the surrounding provinces, and speaks the Tagalog language. Second in importance is the Ilocano race, occupying the northern part of Luzon. Other important races are Pampangas, Pangasinanes, and Ibanags. Hemp, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, and numerous other staple products grow in abundance in Luzon. There are valuable mineral deposits, including copper, gold, asphalt clays, coal, gypsum, and iron.

Regular missionary work was begun by Bishop James M. Thoburn in March, 1899. The first missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions to arrive for permanent occupation was the Rev. T. H. Martin, who reached Manila in March, 1900. The General Conference of 1904 enabled the Philippine Islands District of the Malaysia Conference to become a Mission Conference. In 1908 it was organized as an Annual Conference. The Boards of the following churches are at work in the Philippines: the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Protestant Episcopal, the United Brethren, the Disciples of Christ, the American Baptist (North), the Methodist Episcopal, and the Congregational. The American Bible Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society are translating and distributing the Scriptures in all the islands. The Young Men's Christian Association is beginning work among the Filipinos.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Central District lies in the central valley of the island of Luzon, and includes the provinces of Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac, and the larger part of Bulacan. The district measures fifty miles east and west and more than 100 miles north and south, with the southern boundary line near Manila. The territory included in the provinces which form the district is about 8,000 square miles in extent, and supports a population of over 700,000. It is well drained by rivers and creeks. The soil is very fertile and produces sugar, rice, and tobacco. Travel is not difficult, as three fourths of the circuits are reached by the Manila and Dagupan Railway. The inhabitants of the district are Tagalogs, Pangasinanes, Pampangans, and Ilocanos.

Malolos

Malolos (population, about 12,500) is the capital of the province of Bulacan, and is situated on a branch of the Pampanga River, at the head of the delta of that stream, six miles northwest of Bulacan, the former capital. Malolos is a railroad, telegraph, and military station. It is the seat of a flourishing high school.

Missionaries: Rev. Daniel H. Klinefelter and Mrs. Klinefelter, Rev. William H. Teeter (on furlough) and Mrs. Teeter (on furlough). W. F. M. S.: Miss Wilhelmina Erbst.

San Fernando

San Fernando (population, 15,000) is the capital of the province of Pampanga, and is situated near the west bank of the Pampanga River. It



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
 METHODIST EPISCOPAL
 CHURCH
LUZON
 (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)
 Places where Methodist Episcopal
 Missionaries reside, are underlined
 in red.

Scale of Statute Miles
 0 10 20 30 40 50

Railroads finished ——— Proposed - - - - -
 Cable Lines ———

is a telegraph station and has a military garrison. San Fernando is the shipping point for the sugar grown in central Luzon. It is on the main line of the Manila and Dagupan Railway.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: Rev. Edwin L. Housley and Mrs. Housley.

San Isidro

San Isidro (population, about 7,000) is the capital of the province of Nueva Ecija. It is situated on the east bank of the Pampanga River. It is on the main highway of the province and in road communication with all the towns and provinces in the vicinity. There is direct railway communication with Manila.

Missionaries: Rev. Joshua F. Cottingham and Mrs. Cottingham.

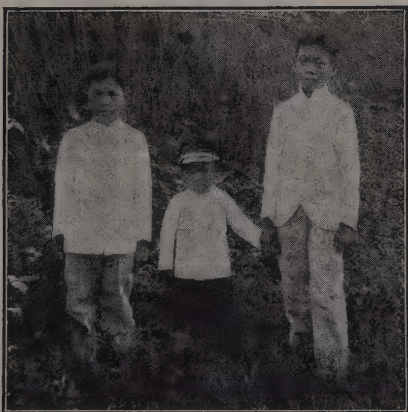
Tarlac

Tarlac (population, 12,300) is the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated near the center of the province at the point where the Bolso River changes its name to the Tarlac, twenty-two miles above its junction with the Agno. The Manila and Dagupan Railroad passes through Tarlac.

Missionaries: Rev. Rex R. Moe and Mrs. Moe.

The Rev. Daniel H. Klinefelter, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our largest work, we think, is not shown in statistics. The better moral tone in the Islands to-day is conceded by all to be due to the Protestant leaven. The public school system, with the majority of the American teachers Protestant, is giving the Filipino youth a new vision, and thousands are being forever divorced from the old papal system; for they find that the latter has always kept nations in darkness, while Protestantism has meant light and liberty. Our missionaries have large classes of high school students under Bible instruction, which means much to the future of our work.



THE SONS OF A FILIPINO PREACHER

The chaotic conditions of our work in the early days, due to the insurrection, change of government and religious liberty, brought into the church many who had neither part nor lot in the real aim of Protestantism; while some of these are being weeded out, we are continually gaining in membership. The interest in the old story of the cross does not lose its power. We preach to crowds numbering 100 people in a regular church service and 600 in special services or in our preaching processions.

We believe the real work of bringing the gospel to the Filipino people must be done by the native pastors, led and taught by the missionary. Some of these pastors are men who have the spirit and ability to become leaders. Advancement to places of power must necessarily be slow with a people lately converted from Romanism, but we are hopeful for the future of our work along this line. The native deaconess girls from the schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are proving themselves a very potent influence for good throughout the district.

For the benefit of exhorters and local preachers who cannot attend the Florence B. Nicholson Bible Seminary we hold three Bible institutes yearly, one in each dialect. These we find greatly help the men to a better understanding of their Bibles and methods of Christian work. Self-support is being developed but not as fast as we should desire. With a people who have paid their money to the Church of Rome thinking that it released their friends from purgatorial fires, gave them the privilege to sin, or guaranteed the special blessing of heaven on their crops, stock, or homes, it is a matter of development of Christian character to lead them to the scriptural idea of giving. Persecution by the Romanists continues, but it only serves to make our people more devoted to their faith and adds members to our church. Spiritual conditions on the district are good. Hundreds of our people are coming to know real fellowship with the Father and the Son through the Spirit.

At the last Annual Conference Bulacan Province with its 300,000 people was read: "Missionary in charge, to be supplied." It is still to be supplied, and our great need is a missionary for this work. We are convinced that it is all wrong to open new work while leaving without support work that was well begun but is not yet able to care for itself.

We have built three good chapels during the year, but of the fifty-eight chapels now on the district more than half ought to be rebuilt at once; and while the people will help, they cannot do this work alone. Money for new chapels is one of our most pressing needs. In this district there are nearly one million people and we have no hospital of any kind. A hospital, a doctor, and \$3,000 per year for preachers' support would enable us to rejoice greatly in the work which on every hand is white to harvest.

MANILA DISTRICT

Manila District includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the city of Manila, and in the provinces of Rizal, Bataan, Zambales, and in the southern end of Bulacan. Most of this territory borders on the Bay of Manila. In area it is the smallest of the districts as it is in population with its little more than 500,000 people.

Manila

Manila (population, 350,000) is the political, commercial, social, and educational center of the Philippine Archipelago. It is situated on the Bay of Manila, which juts into the west coast of the island of Luzon. The city is divided into two parts by the Pasig River, that on the south containing the old walled city, with narrow streets, quaint buildings, and

numerous stately churches and schools; also the Luneta Park and the newer American and European residential section. That on the north side contains the commercial, mercantile, and the largest Filipino residential sections of the city. The position of Manila on the bay gives it unrivaled advantages of commercial intercourse with all parts of the world. It is likewise the key to the trade of all the islands of the Archipelago under the dominion of the United States, and convenient steamship service has been established between all parts for mail and mercantile purposes. There is direct steamship communication with many large cities on the east coast of China, Japan, and southern Asia; also with Europe, the United States, South America, and various islands of the Pacific. A fine railroad system is being established and now has in operation the following lines: (1) North through the provinces of Rizal, Bulacan, Pampanga, Tarlac, Pangasinan, and Union, with a branch line to Baguio, the summer capital; (2) north into the province of Nueva Ecija; (3) southwest to Cavite; (4) southeast into Batangas; (5) a line running from Camiling in Tarlac Province, crossing the main line at Paniqui and reaching to Cuyapo in Nueva Ecija Province; (6) a line in Pampanga Province running from Florida Blanca to Arayat and crossing the main line at San Fernando. An extensive inland traffic is carried on by native craft *via* the Pasig River to the native towns and villages on the shores of the large inland lake, Laguna de Bay. Numerous industries are carried on in the city of Manila, including the manufacture of cigars, cord, rope, thread, buttons, ice, cocoa, etc. Besides there are iron foundries and machine shops. The city has the finest sewerage system and street railway in the whole East. Millions have been and are being spent for harbor improvements, which will put Manila among the safest and most commodious for ships of all sizes. The population of the city besides Filipinos, includes Americans, Spaniards, and Chinese, with representatives of probably all nationalities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1899. Other Boards at work here are the Foreign Christian Missionary Society and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A.

Missionaries: Rev. Arthur E. Chenoweth and Mrs. Chenoweth, Rev. George C. Cobb and Mrs. Cobb, Rev. Harry Farmer (on furlough) and Mrs. Farmer (on furlough), Rev. Charles W. Koehler and Mrs. Koehler, Rev. Marvin A. Rader and Mrs. Rader, Rev. Ernest A. Rayner and Mrs. Rayner. W. F. M. S.: Misses Margaret M. Crabtree, Marguerite M. Decker, Gertrude Dreisbach (on furlough), Rose E. Dudley, and Rebecca Parish, M.D.

Institutions: Florence B. Nicholson Bible School, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Harris Memorial Deaconess Training School, Mary J. Johnston Memorial Hospital.

The Rev. Marvin A. Rader, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We have met with determined opposition from the satellites of the Romanists against all comers. Some of our best men have been arrested, thrown into jail, and haled before the courts on flimsy charges, and in other ways annoyed. In nearly every case it is the petty officer who lends himself to this kind of persecution, showing us clearly what would happen were there no American government to secure for us justice. While the masses of the people are out of sympathy with the Romanists, and a very large per cent in open opposition to them, yet the rich gentility as a class are so tied up financially with the investments of the Catholic Church that we have little to hope from them for some time to come. The Filipino is afraid to take as yet an open stand against the political and the commercial boss. We have tried to keep our people out of politics, but have urged them to stand for the rights of the masses, especially in securing justice for the poor, and municipal

cemeteries where they may bury their dead. The battle has been fought and won in some places, and is being waged now in others. In securing these things and in advocating higher standards morally, intellectually, and socially, the people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that Protestantism is here to lift up and befriend them.

New chapels and churches have been built during the year at Bunuangan, Pugat-baboy, Bigting, Balanga, Olongapo, Subig, Iba, Pandacan, and Navotas. The value of these buildings is 6,250 pesos (\$3,125), of which amount the people contributed 4,500 pesos (\$2,250). The combined membership of these places is 1,045. The increase in membership for the district since last Conference to date is 824.

The spirit of the churches is good. All over the district there is an earnest desire to know the "way of the Lord." There is such a manifest



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, MANILA

improvement in morals on the part of the members of our churches as to cause comment. So marked is the contrast that the masses of the people are saying that "Protestantism is bound to win in the Philippines because the members of the evangelical churches are living on a higher plane religiously and morally than the Romanists." The cockpits, gambling, immorality—the three leading forms of vice among the people—are publicly condemned and tabooed by our people. Two towns on the district are governed by the Protestants, or Methodists, and they are the only towns on the district outside of Manila where the cockpits and gambling have been outlawed.

Educational Work

The Florence B. Nicholson Bible Seminary is located just outside Manila on a beautiful high site commanding a fine view of the mountains and the sea, and within two minutes' walk of the street car. At

present only the theological work is being done, but as soon as possible we want to begin college work. The Presbyterians and the Methodists have conducted their seminary work jointly. The most cordial relations exist between the two churches, and we have passed the experimental stage of this union school. It is hoped that next year the United Brethren may set aside a man to this work, thus extending the scope of the educational work without drawing too heavily on the missionary force of any mission. The school has had its best year, and all of us feel highly gratified.

The importance of immediately beginning higher educational work is such a crying need at the present time that it must receive prompt attention by the church if we are not to be immeasurable losers in our struggle to evangelize the Islands.

There are now about 600,000 boys and girls in the public schools of the Islands. While most of these are still in the primary grades, yet there are thousands who are finishing their high school and are ready to enter college or some of the professional schools. The government is opening a great university here at Manila that has already cost \$1,000,000 and is to cost other millions. No expense is being spared to make it the finest seat of learning in the Orient. Into this university already thousands of students are entering. They will form the educated class of to-morrow, and hence the leaders. They cannot receive any religious instruction in connection with the university, and unless some other plan is worked they will go out of school, with few exceptions, as non-believers in vital religion. It is absolutely incumbent upon us to do our utmost to reach them religiously while in school. It is the unanimous conviction that the least we can do is to build dormitories near the university and do what we can to impress the home life of the students. Of the thousands we shall certainly have no difficulty in securing from 150 to 300 to live in our dormitory. But alas! we have no funds with which to erect the building. Rents are so high here that all thought of that method of meeting the situation is out of the question. Romanists are realizing the importance of the dormitory feature, and are putting up buildings and setting aside others that will cost upward of \$100,000. Even some of our Protestant boys are going to their dormitories because the expense of living is much less than elsewhere. To see the tremendous opportunities that are open to us along this line and not be able to take advantage of them makes the heart sick. This is a matter that must be attended to at the earliest moment if our beloved Methodist Episcopal Church is to continue to occupy a prominent place in vitally influencing the people of the Philippines. We have already secured a fine site admirably located on which to build a dormitory that should cost from \$10,000 to \$20,000. Surely some of the Lord's noble sons and daughters in America will show a desire to make this enterprise possible.

Then we need other large gifts with which to open up college work, on our grounds at Caloocan, which we hope will develop into a great

Christian college supported by all the missions. We need educated preachers. We shall not be able to get a sufficient supply from the state university. Bishop H. W. Warren says: "What are the facts? Of 1,821 college graduates in eleven theological schools of six leading denominations 1,704 are from Christian colleges." If the perpetuity of the Christian thought and life and the building of the Christian ministry is so largely due in Christian America to the Christian college, it is very clear that such institutions are absolutely essential in these Islands, where the tides are nearly all against evangelical Christianity. We do not feel it is possible to leave the educational phase of our work as a church to the nonreligious educational work of the government without peril to the Church of God. We cannot longer be true to ourselves, to our church, and to the people who are looking to us for religious help, and neglect to make larger plans for the student life of the Philippines.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Pangasinan, Nueva Vizcaya, and Benguet. The provinces included by the Northern District have an area of about 17,000 square miles and a population of 850,000. There are several races, including Ilocanos, Igorotes, Pangasinanes, Cagayanes, and others. Generally speaking, the district is mountainous except in the southern part. The country is fertile, the valleys and plains producing abundant crops of tobacco, rice, corn, indigo, and sugar cane, while the mountains are covered with valuable timber. Gold and copper are the principal mineral deposits and are found in the mountains of the north. In the northwest of Luzon are excellent prospects of asbestos. Aside from agriculture, the principal industries are weaving and grazing. A telegraph and telephone system connects many important centers.

Aparri

Aparri (population, 18,000) is situated on the north coast of the island of Luzon at the mouth of the Cagayan River, the greatest waterway in the Archipelago. Aparri is open to the coastwise trade and is a place of call for steamers. Its importance will increase with the development of the rich Cagayan valley, the resources of which have as yet scarcely been touched.

Missionaries: Rev. Samuel H. Armand and Mrs. Armand.

Binalonan

Binalonan (population, 18,000) is an inland town in the province of Pangasinan, twenty-six miles east of the city of Lingayen. It has the largest school attendance and the largest intermediate school building in the province.

Missionaries: Rev. Berndt O. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson.

Dagupan

Dagupan (population, 20,000) is a town in the province of Pangasinan, situated at the east main outlet of the Agno River on the south shore of the Lingayen Gulf. It is eight miles east by north of Lingayen. Dagupan is an important place for sea traffic. It is connected by road with the surrounding provinces. The railroad from Manila to the province of Union, and to Baguio, the summer capital, passes through Dagupan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: Rev. Ernest S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elizabeth Parkes.

Lingayen

Lingayen (population, 19,000) is the capital of the province of Pangasinan. It is situated on the south shore of the Gulf of Lingayen. There is a daily launch service between Lingayen and Dagupan.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Miss Louise Stixrud.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Bible School.

Vigan

Vigan (population, 35,000) is the capital of the province of Ilocos Sur, and the principal city on the northwest coast. It is situated near the outlet of the Abra River, into the South China Sea. It was the stronghold of Catholicism in north Luzon, under Spanish rule. It has fine streets and buildings, including local government edifices, barracks, and ecclesiastical structures. No city outside of Manila is so compactly built up. It is the center of Ilocano influence.

The Methodist Episcopal church began mission work here in July, 1904. The Foreign Christian Missionary Society is at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Oscar Huddleston and Mrs. Huddleston.

Tuguegarao

Missionaries: Rev. Alva L. Snyder and Mrs. Snyder.

The Rev. Ernest S. Lyons, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year closes with the revival spirit among the people. Never have we found the doors wider open, nor the prospects brighter for a great ingathering, than just now. The so-called schism, which began in Manila and reached our district, is a thing of the past, and the members are back with us again. Though we suffered loss in the return to the States of Dr. Milton H. Schutz, our medical missionary, and the Rev. Harry C. Bower, of Eastern Pangasinan, and again in the appointment of the Rev. Ernest A. Rayner to the Manila Training School, the work has gone forward in a marked way, fully doubling the membership of last year, and making a gain of thirty-five per cent over the past year in chapels and Sunday schools. The health of the missionaries has been good, and with the exception of little Dorris Huddleston, whose health has taken the parents from their work a part of the year, there have been no cases of serious illness. The health of the superintendent has so far improved that he has been able to travel over the entire district, covering over five thousand miles in his work of visitation.

The question of self-support is being presented in every part of our district with splendid results. It is not easy to turn a people from the custom of buying every service of the church to one of voluntary support, but we are finding congregations here and there who have caught the spirit, and their hearts are responding to the call. There are eight men on the district supported entirely by the people, and as many who are being supported in part. We are not meeting with full coöperation in the matter from the older Spanish-speaking preachers, for they feel that it puts them in the same class with the friars if they take money from the people. The Christians in the district will build twelve chapels without help of the mission this year, and have eleven more projected, half of which will be paid for in part from special gifts. We

have received twenty-one grants of land for chapel sites, which is no small item when we remember the tenacity with which Filipinos "hang on" to their land.

Our type of teaching is finding favor with the government officials through the islands, resulting often in direct helpfulness to our work. In the recent insurrection in Viscaya, out of all the people in the barrio (town) of Murong, where the uprising took place, eight Methodists left their homes and families, knowing the threats to kill and destroy the property of all who would not follow the insurrectionists, and escaping to the adjoining town, reported the situation to the governor, giving him just time to secure the police guns of the town, thus saving a general uprising with untold destruction of life and property. It was a Methodist exhorter who, with four others, went into the jungle and caught Mandoc, the leader, who fought like a tiger, forcing them to beat him to insensibility before they could overpower him. Six priests were involved in the uprising, and have received sentences, which leaves the people without ministration of the church. These people are calling to us daily for preachers, and we are going to them.

The Manila Training School for women has thirteen of our girls in training, and will give us five graduates this year who will be equipped to take work in the high-school centers. The Lingayen Bible School will send out ten women who will go among their sisters and help them to read, and teach the Scriptures to the thousands of Filipino women who are now bound to countless superstitions as with bands of iron. The Florence B. Nicholson Bible School in Manila has ten of our men in training, and to this institution we have pinned our faith for the future of our work. Where we have failed in the past in making the people understand our purposes it has been the result of a failure of the native pastor to get our viewpoint. This school must give the preachers that, and it is doing it, as best it can with a limited support. Last year the Northern District was allowed ten students only, for want of scholarships. We should have had forty.

The medical work of the district is not at a standstill, though since June we have had no doctor. The failure of Dr. Schutz's health, which took him away in June, left us almost in despair. The account for his support was far in arrears, and under the circumstances there was little hope that the Board would send out another man. To our great joy, the young people of Saint Louis have assumed the deficit in the support, and the Board is looking for a man for the place. In the meantime Miss Parkes, our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society field worker, has kept up the dispensary work in Dagupan, along with her other work for the little Mestizo Children's Home and the direction of her Bible women, and she reports the astonishing number of 700 separate cases treated since Conference. Many of these patients came long distances, staying a week at a time for her treatment. The prospects are good for the development of this type of effort into the strongest work on the district. The need for a hospital is upon us now, for we rarely make a

trip away from home that we do not find a dozen cases where death has fastened upon the patient and can be averted only by an operation or a protracted course of treatment.

The Mestizo Children's Home is at a standstill because of its need of larger quarters and of some one to take immediate charge of the institution. The house used is not suitable for the workers' home, and there is room left for only four more children, using all the rooms and the porch for beds. There are sixteen children there now, and the four more that the house will accommodate are coming next month. We close the year with all claims paid except a slight balance for furnishings and fixtures. In travels over the district I have found that unless these Mestizo children get better care than is given to the Filipino children there is little chance of their surviving. We have great need for a building for this Home.

The Rev. Samuel H. Armand and Mrs. Armand at Aparri, in charge of the north end of the Cagayan valley, and the Rev. Alva L. Snyder and Mrs. Snyder at Tuguegarao, have greatly extended the work of the valley, more than doubling the preaching places, establishing many new Sunday schools and receiving about 500 new members. The Rev. Oscar Huddleston at Vigan has made a vigorous campaign in Abra and in the country north of Vigan, where he reports a substantial gain in membership and many new congregations. The new dormitory building at Vigan contains



ONE OF SEVEN FORDS ON A SINGLE MISSIONARY TOUR IN THE PHILIPPINES

about thirty students and has a wide influence in the Ilocano field. In South Ilocos sur, Savarino Cordero has been given the standing of a missionary in the work, and he has made an enviable record, reporting splendid activity in self-support, chapel-building, and new work.

In Western Pangasinan, the Rev. Ernest A. Rayner and Mrs. Rayner had just completed their plans for the work of the year when they were called to Manila to take over the work of the Florence B. Nicholson Bible Training School. Their territory, western Pangasinan, was left to the superintendent and the native workers, but is not without results. Two new circuits were created that report 200 new members. Eight new chapels and as many Sunday schools are among the gains to be counted. On other circuits active work has been done, and there is a gain of 600 new members in this field. In eastern Pangasinan, where the Rev. Berndt O. Peterson and Mrs. Peterson have charge, the work

has been one of reorganization and building up, for it was in this territory that the Zamora schism developed. Through the energy and kindly spirit of Brother Peterson the followers of Zamora have been restored to our membership, and there has been a substantial gain in membership and spiritual life in the church. The work was never in better condition than now. In Viscaya, a part of this eastern Pangasinan territory, there is a gain of 530 members, and this number bids fair to be doubled shortly, for the recent uprising against the government deprived the people of some of their priests, and they are now coming to us, as told above, for membership and church ministrations.

In the native ministry we have suffered no loss nor hindrance to the work. The men are finding their places; they have been spiritual and faithful, and, on the whole, have greatly exceeded our expectations.

Statistics of Philippine Islands Conference, 1910

CIRCUIT OR STATION

Central District

Central District		2	1	1	1	4	240	51	291	200	5	7	2	120	2	1,250	1	4,000	4,000	36	...	8	44
Malolos.....																						2	23
Bulacan.....																						2	23
Guigumbay.....																						2	17
Bocaue.....																						2	20
Quingua.....																						2	20
Hagonoy.....																						2	120
Calumpit.....																						1	71
Baliuag.....																						1	25
Angat.....																						2	25
San Miguel.....																						2	178
San Isidro.....																						13	13
San Antonio.....																						10	10
Gapan.....																						1	126
Manelung.....																						1	126
Peñaranda.....																						1	10
Cabanatuan.....																						1	76
Bongabon.....																						1	6
Nazaret.....																						5	5
San Juan.....																						...	...
Stimutz.....																						...	...
Licalab.....																						...	...
San Jose.....																						...	...
Alhaga.....																						...	...
San Fernando.....	2																					...	...
Mexico.....																						...	...
Arayat.....																						...	...
Candaba.....																						...	...
San Simon.....																						...	...
Minatim.....																						...	...
Guarna.....																						...	...
Lubao.....																						...	...
Porac.....																						...	...

Statistics of Philippine Islands Conference—Continued

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Soc.	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Soc.	Nat. Ord. Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																					
Manila District																							
Magalang.....					1		49	98	147	190	12	1	1	50	1	10				15	12		27
Camiling.....					1		251		251	500	48	10	1	45									
Moncada.....			2		1	17	180	90	250	500		23	1	160	1	40,000				4,000	2,000	1,005	7,005
Pandacan.....			2		1	11	82	92	174	500	7	7	3	73	2	1,000				23		19	42
Santa Mesa.....					1	7	149	64	213	500	29		3	114	3	3,000				16		134	150
Saint Paul's (Tondo).....					1	4	20	50	70	700	6	1	1	100	1	11,500						132	
Rizal Province: Calocan.....							67	60	67	200	2				1	100							
Malabon.....					1	5	270	380	620	1,000	26	11	4	180	6	3,500				137	80	131	398
Navotas.....					1	16	745	295	1,040	1,500	57	31	3	348	3	5,200				432	207	2,895	2,999
Malibay.....					1	5	117	108	225	350	7	9	1	60	1	2,000				58		265	
Mariquino.....						5	39	47	86	200	3	2	1	40	1	150				13	37	50	
Bataan Province: Orani.....						14	110	99	209	500	37	17	1	123	1	500				73	54	127	
Orion.....						8	19	136	155	300	11	9	1	46	1	250				15	15	28	
Balanga.....						5	34	112	146	250	22	9	1	35	1	184				26	26	26	
Hermosa.....						11	66	88	154	250	24	6	2	49	1	1,030				38	46	74	
Bulacan Province: Polo and Obando.....					1	13	87	195	282	300	17	8	3	135	5	600				21	100	52	
Zambales Province: Olongapo.....			1		1	4	133	133	133	100	25	5	1	24	1	20				10	300		310
Subig.....							114		114	75	20	8	1	30	1	30							
Castillejos.....						1	106		106	100	30	7	1	30	1								
San Narciso.....							30		30	20													
San Marcelino.....						1	7	7	7	50													
San Felipe.....						1	42	42	42	75													
Cabangan.....						1	19	19	19	50													
Butuan.....						1	11	11	11	50													
Iba.....							39	39		50													

Northern District
Western Pangasinan: Alaminos

[illegible]

NOTE.—Caloocan has 1 theological seminary, with 4 teachers and 34 students.

AFRICA

LIBERIA CONFERENCE

The Liberia Annual Conference includes the republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast. It is bounded on the east and north by French territory, on the west by British, and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean. Its coastline is about 350 miles in length, and is very important on account of being nearly parallel to the course taken by the great steamers that ply between Europe and South Africa. It has no good harbors, but has several safe landing places. Beyond a strip running along the coast from ten to forty miles in width, there are dense forests which cover about 25,000 out of the 43,000 square miles of the territory of Liberia. The population is made up of from 12,000 to 15,000 Americo-Liberians, and about 2,000,000 aborigines. The former dwell principally in the towns along the coast and the lower parts of the Saint Paul River. They are the descendants of American and West Indian Negroes.

This is the oldest foreign mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first foreign missionary, Melville B. Cox, arrived in Liberia in March, 1833. On January 10, 1834, the "Liberia Annual Conference" was organized. This was a self-constituted body without legal status. The General Conference of 1836 gave legality to the "Liberia Annual Conference," making it a Mission Conference.

Garraway

Garraway is a little town on the coast about thirty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

This town is first mentioned among the appointments of the Liberia Conference in 1879.

Missionaries: Misses Violet M. Gendrou and Anna E. Hall.

Grand Cess

Grand Cess is a coast town about fifty miles northwest of Cape Palmas.

Missionary: Rev. Walter W. B. Williams.

Harper

Harper is a town situated on Cape Palmas which juts out into the Atlantic Ocean near the mouth of the Cavally River, which marks the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast. It has a population of about 500 Americo-Liberians.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun about 1840. Other mission boards at work here are those of the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Pentecostal Missionary Union of the United States of America.

Institution: Cape Palmas Seminary.

Jacktown

Jacktown is situated on the Sinoe River, about sixty miles from its mouth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1837.

Missionary: Mrs. Friederika S. Robertson.

Institution: Sinoe River Industrial School.

Monrovia

Monrovia (population 5,000), the capital of Liberia, is situated at the mouth of the Saint Paul River. The lower or shoreward section of the city is inhabited by the Kroo and other indigenous tribes, while the upper

is peopled by Americo-Liberians, foreign consuls, and traders. The latter part of the town has broad, grass-grown streets, and substantial, well-built houses, churches, and office and public buildings.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1883. Other mission boards at work here are those of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the National Baptist Convention.

Missionaries: Theophilus R. Parker and Mrs. Parker, Rev. John H. Reed (on furlough), and Mrs. Reed (on furlough), Rev. John A. Simpson and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Walter F. Walker, and Mrs. Nancy G. Warner.

Institutions: College of West Africa, College of West Africa Press.

Wissika

Wissika is situated on the west bank of the Cavally River, about sixty miles from its mouth.

Missionaries: Rev. Frederick A. Price and Mrs. Price.

Bishop Isaiah B. Scott reports as follows:

Last year was a great year with us in the salvation of souls. God gave us over one thousand (1,210) conversions. The Lord be praised. This is our best record. Still, not only in this particular, but we are moving forward on other lines as well. One native church, now about five years old, sent \$92 missionary money to the Conference. This same church collected money to repair their building, and gave about \$100 toward the support of their pastor. Some of the other churches among both the Americo-Liberians and the natives are making steady advances. Our membership has at last crossed the five-thousand mark, and we are praying for still another upward move the present year.

Grand Cess

The Rev. Walter B. Williams, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

Grand Cess Mission is truly a wonderful work of grace. But I suffer much for efficient help, being absolutely alone, teaching about ten or twelve classes daily, building and directing and forming our Christian town, looking after and caring for food and clothing for about twenty boys, with only about seven scholarships, preaching, stopping tribal wars, farming and teaching farming, watching cooking and household duties.

We have started our Christian settlement—a town that will number from 150 to 200—all Methodists. They have left the heathen towns. Some said, after finishing their homes in our Christian township, "Thank God, we have finished with heathenism and death is sweeter to us than to go back to the heathen town again." They have had to start life all over again and find all building material and labor, which is no small matter here. These new homes they have made very different from their former ones; they have built bath houses, which are not known among the heathen. The men farm intelligently and according to civilized methods in this section of country. To see a native really farming is in most parts of Africa something like seeing a white elephant in America. But it is a common thing now upon our settlement to see the whole town of men with their American hoes and picks, farming after morning prayers. This will bring affluence and influence to them.

The Grand Cess king and chiefs have given the mission a large tract of land, on which our town is built. In little less than three months I have helped to build over twenty new houses. To see these farm homes of our Christians, after viewing the huts of the heathen, is like going from the Bowery to Fifth Avenue.

Statistics of Liberia

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptised	Children Baptised
	Men	Women							
Bassa District									
Central Buchanan and Krootown.....	1	1	37	16	53	...	...
Bexley and Johnstown.....	1	..	48	..	48	..	..
Edina and Farnington.....	1	3	109	11	120	8	2
Fortsville.....	1	..	29	3	32	3	..
Lower Buchanan.....	1	2	46	2	48	..	..
Paynesbury.....	1	2	36	10	46	8	..
Upper Buchanan.....	1	2	65	21	86	..	..
Hartford.....	2	35	..	35	..	..
Cape Palmas District									
Barraka.....	2	13	8	21	5	3
Bigtown.....	2	54	9	63	..	..
Garraway and Stations.....	..	2	..	9	142	293	435	104	20
Grand Cess.....	1	..	..	7	110	714	824	212	8
Jacksonville.....
Mount Scott and Stations.....	1	7	348	89	437	4	22
Plebo.....	2	32	21	53	15	6
Rocktown and Wrebbo.....	1	55	16	71	12	6
Tubmantown.....	2	5	200	12	212	6	12
Wissika and Stations.....	1	1	..	5	67	50	117	40	3
Cape Palmas Seminary.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pellibo.....	1	22	16	38	8	6
Monrovia District									
Cape Mount and Talla.....	1	1	124	14	138	9	8
Johnsonville Circuit.....	1	..	85	1	86	..	5
Mount Olive.....	1	5	28	6	34	4	..
Monrovia: First Church.....	4	4	1	2	462	58	520	21	10
Battootown.....	20	..	20	..	..
Krootown.....	1	258	18	276	104	15
New Georgia.....	71	..	71	..	..
Paynesville.....	1	3	54	7	61	..	..
College of West Africa.....
Marshall.....	2	2	57	17	74	17	2
Powellville.....	1	..	28	9	37	4	..
Gardenersville.....	1	16	2	18	..	..
Saint Paul River District									
Bensonville.....	1	3	65	6	71	5	4
Millsburg and Robertsville.....	1	1	83	1	84	..	5
Brewerville and Mission.....	1	3	86	5	91	2	2
Caldwell Circuit.....	1	..	120	39	159	..	..
Clay-Ashland and Station.....	1	4	117	21	138	13	4
Careysburg.....	1	..	95	..	95	..	2
Crozierville and Heddington.....	1	1	69	5	74	1	3
Harrisburg.....	20	3	23	..	..
Virginia.....	1	..	88	2	90	..	..
Sinoe District									
Bluntsville and Louisiana.....	2	63	10	73	..	11
Greenville.....	1	3	168	7	175	..	8
Lexington and Ebenezer.....	1	5	37	6	43	..	..
Sasstown.....	20	4	24	..	..
Newer Point.....	24	10	34	..	..
Sinoe River Industrial School.....	..	1	1	1	20	7	27	..	5
Blue Barrow.....	12	5	17	..	2
Mount Zion.....	22	..	22	..	..
Total.....	6	8	30	91	3,760	1,554	5,314	605	174
Last year.....	5	8	25	92	3,331	1,286	4,617	444	138

Conference, 1910

No. of Elementary or Day Schools	No. of Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on such Indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing
...	...	1	21	1	\$ 850	...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$2	\$...	\$46	\$...
...	...	1	96	2	3,500	...	...	...	...	4	...	54	...
...	...	1	32	1	1,000	...	...	...	107	3	...	233	...
...	...	1	60	1	4,000	...	...	100	...	12	...	201	502
...	...	1	40	1	800	...	...	17	158	...	...	31	...
...	...	1	80	1	5,700	...	...	141	10	6	...	153	26
...	...	1	55	1	900	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	25	...	...	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	36	...	...	1	800	...	...	2	...	...	...
1	117	9	220	1	600	9	6,000	...	...	8	4	3	30
...	...	3	200	1	250	2	400	...	...	...	...	500	...
1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...
...	...	3	354	1	20,000	...	...	...	...	25	15	...	...
...	...	1	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
1	33	2	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	558	...
1	38	2	200	1	6,000	...	...	...	...	20	...	4	...
1	65	4	80	1	...	1	2,300	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	192	...
1	11	1	40	1	575	1	100	100	...	...	...	6	180
...	...	2	125	2	2,075	1	550	...	...	20	16	258	25
1	27	2	54	1	1,300	...	...	...	...	2	5	59	150
1	40	1	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	45	4
...	...	1	375	1	27,000	1	2,500	...	...	198	77	1,232	591
1	150	1	126	1	12,000	...	...	...	...	92	42	133	20
...	...	1	50	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	2	53	1	2,500	...	...	36	20	...	19	57	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2	2	...	...
...	...	1	65	1	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...
1	11	1	29	1	300	...	...	...	...	2	8	17	...
...	...	1	13	1	250	...	...	...	...	2	3	25	...
...	...	1	45	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	7	133	125
...	...	2	55	2	1,800	...	...	8	...	4	...	168	2
...	...	2	60	2	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	10	50	89
1	34	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	270	...
...	...	2	105	2	5,000	...	...	22	...	12	22	1	...
1	46	2	63	2	2,000	...	...	45	...	...	1	104	375
...	...	2	43	1	4,500	...	...	...	...	2	31	40	673
1	21	...	...	1	700	...	...	...	...	2	...	26	...
...	...	1	40	1	1,800	...	...	125	...	4	4	91	25
...	...	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	179	1	4,000	1	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	130
...	...	2	97	2	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	43	1	300	2	400	...	...	15	9	...	100
...	...	1	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
15	631	69	3,357	42	115,550	20	14,750	647	320	469	299	4,247	3,572
25	631	63	3,272	45	118,100	16	15,400	1,026	1,086	207	263	3,801	3,688

College of West Africa

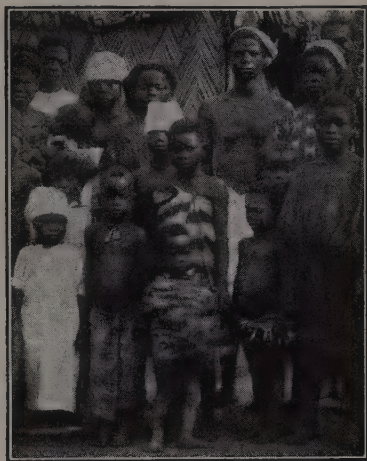
The Rev. John H. Reed, president, reported as follows, at the session of the Liberia Conference, held in March, 1910:

Our enrollment for the year has exceeded that of any previous year in the history of the institution, having reached the number 280. In this number there have been 155 Americo-Liberians and 125 native Africans, a larger number of the native population by far than we have ever enrolled before. The larger proportion of the native pupils represented the Kroo tribe.

During the past year, we inaugurated a regular monthly lecture course in connection with the work of the institution, and this created new interest in the educational affairs of the community. We were favored with lectures from Bishop Scott, Secretary F. E. R. Johnson, Mr. J. Edmestone Barnes, and His Excellency President Barclay, all of whom delighted the audiences of pupils and citizens. In this course, two lectures were delivered by ones connected with the work of the institution, Dr. B. W. Payne and the president of the college.

The main object of our institution is the inculcation of the true principles of the Christian religion. This is done not by the propagation of denominational bigotry, but by the precept and example of daily living. Our weekly prayer service fills an important place in the religious life of the pupils. Regularly prepared discourses are given every Wednesday evening, by the teachers of the institution in regular succession, which works effectually upon the moral and religious character of the young committed to our care. Our daily morning and evening devotions are entered into heartily by our boarding pupils, and made a regular part of the work of the school.

In the change that was brought about in the midst of the school year, which necessitated the de-



KROO BOYS IN MONROVIA

parture of Mr. Allen to the home field, the Bishop appointed Mr. W. F. Walker to take charge of the printing office. He began last June, and together with the regular work of the school, he has done most efficient service in this department. The work is done by the boys under the direction of the foreman, and much care is exercised in the matter of careful training in order to make each one proficient in the art of printing. Our output during the year was as follows: 2500 copies of Sunday school quarterlies; 9600 copies of Liberia and West Africa, our monthly mission paper; 3000 pamphlets of various kinds; 500 selected songs (booklet) for Cape Palmas Seminary; 1500 dodgers; 3500 notices; 6000 letter heads; 2000 copies of Annual Conference minutes; 1000 copies of annual catalog, College of West Africa; 250 copies of Supreme Court Decisions, Republic of Liberia; together with a number of postal forms, programs, invitations, cards of various kinds, and the ordinary job work of a regular printing plant which is established to do such work.

In connection with the regular work of the College, we have started the operation of a small farm across the river, upon the lands purchased by Bishop Scott and Dr. Lyon. During the vacation from the 15th of November to the 1st of February, I had the boys cut and burn a good part of this tract. We can make no headway now until a fence is put around the part we desire to cultivate. Our regulation for the coming year will be to have all boys in the mission work the farm.

EAST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The East Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work in Portuguese East Africa and Southern Rhodesia. The portion of Portuguese East Africa that has been assigned (with few exceptions) to the Methodist Episcopal Church by agreement with other American and European Mission Boards, extends northward from the Limpopo River on the south, nearly 600 miles to the Zambesi on the north, and from 100 to 300 miles inland. In this territory there is a native negro population of over 2,500,000. Southern Rhodesia is a British colony covering about 144,000 square miles. The country is a high plateau, with a good climate, abounding in minerals and capable of producing nearly all kinds of agricultural products. There are about 15,000 whites and 620,000 natives in Southern Rhodesia.

The first Methodist Episcopal missionary in this region was the Rev. E. H. Richards, who was appointed in 1890. Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the East Central Africa Mission Conference at Umtali, Rhodesia, beginning November 16, 1901, it having been formed by the division of the Congo Mission Conference.

INHAMBANE DISTRICT

Inhambane District lies between the historic Limpopo River on the south and the equally historic Sabi on the north, and has a coastline of 350 miles. In this district there is a native population of about 1,500,000. The tribes are the Tonga, about the Bay of Inhambane, some 50,000 strong; the Batswa, of the inland districts, altogether the most numerous; and the Nob-Nosed Chopa, about as numerous as the Tonga. The Chopa live along the coast south of Inhambane, and along the Limpopo. Each tribe has a complete and distinct language of its own. The people are homelike in their tendencies, intelligent, and fairly active in their habits. The Bible is completed in the Sheetswa language, and the New Testament is in its third edition among the Tonga people. There are as yet no industries. There are no railways.

The Rev. E. H. Richards began the Methodist Episcopal Mission work and received his appointment on Christmas Eve, 1890, at the hands of Bishop William Taylor. Our native stations are located up and down the coast line for 200 miles and inland some fifty miles. These stations are many of them very picturesque, but are entirely native, consisting of native-made houses, a chapel which serves also as schoolhouse, a hut for boys and one for girls. The Church of England and the Free Methodists of America have work within the district.

Inhambane

Inhambane, the seat of our mission in Portuguese East Africa, is a characteristic Portuguese town on the shore of the Indian Ocean near the Tropic of Capricorn.

Missionaries: Miss Ellen E. Björklund, Rev. Pliny W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, Mr. Josef A. Persson, Rev. Erwin H. Richards (on furlough) and Mrs. Richards (on furlough), Mrs. Carl H. G. Runfeldt, Rev. William C. Terril and Mrs. Terril.

Institutions: Mission Press, Boarding School, Girls' Training School, Boys' Training School.

The Rev. William C. Terril, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Religious Work

The entire work of caring for the outstations, until the coming of the Rev. Pliny W. Keys and Mrs. Keys, in December, devolved upon

the writer. Since the beginning of the year, Brother Keys has taken the responsibility of the Limpopo District. As soon as possible after the close of last Conference, arrangements were made for putting into effect the plans laid by our bishop and the governor-general of the province, with regard to confining ourselves to religious teaching in the schools on the out-stations. Special provisions were made for enlarging the course of religious instruction. A course of simple study was also mapped out for the evangelists. Plans were laid for the beginning of religious teaching in the Portuguese language, which have resulted in a little booklet of fifty gospel hymns, with the Lord's Prayer, Ten Commandments, Apostles' Creed, One Hundred Catechetical Questions, and a psalm for each day of the month, the book having been compiled by Mrs. Terril. These are now in active use on all our out-stations. The Gospel of Luke, in parallel columns, Sheetswa and Portuguese, is now on the press.

The putting into effect of these new rules had a retarding influence upon our work for about three months, but its ultimate effect was merely to weed out some of our undesirables. The effect on the work of the schools on the out-stations is not a very serious one. It has done away with the teaching of arithmetic and writing, by those who know not how to teach them, and a greater stress is laid on the teaching of simple religious truths.

The number of stations in the Inhambane and Kambini Districts at the beginning of this year was 46. During the year four have been closed for various reasons, while six have been opened, which gives an increase of two, making the number at this time 48.

One of the very encouraging signs is the attendance at daily prayers of 2,700 heathen. They are regular in their attendance once a day, and watch with deep interest the services and join in some of the songs. True, some of them doubtless attend from curiosity, but in questioning them and also the evangelists, I have been impressed with the fact that these souls are seekers after the true Light. Nineteen thousand heathen have the gospel preached to them every month in their own kraals.

Secular School Work

The girls' school is being carried on at Gikuki by Miss Ellen E. Björklund, with an enrollment of 23, and with hundreds of candidates anxious to be admitted. These girls are being taught simple industries as well as reading, writing, etc. This school is only a temporary arrangement, since the hopes and the plans are that a permanent school will soon be built. This is the one great hope of Miss Björklund.

The boys' school at Kambini is at last a reality. On the 8th of March the first classes were held, and by the end of that week 50 boys were enrolled. Six dropped out, but four additional lads came, and we closed the school term with an attendance of 48, and a promise from each one to return. We have at least 25 new applications to

consider, but we fear that a lack of accommodations will permit us to accept only ten. Three tribes and 33 out-stations are represented by our 48 boys. The teaching has been cared for by Mrs. Terril and myself and a well-educated young native. Four classes were organized, which were in session each day, excepting Saturdays, from 7 A. M. to noon. All the studies were carried on in Portuguese, with the exception of the translation work. The studies included reading, writing, arithmetic, translation, Bible studies, singing, and gymnastics. The afternoons were devoted to industrial work, and in this line the boys have done well. We were very much afraid that this branch of their education would send many back to their homes, but although it was a little grating on some of them, they have stuck to it. Our plan has been to give simple industrial training, principally agriculture. In this work we have received the hearty approval of the government authorities. All the outside work since the first of February has been under the able management of Brother Keys. He has cared for this work well, and the boys in this department under his teaching have developed remarkably. Kambini by his masterly touch has become an entirely new place.

Our property at Kambini now consists of a house for the missionaries, which is practically completed; a large three-roomed school building, native built, but substantial, which is also used for a chapel; two native built houses for native workers, five houses of a similar nature for the boys' dormitories, a dining room and a storehouse. These with the improvements on the house and the furnishings for it, sent by the bishop, increase the value of our property at Kambini more than \$2,000. Our natives each day call down blessings upon the life of Mr. George I. Bodine, who has made possible the beginnings of this school.

The Printing Department

We have no hesitancy in saying that this department continues to be one of the most helpful and successful departments of our entire work. Primers in three languages, a hymn book in Portuguese, portions of Scripture in the native language and the Portuguese language, our monthly Sunday school paper, our quarterly issue of the Inhambane Christian Advocate, and an occasional letter in Swedish for our friends in Sweden, with the other necessary printing, making a total of 480,600 pages, have been put through the press this year, an increase of twenty-five per cent over last year.

Medical Work

The medical work at Gikuki has been carried on by Mrs. Runfeldt, who has had remarkable success. Her hospital training especially fits her for this work. At Kambini the medical work has been cared for by Brother and Sister Keys. Both of them have had training to deal with this necessary branch of missionary work. The total number of treatments on this district since last Conference is 2,500.

The Home Mission Society

This native organization is a very valuable adjunct to our work. An offering is taken each Sunday, and previous to the half-yearly meetings of this society special offerings are made, when these people out of their penury give their widow's mite. About \$300 has been given since last Conference. The gifts from the stations range from forty cents to two dollars a month. Three native workers are paid from this fund. It is also a Church Extension Society, for it aids by small gifts in the building of the native chapels.

Our Relationship with the Government

This at present is most hopeful and encouraging. Since the arrangements made last year between Bishop Hartzell and his Excellency, the governor-general of the province, our work has gone on without interruption, except in one or two cases which were readily adjusted. His Honor the governor of Inhambane looks with great favor upon our boys' training school at Kambini. On several occasions he has sent us seeds for experimental purposes. We still believe that a little more religious liberty should be granted us. We could have opened six new centers recently if we could have obtained the consent of the officials.

The Needs

This field is suffering much for lack of workers. The total number of workers for the three denominations at work in Inhambane is fifteen. These, divided in a field with a population of 3,000,000, make one missionary to every 200,000 people. We have lost stations because there has been no one to supervise them, and many of our probationers have gone back to their heathen lives because there has been no one to instruct them. Opportunities have been lost to strengthen and to open new work, which will never be regained.

RHODESIA DISTRICT

Rhodesia District includes the work in the British Province of Southern Rhodesia, located in the southeastern part of Africa north of the Transvaal. The centers in which the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work are in the eastern half in the division known as Mashonaland, which is the richest and most densely populated part of this territory. The country is mountainous and healthful, and has large mineral and agricultural resources.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898. Rhodesia District was organized in 1907 by uniting the Old Umtali and the Umtali Districts.

M'Raiwa's

The part of the country represented by this report includes the two native commissioners' districts of M'Raiwa and M'Toko. Together they contain a native population of about 45,000. The government center for the M'Raiwa District is at M'Raiwa, which is about 140 miles from Umtali, by the ordinary route of travel, about 60 miles from Salisbury, and about 40 miles from the railway. The government center for the M'Toko District is about 40 miles east from M'Raiwa. The white population is small, and consists of government employees, policemen, and a

few farmers and traders. These men are for the most part widely separated from each other, and are living apart from those influences of the church and civilization which help to hold men for God and righteousness.

The Rev. and Mrs. John M. Springer visited this district as the first missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church to enter the district, in 1905. In 1909 Dr. Samuel Gurney went to the district and opened permanent work there. His medical skill secured a hearty welcome on the part of the chief.

Missionary: Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D.

Mount Makomwe

This place is forty miles southwest of Umtali, in the midst of a fairly dense population. A mission was located on the side of a mountain by this name near the head village of a native chief named Mronki in 1905, the Rev. E. H. Greeley being in charge.

Missionary: Rev. Eddy H. Greeley (on furlough), Rev. Thomas A. O'Farrel and Mrs. O'Farrel.

Mutambara's

This mission is on a fine farm of 3,000 acres belonging to the Mission, forty miles south of Umtali, on the wagon road leading to the farming district of Melsetter. It took its name from the chief whose village and gardens are near and partly on this mission land.

This station was opened in 1907.

Missionaries: Miss Edith M. Bell, Rev. Abraham L. Buchwalter (on furlough) and Mrs. Buchwalter (on furlough).

Institution: Girls' School.

Old Umtali

Old Umtali Mission is in a beautiful valley on the other side of a mountain range ten miles north of Umtali. It was the town site from 1892 to 1897, and on the removal to the new town site on the railway the old site and valuable buildings were given to the Methodist Episcopal Church through Bishop Hartzell. The formal opening and dedication took place in 1899. Here has been built up our largest industrial training institution in Africa.

Missionaries: Rev. John R. Gates and Mrs. Gates, Rev. Herbert N. Howard and Mrs. Howard, Mr. George A. Roberts. W. F. M. S.: Misses Sophia J. Coffin and Emma D. Nourse.

Institutions: Boys' School, Old Umtali Industrial Mission, Old Umtali Mission Press and Book Depository. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Umtasa

Umtasa is the name of the paramount chief of the Manyika (People of the Land or Country), a tribe of the Mashona or Makaranga (Children of the Sun). The mission by this name is located on a tract of 1,500 acres immediately adjoining the reserve of the chief fifteen miles north of Old Umtali and twenty-five miles from the railway at Umtali. After years of opposition and refusal to permit a mission to be opened near his town, this chief in 1907 finally asked for a missionary, and the Rev. S. D. Coffin was placed in charge and a successful work at once inaugurated.

Missionaries: Rev. Shirley D. Coffin and Mrs. Coffin, Miss Pearl Mullikin.

M'Raiwa Circuit

The Rev. Samuel Gurney, M.D., missionary in charge of the M'Raiwa Circuit, reports as follows:

As this field presented difficulties from the standpoint of the regular missionary, it was thought best to have the medical missionary go there, and see if the ministry of physical healing might not open the way to the hearts of the people and thus prepare them for the

reception of the gospel. This report has to do with the results of that experiment.

At the beginning it was almost impossible to secure anyone to attend a preaching service, and almost as difficult to secure any place in which to hold such a service. Now there is not a home in either of the districts that is not open for such services. At some of the meetings every white person living within twenty miles has been present, and in some cases people travel forty miles in order to be present. So far as the white man is concerned this whole country is now open for the gospel, and some of the people are hungry for it.

The work among the natives has presented peculiar difficulties, as the "paramount chief" has persisted in his refusal to allow us in his country. The ministry of healing has no influence with him, for he is afraid of it, will have nothing to do with it, and does what he can to keep his people from it. When the missionary had done what he could



A RHODESIAN GIRL WITH THE HOE

to make an impression on the mind of the chief in favor of missions and had failed, the native commissioner very kindly offered to aid in securing his consent. The chief was invited to his office, and several long conferences were held with him; but even the arguments and great influence of this representative of the government failed to overcome the fears and superstitions of the chief, who repeatedly replied, "My heart does not want a mission in my country."

When it became evident that his consent could not be obtained the matter was referred to the Native Department of the government. From there it was referred to his Honor the Administrator, with the recommendation that authority be given the Native Department in this special case to grant mission sites even though the "paramount chief" refused his consent. This authority was readily given, and with it the grant for our mission site.

Our first mission station was opened near Kanyasi's kraal, and is known as the Kanyasi Mission. It is one day's journey north of the M'Raiwa government camp. There are no large kraals near this mission, but there are thirty-six small ones within half a day's journey from it. Here we have a good stone building, one portion of which is used as the residence for the missionary and the other as a dispensary and schoolroom. There are also several other buildings adapted to the various purposes of a mission station. We have tried to conduct a native school at this place, but the frequent absence of

the missionary and the opposition of the paramount king have greatly interfered with its regularity and usefulness.

The people in this vicinity are more eager for medicine than for teaching or preaching. At first only a few came, and those few had very little confidence, but now that they have learned something of the real benefit of this part of the work, there is quite a large dispensary practice here whenever the missionary is present to take care of it. From having no confidence in the "white medicine man" they have now gone to the other extreme and seem to think there is nothing he cannot do, and if he does not raise the dead it must be because he does not want to do so.

We have recently opened a second mission located within half a mile of the M'Raiwa government camp. This site was formerly occupied as a trading station, but on the death of the trader the site with the buildings upon it reverted to the government. These buildings could not be replaced for less than one hundred pounds. Through the kindness of the government officials this site with all the buildings upon it was obtained for us at a cost of only the usual price of a lease for a mission site—one pound.

The importance of this place lies in its location at the seat of the district government, and its relation to the chief routes of travel. Many hundred natives from all parts of the district come to the office of the native commissioner each month. Many of them are from the interior regions where the white men do not go, and where not one word of the gospel has ever been heard. In some cases they remain for several days, and while they are waiting there for the transaction of the business for which they have come, the missionary will have a splendid opportunity to transact the business for which his Divine Master has sent him.

This mission is also on the line of travel from Nyassaland and other parts of East Africa, on down to the great mines. This is also the route by which the government is bringing down large numbers of natives from East Africa to supply the demand for laborers for the farmers and others. All of these people pass within ten feet of this mission door. Many of them have walked for a whole month before reaching the mission, and are glad to have a place where they can safely stop and rest for a few days. Those who come from Blantyre are largely Christianized, but the rest are in gross heathen darkness. If we can give these men the gospel, they may return to their distant homes as light-bearers in a dark land.

Also near this mission are the centers in which the native policemen, native messengers, etc., of the government live. Together they form a colony of about fifty families. These men have been in contact with the white man and learned his ways till they have come to appreciate the advantages of having a mission among them. Several times they have come and asked that a school be opened for them and their children; and they seem disappointed that it has not been done.

The location of this mission is one from which all parts of the two districts can most easily be reached; for here the roads meet from M'Toko on the east, from Pfungwe on the north, from Macheke on the south, and from Salisbury on the west. If ever we are to have that long expected and much-needed hospital, this would be the place for it. Everything is ready for the work at this station, but the doors are locked, and nothing is being done because we have no worker to put here. Those who come for healing, for teaching, or for help for their spiritual needs, must go away in disappointment.

Preparations are completed for opening a third mission station. This is at the M'Raiwa location, about fourteen miles from the M'Raiwa mission. This kraal has attracted the attention of all the missionaries in the country because of its unusual size. Some of our missionaries say they have counted a thousand huts there. If this is true, it means that the kraal has not less than thirty-five hundred people, probably by far the largest kraal in Southern Rhodesia. With the exception of transient visits of missionaries no mission work has ever been done among these people. The way is now open. The chief of that section—who stood by and witnessed an important surgical operation that saved the life of his child—has given his consent for us to open a mission in his kraal. We have made formal application to the government for a mission site there; the native commissioner has sent his recommendation that it be granted, and he has reported to us that the government is ready to grant it as soon as we are ready for it. But we are not ready, for we have no one to send there.

Mount Makomwe

The Rev. Eddy H. Greeley, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

On my way home from last Conference (July, 1909) we were met in the path by messengers telling us of the death of Mark Kanagoiwa, a most useful native man. On our arrival at Makomwe we found everybody mourning for him. His life, preaching, and teaching were a source of blessing to heathen and Christian alike. Only a few days previous to this we were prevailed upon to give up David Mandisodza, our chief native helper, because he was needed at Mutambara's. So we found Makomwe lacking in native workers, but we did the best we could under the circumstances by training new helpers, and God gave us a valuable one from Old Umtali, in the person of Enoch Sanehwe. We rejoice in the arrival of Mr. Thomas A. O'Farrell and Mrs. O'Farrell at Mount Makomwe, and trust that they will be able to do a great work in this field.

We have tried to give spiritual matters the greatest prominence and some of our people have been converted. These have been assigned to classes, and if they run well for a year or two, will be received on probation. During the past year five have been received into full membership. Thirty who have professed conversion, and have been

faithful in attendance at class for about two years, have been received on probation. Twenty-two who have been attending class faithfully for two years at one of the substations have also been received on probation, thus making fifty-two in all.

Excellent work has been done in the school by Enoch Sanehwe, the chief native teacher. His efficiency as a teacher is a credit to those who were his teachers at Old Umtali. The course of study in school is advanced a year, and a class of seven boys has been promoted to our central training school at Old Umtali. Several of them have been with me for some years—Alfred, a ward of the Mission, who has been in our care since he was three years old, being among the number. Another, Garikayi, was given to me for five years. Farikayi and Gutu have also been with us several years.

Twenty-four boys have been out preaching, twelve have been out regularly. About 350 services have been held away from Makomwe. For two years we have tried to reach every kraal in the kingdom with the gospel message at least once during the year. Three boys have been out for four months in Uhwere (Nyashanu's kingdom), doing evangelistic work, and thus preparing the way of the Lord; the results will no doubt be manifest when mission stations are opened there. Work has been opened at three new centers during the year, and other places are calling for teachers.

Medical work has been carried on as in previous years; 1,942 treatments have been given during the year. As experience is gained, ability increases, so that now work is being done in this department which in former years we would not have dared to undertake. The much-needed dispensary, on which so many of our friends have given their help, will soon be occupied.

Five years ago there was nothing at Makomwe except the raw, naked heathen. The mission site was a lions' lair. To-day we have a house for the missionary, a good church, a boys' house, an adequate dispensary, a storehouse, a servants' house, and several Christian towns. We have 22 full members, 97 on probation, and many others converted and attending class meeting. We have a day school of about 100 pupils. Fourteen young men are preparing for work in the Lord's cause, and three new substations have been opened.

Mutambara's

Miss Edith Mae Bell, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

In January of this year occurred the serious illness of Mr. and Mrs. Buchwalter. They were taken away from the station, and later had to go to their homes in America. This has made the work heavier for me. I cannot speak too highly of the good help rendered by the two teachers in the boys' school. In everything they have been strength to me. The native chief too has been kind, and in every possible way he has made the work easier. He has not identified him-

self with the church, but he has sent his people to us and has helped in many ways.

The services have been carried on in the church as always. The average attendance has been 110. The greater part of the time I preached in the morning and took charge of the Sunday school. After a time the boys, and sometimes the girls, preached. We felt it very important that the work should be carried on in the kraals. Arrangements were made for the Sunday services at a meeting held on Friday afternoon. As soon as I took charge of these services I decided to organize the Sunday school. It had been, previous to this time, taught by the missionaries. Five boys and two girls were appointed teachers.



RAW PRODUCTS FOR THE MISSION TEACHER

A girl was elected secretary. In the beginning I superintended it myself, but later it was given into the charge of David Mandisodza. On Friday afternoon we have a teachers' meeting. I teach the Sunday school lesson and make the appointments to the kraal services for the following Sunday.

A class meeting is held for women on Sunday morning before the church services; also one for the girls on Friday, after school. The average attendance for the women is twelve, and for the girls forty-five. The girls all testify, and most of them lead in prayer. A deep spiritual interest is shown in all the meetings. Each week I have appointed and instructed them to lead their own meetings. The daily prayer meeting also is led by the girls. A departure has been taken in that the girls have started to preach in the church. In April the first attempt was made, and three others have preached since then. Many have gone to the kraals; there are a few kraals where only the girls have gone. Regular services have been held by them, and many of the heathen girls now desire to come to the mission.

When the rains were over I was able to go out to the kraals myself. In May, with Miss du Preez, sixteen boys, and twenty-eight girls, we went for a trip to a part of the district that had not before been covered. Our plan was to get into the quiet, out-of-the-way places, where they had not heard the story before. We found many such places. Some received us gladly, others listened through fear, and from one place we were compelled to flee for our lives. Some of the kraals were small, but we reached many people. Several times since this I have gone out for a day. In the kraals and at the church altar services have been held, and many have knelt there for pardon. A class of probationers was taken into the church before Mr. Buchwalter went away.

The schools have been carried on as best we could with the limited supplies we had. The morning session of the boys' school has been left entirely to the two native teachers. Having no helper to take charge of the girls' school, which meets in the early morning, I have had to take some of the girls and train them as teachers. There are six girls now who are a splendid help. This first session is from three to five hours. The more advanced boys come in the afternoon; their session is from two to three hours.

The girls have had regular lessons in sewing. About 1,200 garments have been made, most of them cut and sewn by the girls. Besides the sewing the girls have done gardening, all the housework, laundry, and mending, and have helped with making the bricks. A department of pottery has been started. The girls know how to work with clay.

Many people have come for healing and I have tried to treat all who came. Some were afflicted with nothing worse than a cut finger or toe, but many have the worst disease that heathendom can produce. The work is mostly done after the morning session of school, although some of the calls have been as late as ten o'clock at night. There has been an average of ten cases a day treated.

Old Umtali

The Rev. Herbert N. Howard reports as follows:

Since my arrival the printing department has turned out 35,000 copies of the Sunday school lesson sheets. Three copies of the Rhodesia Missionary Advocate have come from the press. Besides this we have turned out 550 copies of the Articles of Religion of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the vernacular, and numerous other kinds of printed matter, such as passes, visiting slips, baptismal certificates, vouchers, letter heads, envelopes, etc. Before my coming the Sunday school lessons for two quarters had been printed, together with a number of other smaller jobs. Two of the largest pieces of work were done before my arrival, namely, 2,000 copies of the Junior Catechism in the vernacular, and 5,000 copies of the First Primer in the vernacular.

With a few lectures from Dr. Gurney I have been able to ease the aches and pains of a large number of natives. About 1,015 cases have been treated, of which seventy-five per cent have been among the boys of the school. Probably about half of these were cases of fever.

In order to advertise the Old Umtali Training School for boys we planned that one of us at Old Umtali should go to our different stations and represent to the boys in our kraal schools the advantages and the call of Old Umtali. Accordingly, about the middle of April I went to M'Ronki's country with Mr. Greeley. Mr. Greeley threw the whole of his influence on the side of the Old Umtali school, and the result was that we brought home seven of his farthest advanced boys. At Mr. Coffin's invitation, Mr. Roberts and myself made a trip through the Inyanga and Rasapi Districts, covered by Mr. Coffin's work, and told the boys there of their need for such a training as Old Umtali affords, and of the need of our church for the best boys to help us in this work of evangelization. During the year we have received from the Umtasa Circuit, of which Mr. Coffin is in charge, eight boys, half of them having come to us since this trip.

During the past year the work of the boys has been made to conform more rigidly to that of the various standards. For example, we are endeavoring to have boys in Standard II reader in the same standard in every other subject.

We have cut down the expenses of the literary department of the school. Having sent away the native teachers, we put all classes under European teachers. Mr. Gates has his Bible classes the first thing in the morning, and teaches a class of Standard II boys the rest of the forenoon. Mrs. Gates for a time had a Standard II class in the forenoon, dividing the work of this grade with Mrs. Howard. Mrs. Howard also taught the Tonic Sol-Fa system to the boys of the entire school, having a period for this purpose in the morning and afternoon. Songs were taught, among them the British national song, "God Save the King." The classes have progressed as far as two-part work. Mrs. Till teaches a class in the first standard in the afternoon, and the writer teaches in the morning our most advanced boys, those of the third and fourth standards, and in the afternoon a class of beginners. It is a great joy to all of us to see the boys grow. So far as the writer is able to judge, there is but little difference, if any, between the capacity for advancement of these boys and the capacity of the boys at home who are in the same grades. We have our dull boys, but we also have boys that can learn quickly. We have the kind that are dormant for a while, and then all of a sudden shoot up and become our brightest boys. We had a boy who was considered the most no-account in the mission. When I first saw him the boy was reading in the second primer, and I was wishing that he were in the first. One day he had a good lesson; his teacher noticed it, clapped him on the back, and told him that he had done very well, and that if he continued to do well, he would be promoted as fast as he could

go. From that time on he lived with his reader. He read all his spare time, he took his book to his meals, and while he was waiting for his food he was reading. In the evening he read until he went to bed. In two months he had finished his second primer and his infant reader, and was in the first standard. Such incidents show us that we are working with a people who although they are backward and have been neglected, have, nevertheless, capabilities, and that indeed and in truth God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth.

One of the big changes in the school is the organization of a Bible department. The work has been entirely under Mr. Gates's direction. The importance of this department, organized as it is, cannot be over-emphasized. We find that the native when he reads the Bible for himself does not get the true meaning of the words, and when he couples with the errors thus derived the talk that comes to him from the un-Christian white, his theology is very curious. His teachings are often ludicrous. One of our missionaries found a worker teaching that the men would be saved but the women would probably not be. Another found that some of his workers were preaching that God was not the God of the black man, but only of the white. This Bible department will do much toward steadying our boys in their teaching.

During this year there was put into practice a plan that Mr. Gates has had in mind for some time, that of offering to our native workers who are in the kraal work a course of study during the winter vacation. This year the course continued three weeks, and consisted of work in the Bible and industrial departments. Six boys attended, four from the Umtasa Circuit, one from M'Ronki's and one from the Old Umtali Circuit.

Old Umtali Industrial Department

George A. Roberts reports as follows:

Each day's work has been done with the purpose of developing the natives. The regular work of the farm, the work of the shops, and the building have all been carried on with the purpose of teaching them. The driving of the cattle has been done almost entirely by the members of the agricultural classes. A dozen of the boys have been trained in this work. The planting, cultivating, and harvesting have been done with special reference to the members of these classes.

The agricultural class has been divided into two sections; this has required the writer to teach three hours daily for three days of the week, while for the remaining two days the classes have been under the excellent instruction of Mr. Till in the shops. Very simple sets of tools have been furnished, such as are available to the natives after leaving school. The main part of the shop work has been the straightening and squaring of native timber, and turning them into ox-yokes. We have at present many full sets of yokes made by the boys. These are as good as those that can be purchased at the stores. At the

Umtali Agricultural Show the Old Umtali Mission was awarded a silver medal for an exhibit of native-made yokes from native timber.

The second year the class will receive advanced instruction in agricultural and shop work.

My class work is exceedingly interesting. Requests are being constantly received from the natives for better sheep and pigs. We have sold a large number of sheep, which go to improve the flocks in the kraals. The classes show much interest in this subject and also in the matter of tilling the soil. Especial interest has been shown in the raising of vegetables. The vacation school for native workers was also a very interesting class. They worked faithfully and asked questions until the writer could scarcely answer fast enough. They took particular interest also in vegetable gardening and sheep husbandry. The first Native Agricultural Show was held in the Mission this year, and it was a great success. There were about 100 exhibits, some of which would have made a creditable showing anywhere.

During the past year the lessons for my class had to be written, since there has never been a text book published on agricultural subjects that is suitable for the present needs of this people. The lessons must be simple and still contain the important facts. We have had to feel our way in this work, and some of the subjects that were considered most important did not appeal to the classes. Mistakes were inevitable, but a good start has been made in agricultural training.

Immediately after last Conference 24,000 bricks were made and burned, all of which have been used in the erection of the two dormitories. A dining room has also been built by the writer, with the help of the boys.

On the farm we have made some progress. This year's crops are sufficient for food for the year. The number of cattle has increased from fourteen to thirty-nine. The increase in the number of working cattle has made possible the plowing of one hundred acres of new ground, in addition to doing the regular work. The flock of sheep has been improved and has been the means of bringing in a revenue. The hogs have done well and have also brought financial returns to the Mission. These animals have also furnished object lessons for class work and provided food for the boys' table.

Among new features of the work the vegetable garden is the most important. During the past year we have furnished the missionaries of Old Umtali with almost a full supply of vegetables, and we have recently commenced using these products for the table of the native scholars. This cheapens as well as improves the school rations.

Umtasa Circuit

The Rev. Shirley D. Coffin, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

When he was with us last year Bishop Hartzell kindly provided us with funds to the extent of \$1,000, with which to build a permanent

mission house, and \$500 was secured from other sources. The bricks having been previously made on the mission, and the services of Mr. Till secured, the house was completed and ready for occupation early in November. The building is a substantial one, with ten rooms, and well adapted to the requirements of a mission station.

The work was greatly strengthened by the arrival of Miss Pearl Mullikin in November. To her charge was committed a share of the evangelistic work and the two day schools at headquarters. Miss Mullikin has won a large place in the esteem of our people. Nine new native evangelists and teachers have been added to the circuit's force of workers, and are proving themselves worthy of "the vocation wherewith they are called."

The circuit's headquarters is the Nyakasapa Mission on the farm



OPEN-AIR PREACHING AT UMTASA'S KRAAL

known as Jerains. It is a large work in itself. We consider its location ideal both in regard to health and in relation to the territory we cover. It is our purpose to provide at this mission a place to which natives may come for Christian training and elementary education. From among these all who seem worthy and who so decide can be passed on to the training school. As a start in this direction we have at present twenty-four boarding pupils. This number will be increased as fast as the mission can be equipped with facilities for self-support. In the way of supplying general equipment we have done what we could without incurring debt.

At Nyakasapa we have three pressing needs. First, a permanent church and school building, built of brick and iron, is needed. About \$700 would cover the share not now provided for of the cost of such a building. Second, we need a farm foreman. Each pupil gives half

a day's work each week, and the men living on the farm work fifteen days per annum by way of rental. Having a man capable of doing plain building as well as supervising the farm would, we think, make the station very nearly self-supporting. Third, more land is necessary. The number of natives living on the mission land has increased so that now all we can place at their disposal is taken up.

We are strongly established at these headquarters. The church, with its various departments, is well organized and well attended. Mrs. Coffin's effort has been centered upon the women and girls. She conducts weekly class and prayer meetings for them, and gives some of them good domestic training. Mrs. Coffin also attends to the medical work.

The twelve out-stations reported last year are all in operation, and from each an increase in congregation, school membership, and general effectiveness is reported. Shortly after last Conference, the Native Department of the government having decided to grant mission sites within the Umtasa reserve, it seemed advisable that we build a church and carry on work there. This is practically a separate station now, although both church and school work have almost the same supervision as at Nyakasapa, to which it is very near. This new station is known as Kuguta. Our people at Gondanzora's are asking that we as a Mission purchase land for them. They will furnish the cash, but want the land bought as Mission property, we holding the title but permitting them to occupy it so that they can live and learn undisturbed.

During the Conference year nine new stations have been opened, two in the Umtali District, three in Inyanga, and four in the vicinity of Headlands. That part of the Umtali District covered by the Umtasa Circuit is now sufficiently occupied. We should have ten or more stations running north near the Portuguese border. Our most remote station is at the kraal of a "paramount chief" about 150 miles north of Umtali. The work at Headlands, a point about 75 miles from Umtasa in a populous country, includes four flourishing stations. A dozen more openings are waiting for funds. During last May the entire missionary staff from Nyakasapa, accompanied by Miss Nourse and Brothers Howard and Roberts, made a tour, visiting thirteen of the stations. Much good to the work resulted from these visits.

Penhalonga

The Rev. Frederic Conquer, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

The first year of my pastorate of Saint Paul's Church, Penhalonga, has been attended with much of perplexity, as well as much of progress. It early became evident that for the well-being of the work it would be necessary to give attention to the question of church membership. This was done, with the result that it was our pleasure to

receive into the fellowship of the Methodist Church 28 persons. More than half of these people were members of the Wesleyan Church, the mother church of Methodism, others belonged to various denominations, while the remainder had never been church members before. Of these new members, six good men and true were chosen to form an official board, and thus share in the privileges and responsibilities of Saint Paul's Church.

The Sunday congregations have been smaller than we could have wished; Sunday work, a scattered community, frequent rains, and the inevitable materialism of a mining township are all factors that militate powerfully against spiritual enterprise. During the year we have paid 500 pastoral visits to the homes of the people, also a number of visits to the Umtali hospital. This work, usually so fruitful, has not yet yielded much profit, but we are hopeful that through diligent pastoral visitation and the development of the social life of the church a more satisfying state of affairs will speedily obtain.

The worshipers have given generously of their substance to the finances of the church, but it will not be possible to continue our ministrations without aid from the funds of the church in America.

Statistics of East Central Africa Mission Conference, 1910

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc	Collected for Self-Support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																						
<i>Inhabane District</i>																								
Bokisi.....	7	30	37	38	1	3	30	1	30	1	1	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$7 50	\$2 50	\$10 00
Cambeni.....	7	35	42	42	1	3	42	1	37	1	1	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 00	1 25	3 00
Cawo.....	4	17	21	20	1	9	21	1	11	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 00	1 25	3 25
Celawani.....	5	15	20	23	1	1	20	1	14	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 00	5 00	13 00
Doroti.....	18	38	56	44	2	1	36	1	36	1	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30 00	35 00	65 00
Gikuki.....	6	22	28	14	2	1	23	1	23	1	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 75	2 00	3 00
Gorani.....	1	12	13	8	..	..	12	1	12	1	1	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 50	2 00	4 50
Humba.....	2	26	28	17	..	..	26	1	26	1	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 00	15 00	35 00
Ilegoni.....	8	26	34	36	2	..	36	2	52	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 75	1 25	5 00
Kambini.....	28	56	87	7	..	..	87	..	32	1	1	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 75	1 25	5 00
Kobeni.....	3	13	18	14	..	..	18	1	18	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 50	1 50	4 00
Marukule.....	3	13	16	19	..	..	19	..	12	1	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 00	2 50	12 50
Matumbani.....	8	50	58	34	..	..	58	..	50	1	1	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25 00	15 00	40 00
Mahore.....	40	85	125	51	..	..	125	..	65	1	1	111	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 00	5 00	15 00
Makodweni.....	16	39	55	53	5	4	55	4	44	1	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 00	2 00	7 00
Malele.....	4	24	28	18	..	..	28	..	18	1	1	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 50	2 50	5 00
Mayebeni.....	1	14	15	12	1	1	15	1	9	1	1	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 50	2 00	9 50
Madenjele.....	8	34	42	27	..	..	42	..	36	1	1	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 50	2 50	5 00
Malogeni.....	2	13	15	8	..	..	15	..	9	1	1	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 50	1 50	4 00
Marule.....	5	47	52	42	..	..	52	..	45	1	1	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 75	2 50	11 25
Muzungulume.....	1	20	21	19	..	..	21	..	14	1	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00	2 50	5 50
Makakule.....	3	17	20	23	..	..	23	..	15	1	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00	2 50	5 50
Mangonye.....	19	20	39	55	2	..	39	2	27	1	1	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 75	2 50	6 25
Masitini.....	6	16	22	17	..	..	22	..	14	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00	2 50	5 50
Nyambewune.....	2	20	22	19	1	1	22	1	12	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 50	2 50	4 00
Nwasakari.....	11	36	47	44	..	..	47	..	40	1	1	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 75	3 75	7 50
Ngwongwe.....	1	17	18	19	..	..	19	..	17	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 00	3 50	11 50
Panga I.....	16	32	48	54	3	1	55	3	39	1	1	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 50	5 00	14 50
Panga II.....	2	20	22	27	..	..	27	..	17	1	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 75	2 50	6 25
Pakule.....	21	65	87	64	2	..	87	2	67	1	1	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15 00	10 00	25 00
Pembe.....	3	18	21	24	..	..	24	..	15	1	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00	1 25	4 25
Robeni.....	2	22	24	27	..	..	27	..	22	1	1	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 75	1 50	5 25
Rombeni.....	2	6	8	12	..	..	12	..	6	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 75	1 50	5 25
Sakeni.....	30	15	45	39	2	..	39	2	23	1	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 75	1 50	4 25
Salani.....	3	15	18	10	1	..	18	1	15	1	1	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 00	1 50	4 50

Vavadi.....	1	23	24	1	1	1	24	1	1	1	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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Statistics of East Central Africa Mission Conference—Continued

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc	Collected for Self-Support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																							
Tewikuru.....	1	1	4	10	69	79	324	10	2	1	94	1	110	1	25	1	15	..	81 00
Vumbundu.....	1	1	2	11	26	37	175	10	2	1	108	1	83	1	10	1	10	..	27 50
Ngotinyet.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Makomwe.....	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	21	64	85	150	8	7	1	73	1	50	1	500	1	500	50 00	..	..
Muyarari.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	22	22	50	..	2	1	60	1	20	1	20	1	20	..	..	..
Matanda.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	25	1	15	1	1	1	10	..	..	..
Gwawawa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Old Umtali.....	3	2	2	..	12	1	1	66	57	123	75	55	11	1	120	1	5	4	15,500	36,550	450 00
Shikanga.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	36	46	173	8	2	1	55	1	75	1	50	..	..	25 00	..	..
Manyara.....	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	54	40	94	214	40	3	1	132	1	94	1	50	..	..	50 00	..	..
Mandambira.....	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	45	46	91	109	49	2	1	63	1	91	2	40	..	..	25 00	..	..
Kanyasis.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrewa.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mrewa Location.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chilakativa.....	1	1	..	40	40	40	45	23	1	15	1	10	..	50 00
Chitoora.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	48	48	40	40	..	..	..	46	..	..	1	25	1	15	..	..	..
Duma.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gudukunurwa.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	36	42	150	4	2	1	102	1	42	1	20	1	10	50 00	..	..
Gurure.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	6	250	..	..	..	50	..	..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..
Maziti.....	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	24	24	212	212	..	..	..	65	1	282	1	50	1	25	100 00	..	..
Muradzikwa.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	39	59	98	50	..	..	..	99	..	..	1	15	..	..	75 00	..	..
Mutambara.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	13	24	37	..	5	7	2	163	1	155	1	250	3	450	121 00	..	..
Ndanga.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	25	29	210	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ndawa.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	10	10	120	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penhalonga: White.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	28	28	300	20	2	1	35	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..
Native.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	93	135	228	300	20	1	1	110	1	144	1	5,000	1	500	360 00	..	..
Rezende.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	9	42	51	175	1	1	40	..	..	1	1,000	1	150	177 00	..	..
Umtali: White.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	30	30	125	30	15	15	1	..	..	80	1	1,000	1	150	750 00	..	..
Native.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	90	291	381	300	30	25	1	324	2	150	2	2,000	1	200	235 00	..	..
Vumba.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	30	33	200	..	..	..	..	..	150	1	25	..	..	..	..	..
Wiza.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	1	20	1	25	..	..	..
Total.....	12	9	2	9	3	127	11	79	1,193	3,599	9,455	321	124	97	4,638	91	5,703	91	41,050	36,550	4,727 25	164 00	4,902 45		
Last year.....	15	11	..	..	2	3	102	884	3,150	4,034	258	49	..	..	81	5,318	68	29	33,095	60,500	..	..	..	..

1 The Limpopo District is largely self-supporting. To support the work it takes approximately \$1,600 a year. Of this amount the Missionary Society contributed \$350.

Note.—Old Umtali has 1 Bible training school with 1 teacher and 22 students; 1 boarding school, with 6 teachers and 70 students. Saint Andrew's Church, Umtali, has property indebtedness of \$4,000. Collected for Foreign Missions: Mount Makomwe, \$10; Mnyarari, \$1.20. Inimbanane has 1 foreign teacher, Old Umtali 2. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has property valued at \$11,000 at Old Umtali.

Loanda to Funchal, 4,020;
to Mossamedes, 442, Naut. Miles



WEST CENTRAL AFRICA MISSION CONFERENCE

The West Central Africa Mission Conference includes the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the west coast of Africa, south of the equator. Our present work is in the heart of the governmental District of Loanda, and in the southern part of the Lunda District, both in the Portuguese Province of Angola. The Methodist Episcopal Church is responsible also for the intervening stretch of some 600 miles, including the greater part of the civil District of Lunda, a territory on the whole 200 miles from north and south, and 900 miles from west to east. The Madeira Islands are also included.

Angola is a Portuguese province, and is one of the largest political divisions of Africa, and, by reason of its richness of soil and mineral wealth, one of the most important. It has a coast-line of about 1,000 miles, with Loanda and Lobito, two of the best harbors on the west coast. Its area is 484,000 square miles. The population is variously estimated at from 2,000,000 to 4,000,000. The country is well supplied with rivers. A railroad runs 300 miles into the interior from Loanda.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in Angola was commenced in 1885 by a large party of missionaries under Bishop William Taylor. In June, 1897, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the Congo Mission Conference. In 1900 the General Conference divided the Congo Mission Conference into the West Central Africa Mission Conference and the East Central Africa Mission Conference. Pursuant to this action, Bishop Hartzell held the first session of the West Central Africa Mission Conference at Quiangoa, Angola, beginning May 30, 1902. No other Mission Boards are at work in the part of Angola where the Methodist Episcopal Church is at work.

ANGOLA DISTRICT

Angola District includes a number of centers in the districts of Loanda and Lunda in Angola. The work is carried on principally among the natives of various tribal connections, all except those in the Lunda district speaking Kimbundu, one of the Bantu tongues. These people are intelligent, partly civilized, and a considerable proportion can read and write. The Portuguese have built a railway from the seaport, Loanda, to Malange, so that the farthest inland Methodist center can be reached in two days.

Loanda

Loanda (population, 28,000), the capital of the Portuguese province of Angola, is situated on the west coast of Africa, about nine degrees south of the equator.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1885. It was soon closed, but revived again; then closed for years. It was reopened in 1902.

Missionaries: Rev. William P. Dodson and Mrs. Dodson, Rev. Austin J. Gibbs, Rev. Robert Shields and Mrs. Shields. W. F. M. S.: Miss Hedwig Graf.

Institutions: Boarding and Day School for Portuguese and Natives. W. F. M. S.: Boarding and Day School.

Lunda Station

This is a mission station located in the governmental district of Lunda, which lies directly east of the Loanda District, and is bounded on the east and south by the Cassai River.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened upon the arrival of the Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Springer, in September, 1910. No other Mission Boards have work in this region.

Missionaries: Rev. John M. Springer and Mrs. Springer.

Quessua

Quessua is located at the foot of a high mountain in a healthful and beautiful part of Angola, about six miles from Malange, the present inland

railway terminus, and about 300 miles from the coast. Quessua has peculiar advantages for agriculture, its mountain stream lending itself easily to irrigation.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1892.

Missionaries: Rev. William S. Miller, Rev. Charles H. Schreiber and Mrs. Schreiber. W. F. M. S.: Misses Susan Collins and Martha A. Drummer.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Quiongoa

Quiongoa is a country place, fourteen miles from the Cuanza River, and the same distance from the town of Pungo Andongo. It is on what was formerly in this region the main caravan route to the interior, but is now about thirty-five miles removed from the railroad, from which freight can be brought by cart. Quiongoa station has good buildings, built by the missionaries with only unskilled native help. Industrial work has always been an important feature here, and includes at present agriculture, logging, sawing, carpentry, printing, and some minor branches.

Missionaries: Rev. Ray B. Kipp (on furlough), Miss Lettie M. Mason, Mrs. Mary S. Shuett, Rev. Herbert C. Withey and Mrs. Withey.

Institutions: Mission Press, Boys' School, Native Training Class, Girls' School.

The Rev. Robert Shields, district superintendent, reports as follows:

During the past Conference year, aggressive work has been carried on at all our central and native stations. Converts and adherents have increased, new native stations opened, and the influence of our mission for the good of the native recognized and acknowledged.

The visit of Governor General Roçadas and British Consul F. Drummond Hay to the Mission Day School, the coming of the mayor, by his own proposal, to the mission, to perform the civil ceremony in Mr. Withey's and Miss Bassett's marriage, the visits of the chiefs of Calomboloca and Hembe to Loanda and Quessua, asking us to establish schools among their people, the building of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society Home, have had their influence for good upon our work.

We rejoice in the advance movements of Brothers Dodson and Springer into new territories where the Gospel is as yet very little known, or entirely unknown. Brother Dodson goes to his long looked forward to work among the Lubollos, on the other side of the Cuanza. Brother Springer, after five years' missionary experience on the east coast, enters the territory of the Lunda tribe, to claim them for the King of kings.

Among our native brethren there has been a desire to carry the Gospel to regions beyond. Joao Garcia Fernandez, after years of experience and success at Hombo-a-Njinji, has gone to open a native station among the Songa tribe, who live about four days' distance from Malange, while two others start work among the Akua Ngola tribe.

Thus is the year crowned with the Lubollos, the Lundas, the Songas, and the Akua Ngola tribes upon our hearts and hands to turn them from darkness to light and from sin and Satan unto God.

Calomboloca

The membership has doubled at this station during the past year. In one village, about three miles from the mission, there are three Christians. One of them, upon his conversion, delivered a basketful of fetishes and charms, numbering two hundred and ten in all, and now asks for a school in his village, offering as a schoolroom a house recently built for idol worship. A cause for thankfulness is that the heathen women, who heretofore have held out, are now attending the services in good numbers.

Hombo

Under the direction of the chief a new church has been built this year, the work being done by the people, with no expense to the mis-



A CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION IN ANGOLA

sion. The chief and the native Christians have been diligent in visiting the neighboring villages, preaching the Gospel and undeceiving the people by showing them Nganga Kasenda, an idol held in honor and dread by the heathens of Angola. Few of the native people have ever seen the idol, but have been told all kinds of stories concerning it. The idol consists of a foot length bar of iron, having at each end a circular disk of iron. Suspended from the rims of the disks are seven or eight copper bells. Many of the people see nothing in it to cause fear or dread, and wonder why they have not found it out sooner.

This native church, since its beginning in 1900, has turned out a number of good native workers. The church members, numbering 120, are native helpers; even the women testifying at funerals and other places, their words being backed up by their lives.

On all my rounds of the stations I have not found so radical a

change, anywhere, from heathenism and idolatry to what is Christian and pure and good.

Loanda

A mission hall, 32 by 20 feet, has been erected at Atlas Cruzes, in the midst of a large population. It is the outcome of four years of Gospel and school work, carried on there in a hired house, and is made possible by special gifts of the Diamond Jubilee Fund. During the past two years Loanda Church has given a total of \$400, which has gone into special gifts, and has been applied toward the support of our Calomboloca native station.

For the past three years Jesuitism has been strong in the province, especially here at Loanda. Now it seems to have received its death blow, by the new law expelling them from the province. About two years ago they began building a large educational plant just outside the boundary of our mission ground. This work they have left uncompleted.

An interesting event took place here when a large collection of idols, fetishes, and charms were burned in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. A local paper comments on it as follows: "The civilization of Africa by missions of the great American nation is a possibility. The religion of Christ arrays itself to conquer the stupid and immoral religion of fetishism. Here is a converted witch doctor, dressed like a European, and by his side a woman reclaimed from a life of drunkenness, burning their fetishes before many witnesses. That this mission does as much as we do to elevate the people religiously, we admit. That they do more is to our shame as Portuguese."

Matandala

Quite a good work has sprung up at this place. The Gospel has been preached by the native workers stationed at Tomba, and by others on their way to and from our other native stations, at Nzamba and Ndembue. Ten persons have been converted and meet together for prayer and exhortation. They ask for a native worker, and propose to build him a house and also to build a schoolhouse and church.

Ndembue

There is a good opening here for a native station. Mr. Schreiber and myself selected the mission site shortly after last Conference. The workers have passed through much family affliction, having lost three of their children by death since settling in Ndembue. Temporary buildings were first put up, but now there are a schoolhouse and church building well on their way. Several have delivered up their idols and charms. Four have been baptized and two have been taken into the church on probation.

Quessua

From this center influences for good are going out to the villages round about. While there, in June, on my round of the stations, a native chief a few miles distant came to ask for a teacher, saying that his people would build a schoolhouse. At this time we held a series of special services, at the close of which eighteen were taken on probation and seven were baptized. These meetings were well attended. On the closing Sabbath the chapel was packed to its fullest capacity. The mission house here needs a thorough overhauling. In its present condition it is not conducive to the health of the missionaries. Mrs. Schreiber was very sick in October. After she got up and around, Brother Schreiber came down with a stubborn fever which held at 104 for a week.

Tomba

On my last visit here, in July, I baptized a number, also took sixteen on probation. Brother Mattheus has rebuilt the old mission house and added a large room to the same. He is now building a new church and schoolhouse. Good results have come from visiting among the surrounding villages. At Matandala, ten have professed conversion and are ready to build a house for a native worker, also a schoolhouse, at their own expense.

At another village an old man was converted and died rejoicing in his new found Saviour. He was so afraid that his relatives would give him a heathen burial that he had the Christians of Tomba promise that they would take charge of the funeral, having them make his coffin while he was still alive, he himself watching them work on it day after day. Shortly after it was ready his soul took its departure, and his body received a Christian burial. He gave orders that Nganga Kasenda, the great idol of his tribe, be delivered to the missionaries. But his heathen relatives stole it away and paid a handsome sum to a witch doctor to have it hidden.



FAMILY OF THE TOMBA PASTOR

Quifongoa

R. B. Kipp left in May for a well-earned furlough. Notwithstanding the lack of missionaries, church, school, and industrial work has been sustained and advance made.

During the year Brothers Withey and Kipp have made trips to the Lubollo country. Mbanguanga was chosen as a site for a native station. This place is about thirty miles from Quiongoa. A school has been carried on here by native workers trained at Quiongoa Mission Station.

The boys' boarding school and the girls' boarding school have held on their way and increased in numbers.

We have been very thankful for what has been accomplished here by the Mission Press, under the superintendency of Brother H. C. Withey. We hail with delight the first number of our English paper, Angola News. This little English paper is all that could be desired, and will keep the work and its needs before the church.

The station has been reinforced this year by the coming of Mr. and Mrs. Wengatz and Mrs. Withey.

Lubollo Mission

The Rev. W. P. Dodson reports as follows:

Twenty-five years ago we made our first pioneer visit to the Lubollo country. It was to Ndunga, opposite Nhangue a Pepo, and for the purpose primarily of getting timber for that station. It developed its missionary side, and resulted in a call from the people to live among them, a house having been built for me in proof of their desire. Bishop Taylor wrote prospectively appointing me thither, the letter being still in my possession. But though I made several visits, I was never really permitted to enter the open door and occupy the place, the thinning out of our numbers and increased burdens of the comparatively few requiring, as was thought, my stay on the main line.

Later on, in company with others, we visited that section of the Lubollo just opposite Quiongoa, and these villages near the Cuanza have been visited by the brethren and sisters as well, making the acquaintance, in their homes, of those who for years have visited our stations.

More recently Brothers Withey and Kipp visited farther back into that region, finally opening a school in the large village Mbangwanga in charge of an excellent Zulu brother, Jacob Maweni, who was blessedly converted at Quiongoa, while awaiting the return of Brother J. M. Springer from America, and on his departure the school was continued by two native boys from the Quiongoa School.

Previous to my last furlough I visited Ndunga again, being accompanied by Brother Schreiber, and was much affected by the great changes. An obscure pest, followed by the sleeping-sickness, had carried scores of them down to death. I looked about in vain for many I had known. Some of the old inhabitants yet remained, but the greater number were a younger lot that had grown up.

In our thoughts and plans for the Lubollo country, although Ndunga, that section opposite Nhangue a Pepo, had always been uppermost, it seemed best, as nearly as possible to get a view of the country not occupied by the Portuguese or in line with their forts, but between that and the Cuanza River. Making preparation for this in Pungo Andongo, my wife and I, with ten carriers, started out on June 22, and crossing by Kibeto, the ferry south from Pungo, directed our course toward the noted village of Kienia, the headquarters of Chief Nzambeta, 51 miles from Pungo. From there, taking a course as the intervening villages lay west, west by northwest, sometimes varying to southwest, 79½ miles brought us down coastward as far as Ndunga. Recrossing the Cuanza, at Ndambi, August 9, we returned to Pungo Andongo by way of Nhangue and Quiongoa, our trip consuming 58 days, 48 of which were spent in the Lubollo. The distance covered was 198½ miles. Of this, 143 miles were gone over in the Lubollo.

In the Lubollo we visited 23 villages, ranging from 20 to 140 houses.

In all these we declared the glad tidings, and in some of them frequently, according to our stay.

Ndunga village has 140 houses, with its five allied villages aggregating another 190 houses. This is all that is under Ngolomi Acombi, but there are also villages of other chiefs nearby, and to the westward toward Dondo, to which this section is open.

These three largest villages appeared to me representative of three distinct sections open to missionary work, and I am bound to confess that if I have ever in my experience in Angola been reminded of anything like "Ethiopia stretching its hands to God," it was never more so than on this interesting missionary journey.

One night we were camping on the highest ridge we had reached, after a day memorable for long march and vigorous climbing. We were just through with a meeting attended by a large crowd, and though physically longing to get covered up in bed from the absolute cold of the windy night, sat wrapped up, driving our pens as hard as we could to send a word off in the morning to our children by a special carrier. With a rustle, three black figures suddenly squatted down close up to the tent. With no time to be asked what they wanted, they broke out: "Ngana, we have come for you to talk and sing to us. We want to hear the Mamba." I kept on writing. Mrs. Dodson, having heard me say that I could not go into a second meeting that night, said, "We cannot sing any more to-night." This only made them importunate. "Ngana, the rest heard, we did not. We want to hear." Again refused, they said: "Ngana, just one hymn, just one," and kept it up. Turning to my wife, I said, "Catherine, I can't stand this, we must sing to them." And getting out our books, we did sing several hymns to them, taking plenty of time to explain that they were from the Word of God, and what they meant. When we were through they knelt silently for a time and then got up in an orderly and impressive way, thanking us several times as they went away. An echo seemed to come back out of the darkness into which I gazed after them, "My word shall not return unto me void."

Our reception at Ndunga, though the people did not learn of our approach until we were nearly there, was exceptionally warm. The chief, the successor of the old Ngolomi Acombi, sent men over three miles to the top of the mountain to await our coming, and to help us down and conduct us to his village. He calculated well, for our boys on reaching the ledge, went back at the sight, the Lubollos taking their loads down the first 300 feet.

The chief came out to meet us, dressed in his admiral coat of broad-cloth, with heavy brass shoulder-pieces and gilded hat to match, which was in sharp contrast to his scant calico pants and bare feet. But, undaunted by this display of native royalty, we did not fail to catch the real hospitable welcome which proved of one piece with the kind attention paid during the two weeks which followed, in which we went over this section where I was received twenty-five years before, a perfect stranger, and kindly treated by many who had now long since gone down to their graves, and, I fear, not in peace.

We went over the country here in almost every direction, and had a very interesting stay, which culminated in the chief calling his 18 head men together in a council to which we were invited. It was conducted in regular native form, and they spoke out in their plain and direct way, one acting as spokesman, and all the rest voicing their assent. "We have come together," he said, "to tell you that we want you to come and live among us, as was told you long ago. You are our friend of old time, and, as for others inviting you elsewhere, there is no place in the Lubollo for you to live but right here. We will build the school house ourselves, and make the children attend, and we also will come and hear the Word of God. We will clear you a good site to build your home, and our men will do the work at a moderate price, if you show them what you want. But we will ourselves first build you a temporary house for you to come to before you build for yourselves, and will send over twenty men on our own account to bring your personal stuff."

Wanting to move cautiously, we had a close talk with them on all these offers, not that we doubted their intention, but this seemed a new thing for Angola natives. But they backed up earnestly all that they had said,

many of them speaking out. Prepared by days of observation and prayer, we felt ourselves prepared to decide, and so gave them our word, falling in with their offers.

That night, according to custom, the chief stood on the ledge in front of his house, and made the declaration to the village below. We enjoyed the impressiveness of it as the voice sounded out on the stillness of the dark night. His closing words no doubt impressed the people, but amused us, as he went on saying: "To-morrow we are going to clear off a place for a building site. All you who have jealousies can stay at home; but you who have clean hearts can come out and help clear off a place for our friends who are coming to live with us." A goodly number must have flattered themselves as coming up to the latter description, for sure enough over thirty put in an appearance with bush-hooks and cutlasses, showing us a performance that proved they could do other things as well as hunt the deer and carry loads.

Whatever there may be of mixed motive or vague idea in the universal expression, along our line of visit, of desire to have our Mission and our schools among them, I am satisfied that there is a commendable desire to learn something, and a general sense of bettering their condition.

At Ndunga, as they build their own school house and send their children, seeing that they have no lack of food, we expect them to support the children in school, and so will not ask for scholarships. While our greatest hope is in the young, we hope earnestly to preach the blessed Gospel, urging all to call on God for salvation, teaching and enlightening in any way we can, without any desire to lead the people out of native simplicity of outward life, but to Jesus.

Lunda Mission

The Rev. John M. Springer, missionary in charge, reports as follows:

We reached the Lunda country in September, 1910, and found the Balunda, as the people are called, about as raw specimens of heathenism as we have come across. Scantly and indecently clothed, and accustomed to living on the root of the cassava, or manioc, their wants are few indeed.

In the part where we have so far penetrated the slave traffic was actively carried on by the Portuguese and others until three years ago. But in the part further to the northwest, whither we are bound, the traffic still is carried on more or less actively. Formerly when slaves were captured further in the interior the Balunda participated in the traffic. But now that that part of the country is shut off by effective European occupation, they have become more the victims. This has made them more or less unsettled and inclined to be suspicious of strangers.

Our chief work for the next few years will be to gain their confidence, acquire the language, get out primers and other text-books, translate the Scriptures and hymns into the vernacular, hold school, etc., all the time making known to them in every way possible the old, old Story. To this we are now giving ourselves.

It is interesting to recall in this connection that the first appointment of a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the Lunda field occurred twenty-five years ago, when, in 1885, the Rev. C. W. Gordon was designated by Bishop Taylor to proceed to this tribe as soon as relieved at his other post, to learn the language and prepare the way for others to follow. The expected relief never came and the Lunda country to the east of Loanda and Maiange has remained unoccupied from a missionary standpoint, and, in fact, is the last considerable part of Central Africa to come within the scope of European activities in government and commerce, these influences only recently reaching the borders of the tribe.

The Balunda occupy a large extent of territory about 400 miles square on both sides of the Cassai River. The part on the western side of the river is within the sphere of the Portuguese in Angola, West Africa, that on the eastern side being a part of the Congo State. To the south, and somewhat detached from the main part of the tribe, is a group of from 30,000 to 50,000 people, that evidently represent a small tribe conquered by the Balunda and once more or less intimately identified with the Lunda empire in the time of its ascendancy. About three years ago mission work

was begun among these by missionaries working in an adjoining tribe, but they are the only members of this numerous tribe so far to come within the reach of the Gospel, leaving the main body so far absolutely unprovided for. We greatly rejoice that at last the Gospel is to have an entrance here also.

MADEIRA ISLANDS DISTRICT

Madeira Islands District includes the island of Madeira, a Portuguese possession lying off the northwest coast of Africa. This island is 35 miles long and 27 miles wide, and the population is about 150,000. The agricultural products of the island are extremely valuable, especially the corn, sugar cane, and grapes. There is an abundant supply of pure water, much of which runs into the sea, as there are no reservoirs. The island is under Roman Catholic domination, there being about 200 Roman Catholic priests in residence.

Protestantism was introduced by a physician of the Established Church of Scotland in 1838. Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1898.

Funchal

Funchal (population, 45,000) is situated on the seacoast in the southeastern part of the island of Madeira. It is a port of call for the ships of many nations, 1,500 ships of various nationalities calling there every year. It is noted as a winter resort, about 500 English and American visitors spending the winter there every year.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun there in 1898.

Missionaries: Rev. William G. Smart and Mrs. Smart.

Institution: Sailors' Rest.

Machico

Machico (population about 6,000) is situated on the east coast of Madeira, at the mouth of the Machico River. The beauty of the Machico valley, the freshness of its mountain air, and the purity of its water draw many people to Machico during the hot season. The Methodist church and residence are about three miles from the village of Machico.

Missionaries: Rev. Benjamin R. Duarte and Mrs. Duarte.

Mount Faith

Mount Faith is the name given to the Methodist Episcopal mission station in the parish of Santo Antonio da Serra, which is about twelve miles northeast of Funchal, and five miles west of Santa Cruz, its nearest seaport. The mission property lies about 2,000 feet above the sea level, in the midst of a farming community, about two miles distant from the parish church and the post office of Santo Antonio da Serra. Mount Faith is reached from Funchal by an hour's ride in a small steamer to Santa Cruz, and thence by a walk of five miles through the mountains.

Missionaries: Rev. George B. Nind and Mrs. Nind.

No report has been received from this district.

Statistics of West Central Africa Mission Conference

(Repeated from the Annual Report for 1909)

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Native Unord'd Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches & Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Collected for Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-Support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																						
Angola District																								
Colomboloca.....	..	..	1	1	1	8	12	20	13	..	3	44	1	150	1	150	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..
Hombo.....	..	..	1	1	1	47	50	97	28	11	3	25	2	150	1	150	..	1	60	..	..	..	..	..
Loanda.....	2	1	..	4	..	45	55	100	12	3	3	88	1	150	1	8,000	..	1	15,000	..	..	42	295	337
Malange.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	..	1	750	..	..	..	..	..
Nzamba.....	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	2	3	1	15	1	50	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	..
Nzangele.....	..	..	1	1	1	5	1	6	1	3	1	5	..	..	1	50	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..
Pungo Andongo.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	30	1	50	1	1,000	..	2	1,500	..	..	..	..	..
Quessua.....	2	2	..	1	..	32	18	50	..	21	2	55	1	100	1	650	..	2	2,150	15	..	2	35	52
Quiongoa.....	2	1	..	..	..	10	23	33	11	4	3	63	1	80	1	300	..	2	2,500	4	..	2	5	11
Tomba.....	..	..	1	1	1	7	11	18	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	200	..	1	150	..	..	..	..	..
Madeira Islands District																								
Funchal.....	1	1	..	..	2	23	47	76	..	..	1	35	1	25	..	..	1	1	20,000	..	..	100	20	122
Machico.....	1	1	..	1	..	15	4	19	..	1	1	16	1	33	1	2,000	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Mount Faith.....	1	1	..	..	2	31	..	31	..	3	1	18	1	40	..	..	..	1	3,500	4	1	4	4	13
Total.....	10	7	2	5	9	231	222	453	65	46	21	352	12	843	11	13,550	2	15	45,960	23	3	155	359	540
Last year.....	9	7	2	19	11	31	202	235	437	29	13	311	16	736	11	13,050	2	14	41,620	7	..	60	10	77

AMERICAN MISSION IN NORTH AFRICA

The American Mission in North Africa is coextensive with the historic Barbary States, extending from the Atlantic to Egypt, a distance of about 2,400 miles, and from the Mediterranean southward on an average of about 200 miles, before reaching the very sparsely populated desert region; and has a coast line of over 3,000 miles. The area of the arable belt is approximately 482,100 square miles, or ten times that of the State of New York. Adding the part of the desert regions belonging respectively to Morocco, Algeria, and Tripoli, some 580,000 square miles, brings the total area to 1,039,600 square miles, or over a third of that of the United States proper, arable and arid.

The population of the field, including the more accessible parts of the desert regions, is approximately 17,000,000. There are over 700,000 Europeans settled in Algeria, the French very largely preponderating, with the Spaniards next in number; over 200,000 in Tunis, the Italians forming much the larger part, and enough more in Morocco to make the total well over a million Europeans. There are said to be 200,000 Jews in Morocco, 60,000 in Algeria, 60,000 in Tunis, and 10,000 in Tripoli, 330,000 in all.

The Moslem population is approximately 15,500,000, composed almost entirely of Berbers and Arabs, the former considerably outnumbering the latter. Not only in number, but also in vigor, in industry, and in steadiness the Berber is the backbone of the population. The Arab may be unable to resist the advance of civilization; there appears to be no reason to doubt that the Berber will respond readily to it and to the Gospel, and continue to hold such parts of the country as are unsuited to Europeans, and even compete with them elsewhere along many lines.

Algiers

Algiers is the capital of Algeria and is situated in a semicircle about a bay of the Mediterranean which affords an excellent harbor. The foreign population is made up of 65,000 French, 12,000 Jews, and 43,000 others, the majority of whom are Spaniards. The foreign section of the city is a modern town and is not unlike European cities. The Arab town is situated on the steep slope of a hill, has very narrow winding streets and lanes, and the usual marks of Orientalism.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was opened in 1908, after the General Missionary Committee in November, 1907, had approved the enterprise. Other mission boards at work here are the Algiers Missionary Band, the Plymouth Brethren, and the North Africa Mission.

Missionaries: Rev. Edwin F. Frease and Mrs. Frease, Rev. William E. Lowther and Mrs. Lowther, and Rev. Friedrich Roesch.

The Rev. Edwin F. Frease, district superintendent, reports as follows:

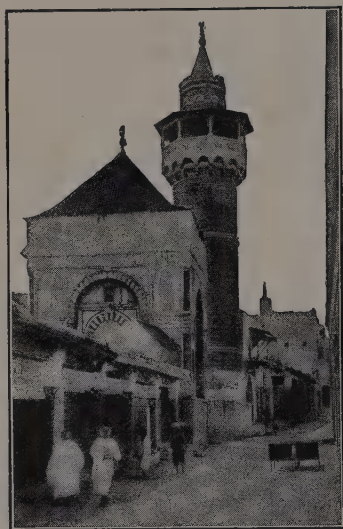
The ten months which have elapsed since our First Annual Meeting have witnessed progress, genuine progress—less than was hoped for in some respects and places; much more in others; on the whole, decidedly more. In spite of peculiar difficulties there has not been a failure at any point.

Probably no other Methodist Mission has ever been started with a like company—three were Americans, eight English, two Irish, two German, two Scotch, one French, one Berber (Kabyle), one Arab; speaking or reading between them English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Esperanto, Coptic, Arabic, Kabyle, Hebrew, Greek, Malay, Hindustani, Marathi, and Gujarati. Five had seen less than five years

of missionary service here or elsewhere; five over ten years; four nearly twenty years and three over twenty years. It might well have been called a heterogeneous company. But in the essentials of faith, of purpose and of vision, it was one. Dissimilarity and variety there was; but no incompatibility. New relationships, necessitating various adjustments and changes, but no conflict. I think we may truly be called a homogeneous company to-day.

European Work

The necessity for the establishment of spiritual, aggressive churches among the European population as a factor in the evangelization and



A CITY STREET IN TUNIS

Christianization of this field, has become more and more evident as the months have passed. It is recognized as of the utmost importance in such great fields as India and Malaysia and Southern Africa. I am unable to give the exact proportion of the indigenous and European populations in those fields as compared with that in North Africa, particularly Algeria and Tunis. But the ratio of the European to the indigenous population here is many times greater than in any other great field. It is true that under settled government the indigenous population is rapidly increasing. But it appears that the European population is increasing with even more rapidity. In a total population in Algeria and Tunis of well

under 8,000,000, over a million are Europeans. What the effect on the problem of evangelizing the Moslem portion of the population would be were even a considerable portion of the European population genuinely and aggressively Christian, is self-evident. It would be resistless, and it would be almost immediate.

Moreover, the character of the legislation affecting religious work is such as to make the existence of strong French churches of the utmost importance. Our world-wide policy is to place our work on an indigenous basis as rapidly as possible. Nowhere should we be a foreign church. And here to reach that ideal the European department of the work is of greater and more immediate importance than anywhere else. This of course involves French leaders. But one such has been on our staff during the period under report. It is hoped that there may soon be more.

The formal organization of a Methodist Episcopal Church took place at Constantine early in June last, consisting of thirteen French, five Arab, two Italian, and three British members and probationers. There has been a steady increase of members and of interest ever since, and each visit has been more inspiring. It is significant that one French brother of middle life and two young men are taking an active part in the meetings, and promise to develop into capable workers. Evangelistic services have been started at Kroubs, and much interest is being manifested there. The work is, of course, the result of years of labor by Brothers Lochhead and Smith. Two young French women, one young Frenchman, and Marjorie Lochhead have been baptized.

In Algiers the situation was entirely different. There no work for men by men had been done, although devoted and successful work had been carried on for years among the women and girls, through which some men had been influenced. To attempt the establishment of a church under the conditions was manifestly a matter of considerable difficulty and uncertainty, and certain to excite organized opposition. Both the difficulties and the opposition were encountered. But the beginning was made with sixteen probationers, and in spite of the difficulties and opposition the outlook is distinctly encouraging. It has been a time of testing, and the pastor and his wife, and those associated with them in this branch of the work are to be congratulated on their strong and faithful efforts. Dr. Lowther was very fortunate in being able to secure a beautiful hall for the services of the French Church. It is in the very center of the city and excellently located.

The floors of the rooms in which the French classes for women and girls in Algiers were conducted were condemned during the year as unsafe, and a change involving considerable expense, trouble and delay had to be made. But in spite of this and the opposition engendered owing to the organization of the French Church, this work has never been more hopeful or the attendance so large.

Moslem Work

Work has been continued among the Moslems along the lines which have been found effective after years of experience by the missionaries. In Algiers, Constantine and Tunis the classes for women have been more largely attended and more effective than ever. In Algiers, the Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society has made it possible to rent the whole of the house in the Arab town in which the work has been done, and to overhaul and alter it so that now it is sanitary and fit for the work. A new era appears to have opened. Dah'byia, a young Kabyle woman in the home of Misses Smith and Welch, was baptized by Bishop Hartzell—the first Kabyle woman to be baptized in modern times so far as I know. In Constantine the addition to our force of Miss Lochhead in October, has

of course had a decided effect on the classes there. In Tunis this work continues as before, and we believe with greater success.

It has been difficult to get a foothold for work among men and boys in Algiers. But Dr. Friedrich Rösch has made an excellent beginning and the Thursday and Sunday classes are distinctly encouraging.

In Tunis the unique work among Moslem and Jewish men has made a very decided advance during the year. Not only have the numbers increased considerably, but interest as well. To see as many as forty men eagerly considering the claims of Christ is inspiring. There

have been four cases of special interest during the year, all of whom, it is believed, have definitely taken their stand for Christ, though not yet baptized. Another young man who had been under the influence of the missionaries in Susa was baptized in December. The situation in this work in Tunis is to me a demonstration that Moslem men can be reached by direct evangelistic methods.

At Constantine, Mostafa, who had been a "crier" in a mosque, was baptized. His path was not easy. One Moslem acquaintance said to him: "Were it not for the French government, we would tie you



MOSTAFA, HIS MOTHER AND BROTHERS

to a stake, pile wood around you, saturate it with oil and burn you." Mostafa's mother was present at the baptismal service, pleased and happy. At her age it is difficult to break away from her old faith. But she is not only interested but now eager to learn of Christ, and there is every hope that she may find him. In December two younger brothers of Mostafa were baptized, and are bright, eager Christian lads, ready to testify for Christ, and taking part in the meetings.

New Methods

At this time, no school can be opened here except by French teachers, and under definite other restrictions. But many missionaries in India hold that where there are government schools available, it is wiser and cheaper for missions to utilize them for primary teaching than to establish schools of their own. There are good government schools here, even in many parts of the interior among the native populations. We can establish hostels into which to gather orphans or boarders; care for their moral and religious training, and send

them to the near-by public school for their secular studies, thus escaping the expense of school and staff.

In other fields it has often been necessary to gather the children of our poorer Christians into boarding schools and assume their entire support. In many such cases here, assistance to the parents of very much less than the full support of the child, will send him to the government school for secular instruction, bring him regularly every day to the mission center for religious instruction, keep him effectively under our influence and control; while he may remain with his parent or parents, and influence the home.

Following these plans, we now have ten lads under this system at Constantine, with good prospects of continued growth. We have rented suitable quarters for the boys who cannot live with their parents or relatives, and Mostafa and his mother are in charge, under the missionaries. There may be such work in other Moslem fields, but if so I am unaware of it. Think what it will mean to begin to be able to thrust out in four years, or even less, for work among their own people, five, ten, twenty or more such young fellows *a year*, trained in the knowledge of Christ, *not away from* the blight of Islam, but without ever really having experienced it!

It is the purpose to establish work along the same lines both in Tunis and Algiers as soon as funds are available for it. And it should certainly be a prominent feature at every station established in the interior.

Training of Indigenous Workers

The securing, developing and training of an indigenous force of workers is perhaps the most important single item in the successful development of any mission field. The people of any land must be reached through their brothers. Africa must be won by the African. We are here to make a beginning, and doubtless for many years to lead, train, and direct. But without the indigenous force we could accomplish but little. Thus far but little has been done along this line in this field. It was one of the first tasks to which we addressed ourselves.

Fortunately, as a result of the devoted labors of the missionaries of the North Africa Mission at Djemâa Sahridj, there are a number of young men there who have been brought to a knowledge of Christ. Not able themselves to undertake the training of these young men as mission workers, these missionaries have had the broadness of vision and Christian brotherliness to recognize the opportunity for mutual helpfulness, and have recommended and sent to us already five promising young men to be trained, and have others waiting to come. Thus it happens that under Dr. Röscher, who is equipped in an extraordinary way by nature and training for such work, a regular Training Class was organized some three months ago in Algiers, and the lads have under his capable and sympathetic direction made

really remarkable progress. Said Flici has done much of the work, taking the class in the afternoon session. This is something new in this field. And it is difficult to estimate the effect it is sure to have in the very near future on the missionary outlook here.

In Tunis a similar class has been started, but with fewer students, there being two at present. But we are hopeful that the number may soon be at least doubled.

At these three great centers, therefore, Algiers, Constantine, and Tunis, the work of training indigenous workers is well under way—a result which we had not anticipated at the last Annual Meeting and for which we thank God and decidedly take courage. It is my earnest hope that a similar work among young women may be possible in the near future. And, indeed, an excellent beginning has already been made in the home for girls in Algiers.

Medical Work

In Tunis our medical work has been placed on a new footing by the employment of a thoroughly qualified practitioner, and one who has demonstrated his sympathetic interest in the cases. The number coming to the dispensary is rapidly increasing, and while the work is really for women and girls, men and boys are clamoring to be admitted for treatment. Of course, evangelistic work accompanies the medical.

Medical work in Constantine is not yet on so satisfactory a basis, yet some is being done, and with more financial assistance could, of course, be made very helpful.

In Algiers the Medical Department of the work among women and girls is being developed, and here too the services of a regular practitioner are available. This work should be strengthened as rapidly as possible at every point.

Bible and Tract Department

Both at Tunis and Constantine this work is carried on. At Constantine the depot has been enlarged and improved. At Tunis the depot is on a prominent street, and under the capable direction of Miss Driscoll, aided by Sidi Beddai, it is a most interesting work, for in addition to the selling of Bibles and tracts, meetings are held, and many men are reached with a helpful word.

Statistics of American Mission in North Africa, 1910

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Undenained Preachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Number of Theological and Bible Training Schools	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Students	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Collected for Self-support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																	
Algiers: French Church.....	2	2					12	19	31	15	1	1			1	30	120	...	120
Moslem and European Woman's Work.....	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	500
Moslem Men's Work.....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
Constantine: French Church, etc.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	18	4	22	32	4	..	..	..	2	20	350	..	350
Moslem Work.....	1	2	..	..	1	..	2	8	10	6	3	1	1	3	2	30	..	..	..
Tunis: Church and Moslem Work.....	1	3	..	..	1	..	5	2	7	5	1	1	1	2	..	..	68	..	68
Total.....	6	8	3	2	4	2	37	33	70	143	9	3	4	10	5	80	538	500	1,038

SOUTH AMERICA

The Rev. Fountain E. Pitts visited South America in 1835 and recommended the establishment of missions in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres, Argentina. In 1836 the Rev. Justin Spaulding was sent to Rio de Janeiro, and the Rev. John Dempster to Buenos Ayres. The mission in Brazil was abandoned in 1841, but in 1880 mission work was commenced at Para under the Rev. William Taylor. The Mission in Buenos Ayres and vicinity was confined to English work until 1864, when Spanish house-to-house work was begun. Spanish preaching commenced in 1867. The first annual meeting was held in 1882. All the work in South America was organized as an Annual Conference July 1, 1893. The Conference was divided in February, 1897, into the South America Conference and the Western South America Mission Conference. The latter was made an Annual Conference in 1901. The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference, forming therefrom the Andes Conference and the North Andes Mission. At the General Conference in 1908 the name of the South America Conference was changed to Eastern South America Conference and the Andes Conference was named the Chile Conference. The North Andes Mission is denominated the North Andes Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1908.



EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA CONFERENCE

The Eastern South America Conference includes the republics of Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. These three republics have immense wealth in agriculture and cattle and sheep. Argentina, with an area of 1,135,000 square miles, is a third as large as the United States. She ships more corn than any other nation in the world, and is close to the United States and Canada in the production of wheat, hay, cattle, and sheep. She has 18,000 miles of railroad and has several thousand miles additional projected. Uruguay, though the smallest of the South America republics, is one of the most favored in climate and soil. Besides her great wealth from stock-raising and agriculture, Uruguay has valuable mineral deposits. She has a number of rivers of considerable size and is well served with railroads. Paraguay is an inland country which is divided into two portions by the Paraguay River. The western portion is practically waste land, but the eastern part is almost inexhaustible in fertility. Her mineral resources are still undeveloped.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1836, when the Rev. John Dempster was sent to Buenos Ayres. The work in this vicinity was among English-speaking people, until 1864, when house-to-house work in Spanish was begun. The missionaries began preaching in Spanish in 1867. The first annual mission meeting was held in 1882, and the South America Annual Conference was organized July 1, 1893. At the General Conference in 1908 the name was changed to Eastern South America Conference.

BUENOS AYRES DISTRICT

Buenos Ayres District includes a number of churches in and near the city of Buenos Ayres.

Buenos Ayres

Buenos Ayres, the capital of Argentina, is situated on the southern bank of the Plata River, 175 miles from its mouth, at a point where that river is 30 miles wide. It is the first city in size in South America, and the second largest Latin city in the world. Buenos Ayres is the great center of commerce and trade, and of social and political life in Argentina. Buenos Ayres is a progressive city. It has beautiful thoroughfares and parks, and numerous handsome buildings. Six lines of railroad connect the city with various other parts of South America, and numerous steamers run to Montevideo and the towns along the Parana and the Uruguay as far as the confines of Brazil. It is also in steamship connection with ports of Europe and North America. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in Buenos Ayres. It has a population of 1,200,000, about fifty per cent of whom are of foreign birth.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1836. Other denominations at work here are the Church of England, the Reformed Church of France, the Scotch Presbyterian, the Southern Baptist, the Lutheran, the Salvation Army, and the Plymouth Brethren.

Missionaries: Rev. Samuel P. Craver and Mrs. Craver, Rev. William P. McLaughlin and Mrs. McLaughlin, Rev. John F. Thomson and Mrs. Thomson, Rev. E. N. Bauman and Mrs. Bauman. W. F. M. S.: Miss Eleanor Le Huray.

Institutions: Publishing House, Theological Seminary, Boca Mission School, Mariano Moreno School. W. F. M. S.: Rivadavia Lyceum.

Mercedes

Mercedes is a city of 18,000 inhabitants, about 66 miles west of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by three lines of railroad. Several large commercial concerns are located here, and a number of fine schools.

Missionaries: Rev. George Parkinson Howard and Mrs. Howard.

Institutions: Nicholas Lowe Institute and the Evangelical Orphanage.

The work of this district remains essentially in the same condition as last year so far as relates to the workers. The only changes made at Conference were in relieving the district superintendent of the pastorate in Flores, Rev. S. S. Espindola being appointed to that charge in addition to Third Church, and the transfer of the pastor of the Italian Mission to the Italy Conference.

Buenos Ayres

This year has been marked by the most notable revival that the churches of the city have ever known. It has long been felt by many of the missionaries that the greatest need of our work here was a genuine revival spirit, but the right leader had not appeared. Bishop Bristol became burdened with the sense of this need, and it was suggested that he was the man to lead off, even though it must be through an interpreter. The matter was taken under consideration by the Preachers' Meeting and it was decided to have a series of meetings lasting four weeks. These were held the first week in the Second Church, all the pastors attending in a body and helping in prayer and testimony. A different man was put up to preach at each service and Bishop Bristol exhorted at the close of the sermon. It mattered little how poor the sermon might be, the Bishop caught some important thought in it and in his exhortation carried it up to a white heat, and applied it to the hearts and consciences of the audience. By the close of the first week the ice was all melted and a fine spirit prevailed. The second week was given to the Fourth Church, and the tide rose higher and higher. The following week we went to the Fifth Church and there "the fountains of the great deep were broken up." The altar was crowded with penitents and many souls were born into the Kingdom. Old members of the church who never missed a service said they had never seen or dreamed of such spiritual manifestations. To some of us it was a strong reminder of the great revival of 1857, though not reaching the same degree of intensity. The fourth week services were held simultaneously in the First and Third churches, Bishop Bristol preaching every night at the First Church, which is English-speaking, and various pastors in Third. Fine results were obtained, especially in the former. It is too soon to see what the numerical increase will be, but beyond all that, a new ideal has been set before our Spanish-speaking churches, and all have seen that the revival methods that have accomplished so much in our Anglo-Saxon churches are just as effective and applicable among Latins, once they have been indoctrinated with gospel truth.

First Church. Quite a number of the youth of the Sunday school have taken a decisive stand for Christ and united with the church. The interest in the various helpful and altruistic enterprises of this church has been well sustained and it continues to be a great power for good in the city.

Second Church. Another advance of \$50, paper, per month on the pastor's salary has been made by this church, thus accentuating their approximation to self-support. The spiritual life was greatly quickened by the revival services and a considerable number will doubtless be received into membership before Conference. The expropriation of the property mentioned in last year's report has not yet been carried into effect.

Third Church. An old lady belonging to the church has just built a new chapel which she proposes to donate to the congregation. It is a great necessity for the church, but the final and decisive step of making the deed has not been taken, so that we are not yet in possession. A Wesley Brotherhood has been organized in the church and the spiritual life is quite prosperous.

Fourth Church has extended its activities, organizing a new Sunday school in the adjoining suburb of Avellaneda, which has had a very successful growth.

Fifth Church. Ever since the revival services in August this church has kept up the altar fires and very frequently souls are converted in the ordinary Sunday night services. The open-air preaching in one of the plazas of that locality is a great arm of strength for gathering in new hearers and seekers. The day school has scarcely kept up in numbers to the strength of last year, but better work has been done.

Pargue Patricios Mission (formerly Corrales Mission) has had a very successful year of school work, the enrollment reaching 300. The average attendance at Sunday school is about 160. The church and congregation at this point are small, but constitute a nucleus from which some time we hope for great things.

Flores. This earnest and fervent band of Christians will soon be in their new chapel. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Bristol on August 15, and a generous subscription was taken which made it necessary for the First Church to pay over the entire \$500 spoken of in last year's report. Only about one half of the building called for in the plans is being built at present, but this will greatly facilitate the growth of the congregation. This church carries on work also in *Santos Lugares*, *Liniers* and *Ituzaingo*, where little groups of people are being gathered into the fold of Christ.

Italian Mission. At the last Conference the former pastor of this work was transferred back to Italy, and the mission was put under the care of an ex-monk named Silvio Lotti. The change has been very beneficial in several ways, but it has not yet solved the problem of self-support. The attendance at public services has improved and the spiritual life of the charge has undoubtedly greatly advanced. A beginning has been made toward a fund for building a chapel.

Theological Seminary

There have been only five boarding pupils the past year and two married men who have lived outside. The work done has been fairly

successful. The teachers have been two members of Conference and the dean's wife. Serious illness on the part of the dean hindered his work for several weeks. The scant attendance at the seminary is a source of much concern, for it is very ominous. Who are to be the preachers of the future? The outlook for the coming year is not reassuring. It is probable that three and possibly four of the students of the past year will be urgently required for the pastorate, and so far there is no application from new students.

Methodist Publishing House

This important arm of our work is under the management of the Rev. W. E. Myers. It receives no help from the mission budget and consequently has a hard struggle. A generous grant in aid would enable it to do vastly more good than can be accomplished under the present circumstances. Our official paper, *El Estandarte Evangelico*, has a circulation of some 800 copies, and *La Aurora*, the Sunday school paper, some 2,500, but they do not meet their cost.

Bragado

This charge has been well served by Brother Gasol, the ex-monk who was sent there last year. Early in the year he married a young lady from our Chivilcoy Church, and they have done a good work. The congregation has increased in size and everything has gone forward smoothly.

Chacabuco

This active and enterprising church, under the guidance of its excellent pastor, Rev. J. E. Galtinoni, has elaborated a working plan for finishing its pretty edifice, and paving the street and relaying the sidewalk, as required by the municipal authority. The cost will be something over \$4,000, paper, but they are intending to meet the bills without calling on the mission. It is needless to say that the congregation is enthusiastic and growing spiritually.

Chivilcoy and Gorostiaga

The new congregation that was announced last year as forming has become a live fact, and is meeting its own expenses. Gorostiaga is a small place and has no Catholic church. So we have the right of way. Our pastor in Chivilcoy is a spiritual preacher, and a hustler in financial matters. The church built its chapel and bought its parsonage, having received very little help from the mission, and the brethren have their debt well in hand so they can liquidate it in due time.

Junin and Rojas

This year we have opened the day school in Junin and hope to make it a strong arm for our work there. It was so late in the year before the school began that not very many pupils could be secured, but we hope for much better results in the coming year, inasmuch as there

are many children and the government schools are not sufficient. There has been some improvement in the numbers and condition of the congregation in Junin, while that of Rojas has not made any appreciable advancement, except that the discords of the previous year are less pronounced.

Mercedes

The promised improvement in this work under the new pastor of last year has been largely realized. The Spanish congregation has very much improved in numbers and in interest. A fine group of young men, mostly students, have been drawn to the cause and are regular attendants and interested listeners, though but few of them have taken a decided stand for Christ. However, the heaven is at work. It is vitally important for our work that the Gospel shall reach the educated classes. The church building has been repainted and other improvements made.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District comprises thirteen provinces of the Argentine Republic, a territory equal in extent to seven-eighths of the United States east of the Mississippi. It is not densely populated, and for this reason affords a



CHURCH AND PARSONAGE AT VENADO TUERTO

magnificent field for missionary effort. The people are generally willing to listen to the gospel, so that wherever a preacher goes he is invariably sure of getting an audience.

Rosario de Santa Fe

Rosario de Santa Fé (population, 190,000) is situated on the south bank of the Parana River, about 250 miles from its mouth. It is one of the

principal ports of Argentina, being second to Buenos Ayres in size and importance. It is a great shipping port for wheat and livestock, and is visited not only by river steamers but also by ocean-going vessels.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1864. The Church of England is also at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. William Tallon and Mrs. Tallon. W. F. M. S.: Miss Mary F. Swaney.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: North American Academy.

No report has been received from this district.

PARAGUAY DISTRICT

Paraguay District comprises the republic of Paraguay, with an area of 150,000 square miles. The republic has a delightful climate. The chief exports are hides, tobacco, and oranges. There are thousands of foreigners in the country, and these are, as a rule, of lower moral standard than the natives themselves. The people in the larger cities have lost all confidence in Roman Catholicism, and have drifted into infidelity and materialism.

Asunción

Asuncion (population, 80,000), the capital of Paraguay, is situated on the left bank of the Paraguay River, at the point of its confluence with the Pilcomayo. It is connected by railroad with other South American cities, and has a line of steamers running to Buenos Ayres. Conditions are very unsettled politically. The people are immoral in the extreme. Here we find the telephone, the automobile, and an electric car line.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1881.

Other Mission Boards at work here are the Church Missionary Society, the Seventh Day Adventists, the South America Inland Mission, the Plymouth Brethren, and the Salvation Army.

Missionaries: Rev. Edward A. Brinton and Mrs. Brinton.

Institution: Evangelical Institute for Boys and Girls.

No report has been received from this district.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern District stretches from Buenos Ayres southwestward to Bahía Blanca, a distance of over 450 miles. This is the most southern point where our work is actually established in this Conference. But south and west from this city stretches a vast country almost untouched by the Gospel, including the five territories of La Pampa, Neuquen, Rio Negro, Chubut, and Santa Cruz, the smallest of which has an area about equal to that of Ohio, while the largest is nearly twice the size of New York, and comprising a combined area of over 350,000 square miles. This great country is but sparsely settled as yet. But it contains thousands of square miles of rich farming lands, and as the railway lines are extended these lands are being occupied by settlers. There is a great opportunity for entering these newly occupied regions with the Gospel. From various points the invitation has come to us, and everywhere the people are ready to welcome the messenger. This region is covered by the network of the Great Southern Railway.

Bahía Blanca

Bahía Blanca (population 60,000) is the most important seaport in Argentina south of Buenos Ayres. From this port hundreds of thousands of tons of wheat and wool are shipped annually. It is also a naval port and the site of an arsenal. The population of Bahía Blanca is rapidly increasing.

Missionaries: Rev. Frank J. Batterson and Mrs. Batterson.

Lomas de Zamora

Lomas de Zamora (population, 30,000) is a suburb of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by electric railway and by telephone. Its streets are well paved and shaded.

Missionary: Rev. William E. Myers.

The Rev. Frank J. Batterson, district superintendent, reports as follows:

At present we are able only to strengthen and develop the work in the centers where it is already begun, having neither workers nor funds to open up the great new fields to the south and west of us. And even within the limits of Buenos Ayres Province, where our work is already established, we are able only to touch a few centers, while there are a score of populous and growing towns where the Gospel is not yet preached. And every one of these towns is the center of a rich farming district, mostly under cultivation, and increasing in population every year.

In the centers where our work is established the results are very encouraging. At every point the congregations are growing in numbers and in spiritual power. Our work is winning the confidence of the people, and is making its influence felt on the whole life of the place. Prejudice, fanaticism, and misconceptions are being destroyed, and the Gospel is winning its way steadily and surely in the hearts of the people.

Bahía Blanca

In this busy and progressive commercial city we have a prosperous and growing work, both in English and Spanish. Ours is practically the only evangelical work that is being done in the Spanish tongue for the more than 60,000 people of this city. During the year we have succeeded in paying off nearly one half of the debt of \$1,100 (gold) on our church building here, and pledges have been secured by which the entire amount will be covered by the middle of the coming year. The spiritual life of the church is very good, and there have been quite a number of conversions during the year. The people are united and enthusiastic, and the prospects for the work are very encouraging. In addition to the payment on the debt, an increase of 25 per cent has been made in self-support. The pastor of this charge is also superintendent of the district, and is necessarily absent for two or three weeks every quarter, visiting the other points on the district. In his absence the services are all carried on very acceptably by several members of the congregation.

Balcarce

At our last Annual Conference Brother Beretta, who had just finished his studies in the Theological Seminary, was appointed to this charge. He is a promising young man, full of zeal and enthusiasm, and has done splendid work building up and uniting the congregation, and winning the respect and confidence of the people of the town, so that our work now stands well with the people. Unfortunately he has been compelled by illness in his family to return to Buenos Ayres. He was therefore transferred to Lanús a month ago, and his place here was taken by one of our students from the seminary, Brother Lestard,

who is also doing good work and winning the good will of the people. The congregation is growing, the spiritual life is good, and people are being added to the church.

Castelli

We have a small but very enthusiastic congregation here, in charge of Brother Borjas, the pastor in Dolores. Our work stands well in the town, and is making its influence felt on the life of the place. By special invitation the pastor delivered a lecture before the Democratic League, composed of the leading people of the town.

Dolores

Brother Borjas, our pastor here, occupies a position of influence in the community, and has the respect of the people generally. He is greatly beloved by the people of his congregation, and is doing a good work here, as well as at Castelli. The neat and comfortable chapel built here through his efforts some two years ago, has been still further improved during the year, and the debt remaining upon it has been very materially reduced. The congregation is growing in numbers and in spirituality, and the foundations of a still larger work are being securely laid.

Lanus

This work has continued to grow slowly but steadily during the year, under the faithful direction of the pastor, Brother Balloch, who is just finishing his studies in our Theological Seminary. He knows what it is to suffer for Christ, for he was attacked one night while returning from the service, by a gang of half a dozen ruffians, armed with heavy clubs. He was able to protect himself from serious injuries, however, until he reached a neighboring house, when the ruffians fled. Nothing daunted by this experience, he continued to minister faithfully to his little flock, until a month ago, when he was given a few months' vacation for rest and recuperation in the country. There have been several conversions here, and the outlook is encouraging in this rapidly growing suburb of Buenos Ayres.

La Plata Spanish Work

Brother Mazzucchelli was appointed to this charge at last Conference and has already won the confidence and love of his people. Notwithstanding the long-continued sickness of his family, and the loss of his youngest daughter, he has faithfully looked after the people of his flock, and has been very active in circulating tracts and awakening interest in the Gospel message. The remaining debt on the church building is being paid, and work is now being commenced on the parsonage, which will greatly improve the property, and provide a comfortable home for the pastor when it is finished. There have been a good number of conversions, and the work is growing in influence and spiritual power.

La Plata English Work

This work has continued to grow under the faithful care of Brother Shepherd, who has given freely of his time and efforts in visiting the people as well as conducting the monthly services. He has been ably seconded by Brother Burton, who has alternated with him in conducting services, thus giving the people two English services each month. This is purely a labor of love, as neither Brother Shepherd nor Brother Burton receives any payment for these services, being employed in the railway offices during the week.

Lomas de Zamora English Work

This prosperous, self-supporting charge is progressing very encouragingly under the faithful care of the Rev. Wm. E. Myers. He is also manager of our Mission Press, in Buenos Ayres, which necessitates his spending a considerable part of his time away from the work of his charge. Nevertheless, he finds time to visit his congregation, and to look after all the varied interests of the work. The congregations are good, the people enthusiastic, and the work growing in influence and power. An Epworth League has recently been organized among the young people of the charge, which promises to do very effective work, and to prove a valuable aid to the pastor. Plans have been made for a girls' school in connection with this church, and a prospectus is just being issued, announcing the opening of the school with the beginning of the coming year. This will meet a very important need, and ought to prove an important factor in our work here.

Lomas de Zamora Spanish Work

Brother Myers is also pastor of our Spanish congregation here, whose meetings are held in the church building belonging to the English congregation. The Spanish work is small, having suffered many vicissitudes in the past, but it has progressed very well this year. There have been a number of conversions, the congregation has doubled in numbers, and an opportunity is offered of doing a good and lasting work here.

URUGUAY DISTRICT

Uruguay District includes the republic of Uruguay and the eastern section of the Argentine Province of Entre Rios, an approximate area of 85,000 square miles, with a population of more than 1,100,000. As in the other districts of this Conference, the predominant language is Spanish, the civilization Hispano-American, and the problem the evangelization of a people whose traditions are Roman Catholic, while their religion has lost its spiritual and moral power over the larger number of the inhabitants, among whom indifferentism and irreligion are all but universal. While the fiction of the union of church and state is maintained, ultra-liberal sentiment has led to the establishment of religious liberty and exclusively civil control of public instruction, cemeteries, and the marriage contract in its civil aspects.

Montevideo

Montevideo is a city of 250,000, built partly beside the Atlantic Ocean and partly beside the Plata River. It is the capital of the republic of

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unord'd Preachers	Native Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Elementary or Day Schools	No. of Day Pupils
	Men	Women														
Buenos Ayres District																
Buenos Ayres: First Church	1	1							190	7	197	200	1	13		
Second Church	1	1				3		2	323	249	572	300		25		
Third Church			1	3	1	4			76	74	150	50		11		
Fourth Church					1		1		90	70	160	150		14		
Fifth Church	1	1					5	1	108	100	208	400	2	14	1	165
Flores						4			52	28	80	100		10		
Parque Patricios						1	6	1	31	14	45	200			1	300
Italian Mission						1			141	38	179	80		4		
Bragado						1			13	53	66	80		2		
Chacabuco						1		1	92	40	132	90		12		
Chivilcoy and Gorostiaza						1		1	69	35	104	60		7		
Junin and Rojas						1	3		21	57	78	80		7	1	52
Mercedes	1	1				1	4	1	58	20	78	80		3		
Northern District																
Alejandra					1		2	1	45	15	60	200		17	1	35
Arroyo Seco						1	3	2	20	31	51	150		5	1	41
Canada de Gomez						1			32	12	44	100		12	1	30
Cordoba					1	3		4	32	31	63	150		9		
Galvez						1		2	20	12	32	100		3		
Mendoza					1	2	3	3	118	34	152	300		10	2	70
Parana					1	1		3	67	42	109	100		3		
Ramallo						1		5	49	29	78	100	4	3		
San Juan						1		1	40	36	76	50		3		
San Luis and Villa Mercedes						1		1	31	18	49	100		9		
Rosario: First Church						1		4	85	8	93	200		12		
Second Church			1	8	1	2		10	99	220	319	500		26		
Third Church						1		1	95	14	109	200		12	1	45
Venado Tuerto						1	6	5	31	22	53	150	1	13	1	200
Rosario Tala and Villa Mantero						1	2		115	52	167	300		5		
Paraguay District																
Asuncion	1	1			1		6		10	8	18			4	2	125
Ita						1	1		30	22	52			1	1	15
Yeguarizo						1	1		28	20	48			2	1	10
Southern District																
Bahia Blanca	1	1			1			1	36	22	58	200	1	12		
Balcarce						1		2	30	5	35	50		2		
Dolores and Castelli					1			1	55	32	87	125	1	7		
Lanus					1				23	4	27	150		9		
La Plata: English					1											
Spanish					1		1	1	78	20	98	60		3		
Lomas de Zamora: English	1								90	20	110	100	4	6		
Spanish									10	12	22	50		4		
Uruguay District																
Colon (Argentina)					1			1	56	17	73	100		10		
Concordia (Argentina) and Salto					1			1	36	45	81	150		27		
Durasno (Uruguay)					1			1	29	23	52	100				
Mercedes (Uruguay)					1			1	76	57	133	250		11		
Montevideo: Aguada					1	1		1	105	18	123	200		22		
American	1	1							39	10	49	60		5		
Central	1	3	2		1	3	3	1	282	95	377	400		18		
Para and Manaos (Brazil)	1	1							36	17	53	80				
Paysandu (Uruguay) ³																
Peñarol (Uruguay) ⁴																
Santa Lucia (Uruguay)						3		1	32	21	53	60		2		
Trinidad (Uruguay)								1	25	7	32	50		3		
Total	10	11	4	11	27	46	46	70	3,249	1,836	5,085	6,755	14	419	14	1,088
Last year	11	12	5	29	40	47	82		3,233	1,942	5,175	7,420	9	484	15	1,408

NOTE.—The statistics for Uruguay District are repeated from 1909. Buenos Ayres has 1 theological school, schools, with 15 teachers and 300 students. Asuncion has 2 foreign teachers.

¹ Subsidy from the government for day school.

² Of this amount \$1,825 is income of school and orphanage.

America Conference, 1910

No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount Paid on Such Indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
1	110	1	\$165,000	..	1	\$35,000	\$..	\$..	\$..	\$..	\$127	\$1000	\$5,000	\$..	\$..	\$6,127
2	260	1	200,000	..	1	50,000	3,000	..	..	..	201	970	1,178	..	2,053	4,402
1	150	..	..	2	..	..	..	65,000	..	..	10	40	720	..	136	906
2	200	1	6,400	1	..	..	..	..	425	212	11	85	161	25	127	409
3	300	1	43,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	243	74	62	215	604
4	146	1	6,400	4	..	..	..	..	4,500	..	11	32	540	..	91	674
1	300	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	7	25	13,057	3,093	..
2	55	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	47	..	239	310
1	70	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	23	92	..	64	187
2	..	1	9,000	..	..	..	..	..	340	126	8	30	276	..	120	434
2	104	1	5,000	1	1	3,400	..	..	1,825	615	11	131	433	30	183	788
2	70	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	46	76	..	43	170
1	100	1	17,000	..	2	17,000	50,000	..	..	..	11	312	22,008	..	210	2,541
1	61	1	4,000	..	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	5	25	240	250	45	565
1	50	1	2,000	..	1	1,500	..	..	..	..	15	32	300	150	71	568
1	25	1	3,000	..	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	10	20	124	..	15	169
2	115	1	4,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	109	1,000	250	150	1,550
1	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	31	200	..	75	318
1	82	1	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	90	560	150	100	959
1	70	1	8,000	1	1	4,000	..	..	2,000	500	35	87	250	500	40	912
1	50	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	20	140	..	35	223
1	20	1	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	40	50	..	15	108
2	80	1	2,000	1	1	2,000	..	..	..	..	19	40	50	..	25	134
1	60	1	15,000	1	1	15,000	..	..	..	..	118	472	2,000	400	200	3,190
4	340	1	15,000	1	1	15,000	..	..	19,000	1,000	90	542	2,000	300	500	3,432
2	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	72	300	..	100	497
1	180	1	4,000	..	1	4,000	..	..	4,000	600	28	454	1,200	800	300	2,782
4	130	2	5,000	..	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	34	54	230	300	90	708
1	25	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	43	38	..	10	110
1	20	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6	3	..	7	18
1	15	1	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	5	..	5	16
2	120	1	13,000	1	..	..	..	..	630	470	26	105	500	100	85	816
1	30	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	145	55	12	221
1	30	2	8,200	..	..	..	..	..	5,040	353	4	17	..	..	21	..
2	60	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	..	50	108	168
2	100	1	4,500	1	1	2,000	..	..	350	45	10	42	100	195	185	532
1	120	1	30,000	1	1	12,000	..	..	3,000	750	30	30	1,600	200	100	1,960
1	65	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	4	10
3	70	1	1,300	..	1	755	..	..	..	..	6	2	128	..	72	206
1	172	1	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	90	155	155	336	765
1	40	1	3,600	..	1	500	..	..	1,100	..	5	10	100	..	34	149
4	120	1	4,000	3	1	500	..	..	1,000	200	31	107	60	..	70	268
3	165	1	4,000	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	10	180	60	105	373
1	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	35	1,015	..	71	1,167
7	400	3	90,000	2	..	..	..	..	..	200	90	185	720	200	700	1,895
..
1	40	1	450	1	..	450	..	..	..	..	3	..	45	58	..	106
1	55	1	7,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	10	180	5	30	230
..
83	4,956	39	699,550	38	19	170,105	53,000	65,000	43,210	5,071	1,279	5,738	24,246	4,295	10,293	45,851
79	5,020	39	559,500	43	18	118,205	55,200	80,000	21,626	2,966	988	3,629	21,603	10,663	12,270	52,119

with 3 teachers and 7 students. Mercedes has 1 high school, with 4 teachers and 70 students. Montevideo, 2 high

Statistics included under Colon.

Statistics included under Central Montevideo

Uruguay. It is in connection by steamer with Buenos Ayres and also with Europe and North America. Montevideo is one of the most beautiful of American cities.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1839. Other denominations at work here are the Waldensian Church, the Reformed Church, and the Lutheran Church.

Missionaries: Miss Eulalia F. Cantwell, Rev. Charles W. Drees and Mrs. Drees, Frank M. Purdy and Mrs. Purdy. W. F. M. S.: Misses Elizabeth Hewett and Jessie L. Marsh.

Institutions: North American Academy for Young Men. W. F. M. S.: Crandon Institute.

No report has been received from this district.

70°

Longitude West from Greenwich

60°

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

CHILE and BOLIVIA

Places where Methodist Episcopal
Missionaries reside, are underlined in red.

Scale of Statute Miles
0 50 100 200 300

Railroads: Cable Lines;

Distances in Nautical Miles

Iquique to
Antofagasta ... 223
Antofagasta to
Valparaiso ... 576
Valparaiso to
Concepcion ... 238
Concepcion to
Pta. Arenas ... 1,225

PACIFIC

TROPIC OF CAPRICORN

OCEAN

30°

Concepcion

Nueva Imperial



M. N. WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

CHILE CONFERENCE

The Chile Conference includes the republics of Chile and Bolivia. Chile has a coast line of about 2,700 miles, and varies in width from 68 to 250 miles; its area is 290,830 square miles, and its population 3,249,279 (census of 1907). Its chief industries are mining, agriculture, and stock-raising. It is a country rich in fruits and with extensive forests. Chile is one of the chief mineral-producing countries of South America, being the principal source of the world's supply of nitrate of soda, also of iodine and borax. Chile has large wealth of copper, for years leading the world in its production. Her manufactures are increasing in importance, and railroad facilities are rapidly extending. Chile is making great improvement in primary and higher education. The percentage of foreigners is not large, but they are very influential, taking the lead in all the great industrial movements. Spanish is the universal language in Chile, though some of the Indians speak their own language only. The great majority of the native Chileans are of mixed Indian blood, though the Indian strain is much less pronounced than in Mexico, and even in Peru or Bolivia. Bolivia has great mineral wealth, having vast deposits of silver and tin. The gold mining is of less importance, but copper is abundant. She has magnificent forests and vast stretches of the finest farming land adapted to the raising of wheat, corn, fruits, coffee, cotton, and rubber. Bolivia is difficult of access because it is separated from the coast by the high Andes range, yet there are two railroads that extend from ports on the Pacific to La Paz, and a third is nearing completion. Argentina from the south and Brazil from the east are extending railways into Bolivia.

Methodist Episcopal mission work in western South America was begun by William Taylor in 1877. It was organized into the Western South American Mission Conference in 1897, and into an Annual Conference in 1901. The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference and constituted the Andes Conference and the North Andes Mission. During the first twenty years the missionary work in Chile was done largely through schools. Through the generous gifts of Anderson Fowler and others, properties to the value of \$200,000 had been secured, and well-organized schools of high grade, manned chiefly with missionary teachers, were having a decided influence on the country. Evangelistic work among the natives was begun in 1891, and in 1897 was meeting with marked success.

BOLIVIA DISTRICT

Bolivia District includes a number of centers in the republic of Bolivia, the principal station being La Paz.

La Paz

La Paz (population about 70,000), the real capital of Bolivia, is situated near the western border of that country on a great crater, 12,000 feet above sea level. The president of the republic, ministers of state, and all foreign ministers live here. Congress is held in La Paz, and all other official business is transacted except that of the Supreme Court. La Paz is connected with ports on the Pacific by two railroads.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1901.

Missionaries: Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell and Mrs. Hartzell, Mr. George M. McBride and Mrs. McBride, Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling and Mrs. Schilling (on furlough).

Institution: American Institute.

The Rev. Gerhard J. Schilling, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We are practically working in one city only, La Paz, the capital, although the superintendent has made several trips into various parts

of the interior. In April the region east of the Andes, known as "Las Yungas," was visited. Here we met in Coroico two young men, who listened eagerly to the gospel expositions. One of them soon promised to meet weekly with others and such as would be added to their number. He corresponded regularly with us in La Paz, and in his letter of November 5, 1910, he writes: "We have already several converts to the gospel. O, that you could come and make another trip through these parts of the Yungas!"

In Oruro we have commenced services in German, for there are many men from the Vaterland, and we have received a number of invitations to come to other cities, opportunities which we could not grasp for lack of workers.



A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE IN BOLIVIA

Our central work in La Paz has been appreciated by many, even if it has not led to a remarkable number of converts. During the visit of Mr. Charles D. Hurrey, traveling secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association for South America, ninety young men came on invitation to meet this representative of one of the greatest Protestant institutions. What induced them to come? Not the person of the secretary, for he was entirely unknown; not even the cause he represents, for in La Paz few were acquainted with the Young Men's Christian Association, but the work done here by the pastors who gave the invitation, and who had won the confidence of the young men.

The question of civil marriage is being discussed now in Congress. One night a group of young men came to the pastor's study and asked him in an impromptu manner to give the evangelical view of marriage in relation to civil law. These are the encouraging features

of our work—a number of Nicodemus-like inquirers after truth. Soon these men will defend the Nazarene before the modern Sanhedrim.

The rector of the Catholic Seminary, in his printed address at the end of the student year, laments the marked disregard in which the priesthood is held, and states that only four out of seventy-four “internos,” boarders, were theological students. Our day is coming.

We greatly lament the untimely death of Mrs. Beulah McKee Merubia, who was taken from us in June by typhoid fever. Her husband, unable to remain here, where everything reminded him of the presence of his devoted wife, has returned to the United States for further studies.

In March the Rev. Corwin F. Hartzell and wife, formerly of the Philippine Islands, were added to our staff. The lack of teachers in the school demanded that all their energies be given to that part of our work. They have had their son, Donald, sick with smallpox, and thus had to make the unpleasant acquaintance of the South American “lazaretto,” pest-house, into which the municipal authorities isolated them. But the boy recovered and no other member of our mission was infected.

Mrs. J. H. Wenberg has entered upon a well-earned furlough, and her husband, who is Agent of the American Bible Society, is starting on an extensive trip into the east and southeast of Bolivia, offering the Word of Life to those that sit in the shadow of darkness.

Our Sunday school has greatly increased; it is now being held in two places and we contemplate opening another room for like services very soon.

The American Institute has had a prosperous year. The best of the land's youth is with us. After his visit to this city, the Hon. William Jennings Bryan was so impressed with the importance of the Institute that he has entered upon a campaign through his paper to raise us money for the much needed property here.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

The Central District includes ten provinces of Chile, from Atacama on the north to Linares on the south, with an area of over 70,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 1,600,000. The northern part of the district was famous for years as the leading copper-producing region of the world. The valleys of the central part are noted for the production of most excellent fruits, the raisins of the Huasco valley being especially famous. The southern provinces are devoted to general agriculture and fruit raising, the climate therein being mild and the soil fertile.

The present Central District was formed in 1910 by the combining of the former Central District with the former Santiago District.

Santiago

Santiago (population about 325,000) is the geographical and political center of Chile. It is 52 miles east by southeast from the port of Valparaíso, and 116 miles by rail. It is situated in a fertile plain. Santiago has great municipal buildings, an imposing cathedral, fine churches, pleasant tree-lined streets and parks. With the exception of San Francisco,

Santiago is the most populous city on the Pacific slope. It is in railroad connection with various parts of Chile and also with Buenos Ayres. Because it is the center of a centralized national government the revenues of the country flow into Santiago. Here reside those connected with the legislative and administrative departments of the government and many wealthy families.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America is at work here.

Missionaries: Miss M. Rachel Cousins, Mrs. Hannah J. Hyslop, Misses Pauline H. Long, Eurette Meredith, and Ina R. Phillips, Rev. William F. Rice and Mrs. Rice, Rev. William T. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson (on furlough), and Miss Minnie V. Taylor.

Institutions: Girls' College, Publishing House.

Serena

Serena is located on the sea-coast, about 225 miles north of Valparaiso.

Missionaries: Rev. Ezra Baumann and Mrs. Baumann.

Valparaiso

Valparaiso (population 162,447) is the principal port on the Pacific south of San Francisco. There is a large foreign population, the English element being especially influential. It is probably the most Anglicized of all South American towns. It was the first city in South America to introduce modern inventions. The harbor is spacious but not well protected. Several times in heavy storms steamers anchored in the harbor have dragged anchor or snapped their chains and have gone down from collision with each other or from having drifted on the rocks. The business part of the town was nearly destroyed, and the residence part suffered badly from the terrible earthquake of 1906, but the town is rapidly recovering. In reconstructing the city, great improvements were planned, such as widening and straightening the streets.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. Other Boards at work here are the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, and the Seventh Day Adventists.

Missionaries: Rev. Buell O. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell.

The Rev. William F. Rice, district superintendent, reports as follows:

By another readjustment of districts at the last Annual Conference the Santiago District and the Central District have been united to form one, and have been placed in charge of the superintendent of the former, while retaining the name of the latter. This places the two most important cities in the country, and much of the richest land both for mining and for agricultural purposes, in the present Central District.

In the North our work has been carried on in the Vallenar Circuit and in the Ovalle Circuit, covering in each instance regions larger than a large county at home. Our pastors have to travel over mountain and desert to care for their scattered flocks, but they have been able to report progress, though at times the work has been sorely oppressed by enemies both from without and from within our fold.

Serena and Coquimbo, attended by one of our missionaries, the Rev. Ezra Bauman, have shown marked improvement during this year. The congregations have increased, and the enthusiasm manifested augurs well for the future of these churches.

Valparaiso is rapidly recovering from the disaster which overtook it last year, and under the wise leadership of the Rev. Buell O. Campbell the congregation is growing both in numbers and in deepening spiritual life.

The Quillota Circuit has felt some of the disastrous effects of the fanatical outbreak that had its center in Valparaiso and that extended its influence to some distance, but affected this point more than any other. We have, however, loyal and devoted brethren in this church who are doing their best to stem the tide of fanaticism and bring the people to an intelligent understanding of Protestant Christianity.

The San Felipe Circuit, in charge of Brother Bienvenido (Welcome) Mardones, has had a very prosperous year. New fields have been conquered and added to the already large circuit, and, best of all,



TOMB OF O'HIGGINS, LIBERATOR OF CHILE

numbers of souls have come into a blessed experience. This has borne fruit not only in interesting testimonies, but also in increasing contributions toward self-support, one of the most serious problems in a country where most of the people are poor.

Our four churches in Santiago, with their various missions in different parts of the great city, have been experiencing a healthy revival during the greater part of the year. The district superintendent and the pastors held special revival meetings, all joining forces, in each of the various centers, the meetings continuing for about three months. The result has been that the influences aroused during the special meetings have continued to bear fruit and we are now engaged in another series. Last year, owing to the fanatical outbreak, we were engaged in a defensive struggle, but we are now in the full flood tide of an aggressive advance and there are being

added to the church daily numbers of those who previously have been either openly hostile or indifferent.

Our Publishing House, under the able management of the Rev. William T. Robinson, has had the best year's report for some time past; old obligations have been canceled, new improvements have been paid for, our publications have been enlarged and improved, and all expenses are covered by the self-supporting plant.

Santiago College has also had a prosperous year and has added new dormitories, raised the standard of scholarship, and added worthy members to its faculty, so that it will begin the year in fine condition.

MAGELLAN DISTRICT

Magellan District is in the extreme southern part of Chile, centering about Punta Arenas. The area is 66,193 square miles, and the population 17,330, more than half of which is in Punta Arenas (Sandy Point). There is some coal mining, also gold mining of small importance, and lumber industry. The chief industry is sheep-raising, some farms having from 50,000 to 60,000 sheep.

Punta Arenas

Punta Arenas is a busy shipping town of 12,000 inhabitants, on the Strait of Magellan. It is a port of call for all steamers passing through the strait.

Methodism entered Punta Arenas with a colony of emigrants from farther north in 1898. The first visit of a Methodist missionary was made in November, 1902. The first missionaries to reside here arrived in March, 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. John L. Reeder and Mrs. Reeder.

No report has been received from this district.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

Northern District includes the provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, and Antofagasta, in the northern part of Chile. The area of the district is 74,161 square miles, and the population is 181,000. In this district are vast quantities of nitrate of soda, the largest deposits in the world. There is also an abundance of iodine, borax, silver, and copper. Mining and exporting of minerals furnishes employment for many. This region is a dry desert, most uninviting in appearance. The water is brought from the distant mountains and the food supplies are brought by ship.

The American Presbyterian Church has a small work in the district, in charge of native preachers.

Iquique

Iquique (population, 40,171) is the capital of the province of Tarapaca, situated on the coast, 200 miles north of Antofagasta. It is the largest and most important town between Callao, Peru, and Valparaiso. Iquique has good streets, good stores, and several banks. There is considerable shipping in the harbor engaged in the nitrate trade.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. The Seventh Day Adventists are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry L. Allen and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Ernest F. Herman and Mrs. Herman (on furlough), Miss Mae Kirchner.

Institution: Iquique English College.

The Rev. Robert Elphick, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Roman Catholic churches are few and exclusively attended by women; the men despise the priests and do not pretend to own any religion, though very few are really atheists.

Tacna, having been a Peruvian province, is still under the religious jurisdiction of the Bishop of Arequipa. On account of political questions, the Chilian government has expelled the Peruvian priests and closed the churches. At present ours is the only church that has the privilege of holding public services in the province.

The moral condition of the people, having had no better examples of Christian life than what they have seen in the priests, is very low. Drunkenness and sensuality are reigning vices.

We have churches in Tacna, Arica, Pisagua, Iquique, Mejillones, Antofagasta, and Calama. The Gospel is also preached in several nitrate works on the pampa.

The glorious work of saving souls is carried on by the preaching of the Gospel in the churches, the Sunday evening meetings being always the best attended; by teaching in the Sunday schools and day schools, by holding meetings in rented rooms in parts of the city far from the churches, by the sale of books and Bibles, by the distribution of tracts and by visitation. Two mission rooms are in charge of Epworth Leagues.

Two young English clerks, who have come out on contract, are valuable helpers in the church, doing personal work and contributing largely. One of them pays the rent of a mission room. Individual members do good work witnessing for Christ through their lives and words. One of them went up to the nitrate works to live with his parents, in a part of the district where the Gospel has never been preached. He spoke about Christ to his friends and gave them papers and Bibles. His father became very angry at this and beat him most cruelly, and furiously destroyed his big Bible with an ax. The boy had to leave the house, but never cowered. He persisted in talking to his friends about the Bible and soon there were about twenty who were interested in the Gospel. Then he asked the pastor to visit him and preach to his friends. When the pastor arrived in the village, he found a large room ready for a meeting. Among the first to go in was the father of the boy. Ninety heard the Word of God most attentively that night; next day there were one hundred and forty. That very destroyer of Bibles and persecutor of Christians asked the pastor to sell him a lot of New Testaments to distribute freely.

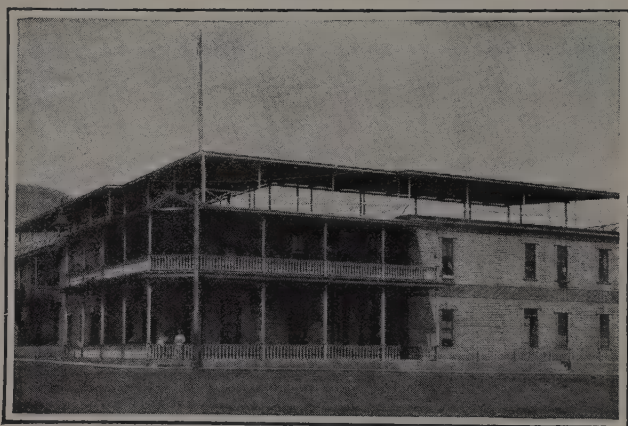
A Protestant, who is the boss of a railway gang, was sent up the prairie to build a piece of railway line. He had three or four Christian men among his workmen. When Sunday came and they found themselves alone on the hot sandy desert, they were not satisfied simply to have a quiet Sabbath rest and read the Bible to themselves. Some distance away from their camp there was a mining establishment, and they decided to go there and preach the blessed tidings of salvation to people who have never heard the Gospel. They were not preachers and possessed no education, but they had the love of God in their hearts. The result was that they soon had a

crowd of men listening to them, and later a congregation of thirty-five men and a Sunday school were formed.

Open-air meetings are held occasionally. At Antofagasta about five hundred persons met in the public plaza to hear evangelical addresses and hymns, in celebration of Independence Day. On the same occasion a banquet was given by the church, in real New Testament style. The brethren went out into the streets and invited the poor and maimed and the blind and lame. Over a hundred were gathered together; they were lovingly feasted, and then the Gospel was preached to them. They went away rejoicing at what they had heard, and with new ideas as to what kind of people the Protestants are.

The Iquique English College

As the government provides free schools and colleges with well-trained teachers, it is hard for private-paid schools to compete with



IQUIQUE ENGLISH COLLEGE

them. There have been four boys' schools in the vicinity of the English College, yet it has closed its year with an attendance of one hundred. All the teachers who live in the school are Christians, and they exert a constant influence for good on the pupils. The day's work opens with reading and explanation of the Word of God, a hymn and prayer. At evening the same exercises are held with the boarding pupils, all of whom attend our church on Sunday mornings. This year all who wanted to were permitted to go to the evening service, and all except the very small ones have most gladly availed themselves of the privilege.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Southern District includes eleven provinces, with an area of 81,933 square miles and a population of 1,323,691. The chief industries are fruit-raising, especially of grapes; wheat, stock-raising, lumbering, and

coal-mining. The fine forest lands of Chile begin in the northern part of this district and extend southward. The southern part was called Patagonia in the geographies of forty years ago, the home of the brave, hardy Araucanian Indians, who probably possess the best physique of any of the American Indian races. For three hundred years after the Spaniards had made their conquests and had established themselves in the different parts of South America these Indians maintained their freedom. Within comparatively recent times the lands occupied by them have been opened to settlement, they being allowed to retain a part of the land. This region, which includes more than one half of the Southern District, is called *la frontera* (the frontier). The great advance of Chile in recent years has been chiefly in this region, and here our evangelistic work has met with the largest returns.

Concepción

Concepción (population, 55,000) is the third city in Chile in population. It is situated about the center of the district, on the banks of the Bio-Bio River, about seven miles from its mouth. It is the Roman Catholic episcopal see and the capital of the province of Concepción. It is also the commercial center of southern Chile. It is situated 238 miles south of Valparaíso by sea, and 365 miles from Santiago by rail. It was founded before any city in the United States, and was the first capital of Chile under the Spanish viceroys. The principal coal mines on the west coast of South America are near Concepción.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1878. No other Mission Boards are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Goodsil F. Arms and Mrs. Arms, Miss Adelaide G. Burch, Rev. Walter D. Carhart and Mrs. Carhart, Misses Alice H. Fisher, Bessie C. Howland, Dorothy M. Richard (on furlough), Rev. Isaac I. Scott and Mrs. Scott, Rev. William A. Shelly (on furlough) and Mrs. Shelly (on furlough), Mr. Clarence R. Snell (on furlough) and Mrs. Snell (on furlough), Misses Mary L. Snider and Cora M. Starr.

Institutions: Girls' College, American College (for boys).

Lancoche

This circuit is situated in the southern extremity of the district. This charge is under the care of Pastor Samuel Torregrosa, a self-denying laborer who has omitted no sacrifice to extend the work of the Lord in his field of labor. During the present year he has organized a chapter of the Epworth League, whose members, full of enthusiasm, have given efficient aid to the pastor. He has now three Sunday schools in his circuit, having organized a new one at the Lastarria Station.

Pitrufulquen and Gorbea

These two towns formerly belonged to the Temuco Circuit. At the last Conference the Bishop separated them to form the new circuit. I consider that the Bishop did wisely, for the new circuit has been marvelously prospered during the present year. A new Sunday school has been organized. There are now three, with an average attendance of 180. The membership has increased 50 per cent.

Temuco

The Temuco Circuit now embraces the towns of Temuco and Lautaro, a half hour distant from Temuco by rail. There are five Sabbath schools; two in Temuco, one in Lautaro, one on the big Nigara farm, and one on the Cureleo farm, with a total of 260

pupils. Apart from the central church there are in Temuco two preaching places with three services in each, weekly. The number of members has increased 40 per cent. We expect it will reach 50 per cent by Conference time.

Nueva Imperial

Services have been maintained in Nueva Imperial, Carahue, and Poeumo. The pastor has also visited and preached among the Indians living round about Imperial. He has had the pleasure of seeing the pretty chapel at Carahue finished and dedicated. This has been a great stimulus to the work of the Lord in the town.

Victoria

This charge is under the care of Rev. José Torregrosa, who is now in his third year. The finances are in splendid condition. A very good new organ has been paid for, which was brought out from the United States. The membership has increased 30 per cent during the year.

Collipulli and Pailahueque

This charge is under the care of the active pastor, Eliseo Espinoza. This brother received the circuit in a badly run down condition. It had been without a pastor for two years and, as might be expected, several members had been lost. But this diligent laborer commenced his work with all zeal, and God has given him the privilege of seeing his labors crowned with success. The preaching places that formerly were almost deserted have been seen full of souls that have come to hear the Word of God. Finances are in good condition and there is a good increase in new members.

Los Angeles and Mulchen

These cities are about 35 miles apart, and two changes of cars are necessary in making the journey between them. The church in each has its own Quarterly Conference, but both churches are served by the Rev. Romulo Reyes. The work has advanced well in each place. The pastor resides in Los Angeles and visits Mulchen weekly. In the last named place Brother Muñoz gives very effective aid in the work. There has been a good harvest of souls in each place.

Yuncay

It is now six years since the work was begun in Yuncay. A brother, Juan B. Fuentes, converted in Temuco some years before, removed to Yuncay. He is a true Barnabas of the style of the primitive church. He began to hunt up and bring together persons to whom he might announce the Gospel. In a short time the Lord gave him some conversions. He then tried to secure the visiting of the place by some pastor. From time to time visits were made, and by the help of God a congregation of simple and faithful souls was formed. From

among this number God raised up a workman, Brother José del C. Bobadilla, who has become a local preacher and is now serving as pastor of this congregation.

On the third of June of the present year a Quarterly Conference was organized and a new circuit was formed which embraces Yuncay and Trupan. Pastor Bobadilla receives efficient aid from Brother Castillo, who resides in Trupan (a railroad station on the new Transandine line via Antuco). At Placilla, another station some five miles further on, he has started work. Weekly preaching services and Sunday school are held in both places, the exhorter, Brother Castillo, traveling by foot.

In the circuit there have been many conversions and the finances are in magnificent condition.

Concepción

The preacher in charge of the work in Spanish in Concepción is Brother Cayetano Signorelli. During the year there has been a fair increase in the membership of the church, and all the estimates are met. There is one Sunday school in connection with the church proper and another in Concepción College for the girls of the school.

The English Church in Concepción is in charge of Rev. W. D. Carhart. During the year he has attended well to the duties of the charge, though he has been serving at the same time as acting president of Colegio Americano. The membership of this church is composed almost entirely of the Methodist missionaries of Colegio Americano and Concepción College, and there is not much of a field for work among the English colony of Concepción, as there is an Anglican pastor in this city.

Talcahuano

The pastor of this charge is Rev. G. F. Arms, who is the treasurer of the mission and also president of Concepción College. His residence is in the College in Concepción, nine miles distant. Yet he takes time to visit his charge three times a week, visiting the members in their homes. God has blessed his labors. A place for preaching has been opened in a new part of the town and the names of new born souls have been added to the Book of Life.

Lota

Rev. J. S. Valenzuela was appointed pastor of this charge at the last Conference. During the previous year this church passed through great difficulties, which nearly destroyed it. Notwithstanding this indefatigable laborer of the Lord who is taking care of it this present year has been able to reunite a good part of the members of the church and there are well-founded hopes of great progress for the future. Pastor Valenzuela holds weekly services also in Curanilahue, where there is a good attendance.

Educational Work

In Concepción we have a large school for boys with a magnificent school building. The school has a large patronage. The English and Spanish languages are used right through the course of study. German, French, and Italian are also taught.

The buildings of the girls' school are too small. They do not accommodate the pupils that apply for admittance. The Art and Music Departments of this college are highly successful. They add much to the fine reputation the schools hold with the public.

The two schools have 33 teachers, about half American missionaries. The religious teaching and the direct evangelistic work done among the pupils is very thorough. The schools are different from those in other mission fields in that they pay all their own expenses, including the insurance of the school properties, repairs of same, furnishings, and all salaries, including those of the missionaries connected with them. They have been and are great factors in the work of this mission.

There is a school connected with our church at Temuco, which is under the care of Miss Berta Venegas, daughter of the superintendent of the district, which has been successful financially and has been doing good work.

Statistics of Chile Conference, 1910

All sums of money are in pesos (1 peso = \$0.365). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Circuit or Station	Missionaries		Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for the B'd of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing		
	Men	Women																										
<i>Bolivia District</i>																												
La Paz.....	4	4	1	25	50	25	50	30	..	5	1	11	206	2	130	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	14	..	..	639	..
<i>Central District</i>																												
Coquimbo and Serena.....	1	1	2	106	54	160	4	5	..	5	..	..	..	2	198	2	45,000	..	2	..	..	20	157	2,773	2,587	..	..
Ovalle.....	..	..	1	18	29	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5,000	..	1	..	..	12	28	731	..	..
Quilota.....	..	..	..	82	118	200	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	3	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	915	..	..
San Felipe.....	..	..	..	17	37	54	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..
Vallenar.....	..	..	..	21	26	47	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..
Valparaiso.....	1	1	6	418	267	685	..	..	..	66	..	..	1	700	1	130,000	..	..	1	..	..	207	58	3,748	11,635	..	..
<i>Magellan District</i>																												
Punta Arenas.....	1	1	2	106	197	303	65	1	19	..	..	..	..	3	270	2	18,000	2	2	15,000	..	4,000	..	..	1,080	4,450	..
<i>Northern District</i>																												
Antofagasta.....	..	..	1	130	60	190	..	..	3	20	..	..	..	2	280	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	30	115	3,395	..	..	..
Calama.....	..	..	1	22	25	47	..	..	5	8	1	5	120	1	42	1	..	..	..	..	..	12	114	648	..	..	..
Iquique: English.....	2	4	..	26	28	54	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	165	2	50,000	..	1	20,000	80,000	..	20	781	3,922	..	..
Spanish.....	..	..	1	126	40	166	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	1	60	..	..	..	1	30,000	..	..	3	6	639	..	..
Pisagua.....	..	..	1	23	24	47	..	..	3	60	..	..	..	1	60	1	600	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	639	..	..
Tacna and Arica.....	..	..	1	2	57	22	79	..	8	2	2	..	..	2	80	1	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	10	44	783	400	..
Mejillones.....	..	..	1	14	24	38	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	1	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	14	1,092	..	..
<i>Santiago District</i>																												
Santiago First Church.....	2	8	1	218	115	333	..	..	18	8	1	5	310	3	210	1	36,000	..	..	..	100,000	200	115	130	2,744	1,138	..
Second Church.....	..	..	1	80	65	145	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	2	140	1	6,000	..	..	..	..	..	2	198	1,155	..	..
Third Church.....	..	..	..	20	33	53	..	..	7	11	..	..	..	1	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourth Church.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Southern District</i>																												
Angol.....	..	..	1	22	33	55	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	70	1	7,000	..	1	7,000	..	..	10	30	360	..	..
Colipulli.....	..	..	..	19	31	50	12	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	100	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	18	240	..	..	..
Concepcion: Spanish.....	..	..	1	160	114	274	20	..	..	..	2	14	360	1	310	2	..	..	..	..	..	45	60	1,440	..	..	..
English.....	4	9	..	17	17	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	70	1	7,000	..	..	..	380,000	..	140	170	1,944	..	..
Curacautin.....	..	..	1	40	54	94	16	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	60	1	3,000	..	..	3,000	..	..	12	31	240	..	..
Loncoche.....	..	..	..	70	81	151	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	130	3	3,000	..	..	3,000	..	..	5	15	240	..	..
Los Angeles.....	..	..	1	40	60	100	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	80	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	15	30	600	..	..	..
Lota and Coronel.....	..	..	1	70	43	113	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	30	600	..	..	..
Mulchén.....	..	..	1	40	70	110	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	75	1	..	..	..	..	..	300	12	15	..	..	..
Nueva Imperial.....	..	..	1	50	50	100	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	140	2	3,000	..	..	4,000	..	..	20	25	480	..	..
Pitruquén and Gorbea.....	..	..	1	62	75	137	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	200	2	1,500	..	..	2,000	..	..	10	30	360	..	..
Talcahuano.....	..	..	1	55	52	107	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	140	2	1,500	..	..	2,000	..	..	20	30	540	..	..
Temuco.....	..	..	1	94	123	217	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	280	3	10,000	..	..	25,000	..	300	30	72	720	..	..
Victoria.....	..	..	1	97	73	170	30	1	20	..	..	..	..	1	176	1	6,000	..	..	10,000	..	..	14	20	540	..	..
Yuncay.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	160	1	4,000	3	..	..	..	100	129	240	..	..	..
Total	15	28	17	2,328	2,037	4,365	433	130	195	5	35	996	61	4,780	36	337,600	42	15	139,000	560,000	12,300	914	2,292	34,112	20,210	..	..
Last year.....	15	16	16	2,153	1,944	4,097	1,621	150	158	4	50	510	54	4,247	26	242,070	52	23	25,090	470,000	8,683	764	2,803	19,828	7,522

Norma.—Native Teachers: La Paz, 2; Temuco, 1. Foreign Teachers: La Paz, 2; Concepcion, 14. Other Helpers: La Paz, 1. Temuco has 1 elementary school, with 35 pupils; Punta Arenas, 1, with 43 pupils. Santiago First Church paid 1,140 pesos on property debt. Punta Arenas paid 4,300 pesos on property debt, and contributed 480 pesos for other local purposes.

NORTH ANDES MISSION CONFERENCE

The North Andes Mission Conference includes all of South America not included in the Eastern South America and the Chile Conferences, namely, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, and the Guianas. Of these countries we have work only in Peru, Ecuador, and Panama. Peru has an area of 695,730 square miles, and a population of about 3,000,000. It is rich in minerals, including gold, silver, copper, lead, and quicksilver. Silver mining is the chief industry. Irrigation is extensively used, and abundant crops of sugar, cotton, rice, and tobacco are produced. Ecuador is traversed by the equator, from which it derives its name. It has an area of 116,000 square miles. One third of the population, which numbers about 1,205,000, is made up of pure Indians, the remainder being Negroes, half-breeds, and a few Europeans. Agriculture is by far the most important occupation, and cocoa is the chief export. Panama is the republic of the Isthmus and comprises an area of 31,570 square miles, most of which is but sparsely settled. Its natural resources are important, but are undeveloped. There are large banana, coffee, orange, lemon, coconut, and rubber plantations. Colon, on the northern side of the Isthmus, is the trading center for the Atlantic Coast; a railroad connects this port with Panama, the capital of the republic, on the southern side.

The General Conference in 1904 divided the Western South America Conference and constituted the North Andes Mission. It appears as a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1908.

ECUADOR DISTRICT

Ecuador District includes the Methodist Episcopal mission work in and around the cities of Quito and Guayaquil in western Ecuador.

Quito

Quito (population, 65,000) is the capital city of Ecuador, situated at the base of the Pichincha volcano, a few miles south of the equator, at an elevation of 10,000 feet above the Pacific. It is within sight of some of the mightiest peaks of the Andes. It is in railroad connection with Guayaquil, its seaport.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1900. The Christian and Missionary Alliance and the Gospel Missionary Union are at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry B. Compton (on furlough) and Mrs. Compton (on furlough).

No district superintendent's report has been received.

PANAMA DISTRICT

Panama District includes the English and Spanish work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the republic of Panama and the Canal Zone. The republic is 450 miles long and from 37 to about 200 miles wide. There are about 350,000 inhabitants, about 5,000 of whom are Americans. Among the rest are representatives of nearly every country. The Panamanians are a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood.

Panama

Panama (population, 50,000) is one of the oldest cities in the New World, having been founded in 1513. It is a typical Spanish-American city, situated on Panama Bay. The streets are narrow but are well paved and clean. The plazas are ideally located and well kept. The water is piped from a mountain stream near Culebra. The population is cosmopolitan.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1906.

Missionaries: Rev. William W. Gray and Mrs. Gray, Rev. Charles W. Ports and Mrs. Ports.

Institution: American College of Panama.



The Rev. William W. Gray, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year 1910 saw great things accomplished on the Isthmian Canal, and hastened more than was expected the final consummation of this world-renowned undertaking.

The moral and religious forces have also been actively engaged, but our task will not be so quickly accomplished. Our task is gigantic and our forces are inadequate for the speedy evangelization of a people who have inherited centuries of heathenism supplemented with four centuries of paganized Romanism.

American Work

The personal touch of the thousands of Americans here on the Zone has, on the whole, been a moral, intellectual, and spiritual force, whose influence will continue long after these people have returned to their native land. While many of the Americans have failed to maintain our standards of morality, it might be well to note the fact that what would be called a very poor specimen of manhood in Christian America is saintly when compared with the moral lives of the so-called "religious people" here.

The Sunday school has increased in attendance and general interest.

The women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society have aroused interest in world-wide evangelism and have been a potent factor in our work. The women of the Zone have raised for our church nearly \$300 during the past year.

Native Work

The native membership has increased over 40 per cent during the year and one new church and three new Sunday schools have been organized.

The work in the labor camps along the canal has been continued as time and strength would permit. The Greeks, Italians, and Spaniards from Spain have been attentive and the services have been inspiring. No permanent work can be organized at present among them, as they move so frequently from one part of the work to another. The hospital visitation has been continued and services have been held at the old Panamanian prison every Sunday morning. All this work is preparatory and there is no hope of immediate results.

Panama

This church is hindered through the necessity of drawing the color line and making the church and school a white institution. This may be overcome in part by opening work in another part of the city and allowing no lines of demarkation to be drawn. No other church in the city of Panama draws the color line and the Spanish-speaking people in this city is a mixture of all nations and all colors. The church maintains no separate Sunday school apart from

the American school, but there is a Spanish class in the American school.

Leper Colony

The colony is maintained by the American government and the work at that place is part of the chaplain's duty. Through death and desertion the church has lost in membership, but the need is just as great and there is a chance for a small increase in membership.

Nombre de Dios

The work has been continued through the year and a Sunday school has been organized and maintained. The people hope to obtain a property in the near future.

Pedro Miguel

Early during the year work was opened in the home of an East Indian and a church and Sunday school organized. The work is opening among the natives and seems promising.

Panama College

The school has enjoyed a good year and there has been an increase in attendance over the past year. The school spirit has improved and there is now a much better class of pupils in attendance.

Through the generosity of Mr. E. M. Keyser, of Ancon, Canal Zone, an industrial department has been added which has proved very helpful, and will probably be as great a factor in the future as any other department of the school.

PERU DISTRICT

Peru District includes all of Peru. Its regular circuits embrace a dozen cities and towns along the coast and the Transandine Railway of central Peru. The principal stations are at Lima and its port, Callao, and Tarma, over the Andes.

Callao

Callao (population, 50,000) is the principal seaport of Peru and the capital of the province of the same name. It is situated on the Callao Bay, seven miles west of Lima, with which it is connected by rail. Callao is a modern city, with a spacious harbor, and is a center for great commercial activity. The manufacturing interests of Callao include the refining of sugar, work in lumber and iron, also the shops of the Central Railway of Peru.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1882.

Missionaries: Rev. Hays P. Archerd and Mrs. Archerd, Rev. Vernon M. McCombs (on furlough) and Mrs. McCombs (on furlough), Rev. James S. Willmarth and Mrs. Willmarth. W. F. M. S.: Miss Alice M. McKinney.

Institutions: High School for Boys. W. F. M. S.: High School for Girls.

Lima

Lima (population, 120,000), the capital city of Peru, is situated on the Rimac River, seven miles from the port of Callao, and at the base of the Andes. The city has an excellent system of waterworks, several public squares, a number of hospitals, and very good stores. Its university, San Marcos, is the oldest on the Western continent, having been founded in 1551.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1882. The Church of England, the Seventh Day Adventists, and the Regions Beyond Missionary Union are at work in Lima.

Missionaries: Rev. Thomas B. Wood and Mrs. Wood. W. F. M. S.: Miss Elsie Wood.

Institutions: Bible Training School of Lima and Callao. W. F. M. S.: High School.

Tarma

Tarma (population, 9,000) is located in a beautiful valley in the central highlands of Peru. It is in the midst of a fertile agricultural district, and close to the great copper and coal mines, and is on the main artery of commerce with the Amazon country, whence come great quantities of sugar, rum, rubber, coffee, coca (from which cocaine is made), and some gold from placer mining.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1904.

Missionaries: Mr. Carl Nye Vance and Mrs. Vance.

Institution: Tarma English Academy.

The Rev. Hays P. Archerd, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year 1910 has been one of unusual unrest in the republic of Peru, and likewise one of unusual stress to the Methodist Episcopal Mission in this classic land. The nation has been threatened by wars on the east, on the south, and on the north. There has been a consequent paralyzing of industries, with attendant hard times and suffering. All this has reacted upon the internal political situation, involving it in turmoil, and all this has brought heavy strain upon our work.

In addition to this we have been straitened and confined by a limited exchequer. Also, our working force suffered a severe depletion at the beginning of the year in the withdrawal of District Superintendent V. M. McCombs, who, for reasons of health, found it necessary to return to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. McCombs were greatly beloved by all, and their departure has been deeply felt. This very unfortunate but equally unavoidable cutting down of the mission working force necessarily laid additional burdens upon those who remained.

In spite of all to the contrary, the year just closed has been one of signal blessing in many respects, and one that has shown definite progress. The growth of the spirit of religious tolerance has been demonstrated in the fact that in a more open manner than ever before Peru has allowed evangelical exhortations to be held publicly and in the open air. This was in a series of meetings that officers of the Salvation Army held in one of the parks of Callao, not merely on



A LITTLE PERUVIAN

the tolerance of the authorities, but with a body of police present to prevent any disturbance of the meetings.

Callao

During the year just completed the Callao English charge has greatly enjoyed the ministry of Dr. Wood, and has reaped much profit therefrom. The services have been attended in a manner highly satisfactory, and the spiritual enthusiasm of the pastor has nourished a like spirit in his hearers. Early in the year the Epworth League was united with that of the Spanish church, an act which has been of benefit to both. A feature of special interest in connection with the English charge has been a series of sacred concerts, under the direction of Miss Wood, that has been much appreciated by the English-speaking community of Callao, and has been a means of drawing this class into closer sympathy with the religious work.

The First Spanish Church, Callao, has had a year of normal growth. There have been two or three small revival movements that brought new faces and new hearts into the church. Rev. Mr. La Cruz has repeated his record of former years in regard to faithful visitation and careful caring for his flock. The Sunday school has made a splendid record, having reached an average attendance of 110 during the entire year. Two years ago, when Miss McKinney took charge of the Sunday school, the average attendance was only forty. The Epworth League is another department that has seen a marked increase both in the scope and the intensity of its influence. By the merging of the English and the Spanish Leagues the strength and enthusiasm of the two were concentrated and made more effective. The League has grown in numbers slowly but steadily throughout the year, and has ministered to an important group of young people that had not previously come under our influence religiously.

The Callao High School has closed a successful year. The enrollment was the same as last year, but nearly 12 per cent more finished the school year than in 1909. The elementary schools have suffered a decrease in enrollment, due in some cases to the hard times, which made it impossible for the parents to pay tuition, and in other cases due to the hostility of our opposers. There is need for better housing for our schools. That in itself would commend us to a far wider circle.

In the North

At Cerro de Pasco, the seat of the great copper mines, more than 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, a region of thin atmosphere and rigorous climate, the Lord has poured out a great blessing upon our work, a reward for those who have toiled faithfully in a forbidding situation. Beginning with the efforts of a layman from the Callao charge, the interest deepened until when Pastor Vásquez made his regular visit in August the revival broke out almost spon-

taneously. The interest in the Gospel has grown with each succeeding visit of the pastor, and was quickened likewise by a visit from Mr. La Cruz. The visible results of the year's efforts in Cerro de Pasco are a church fully organized and paying its own chapel rent and running expenses besides contributing liberally to the pastor's traveling expenses, and raising 50 soles (25 dollars, gold) for missions, and a membership of eighteen in full connection and seventy-two on probation, where last year we had one member and one probationer. The invisible results of this spiritual awakening only the Almighty can measure. Cerro de Pasco is at present our most hopeful point in the highlands.

The statistics of La Fundicion show a decrease in the small membership we had there last year. This is due to the fact that most of



THE FIRST CONGREGATION AT JAUJA

the members we had there have been transferred during the year to the membership roll of Cerro de Pasco, because of changing their place of labor and consequently of residence from the one town to the other.

The work in Huancayo and Jauja has been almost at a standstill during the year, owing to a variety of causes. Pastor Vásquez has been able to make only two visits to these places during the year. On these occasions he sowed the good seed faithfully by distributing and selling large quantities of Bibles and portions, and by such meetings as were possible.

Lima

The Lima Central charge has had a successful year. It was found necessary to provide a new home for the church. A new location

was found near by, more advantageously situated than the old hall, and in a new building. We gain in prestige by this move, as well as have a far more comfortable and commodious auditorium. The rent for the new hall is considerably more than that paid for the old, but this has been met in two ways: First, the Second Church was merged with the Central Church, and the sum that had been paid for rent for a building for the Second charge was applied to the rent for the new building for the new Central home. The union of the two Lima churches, which financial reasons made a necessity, has seemed a wise action for various other reasons also, and we feel sure that this union of our forces in the capital city of Peru will result in a larger victory during 1911 under present conditions. The balance of the rent for the new church quarters for the past year has been contributed by two generous-hearted brethren of the Central charge.

Pastor Algorta has not been confining his efforts entirely to the church center, but in various private homes in the city has held services at various times, thus familiarizing with our cause many families that are not yet ready to attend our church services. This is bound to yield rich fruitage in time. The stereopticon has been a very efficient aid in these private gatherings, and has preached many a sermon. The same plan will be continued during the coming year, so that our efforts will not be confined solely to one point in the city, despite the temporary abandoning of the site of the Second Church.

The pastor and members of the Central Church deserve commendation for the enthusiasm with which they continue the work of raising funds for a church building. The building fund is steadily growing, though of necessity slowly. O for the time when we shall possess property and buildings in Lima, and in other points where our work is established in Peru, that we need no longer be thrown upon the mercy of unsympathetic landlords!

Tarma

In Tarma Mr. and Mrs. Vance have had a year of special stress and strain. The enemies of Protestantism have been active, and, worse yet, there have been traitors within the camp. Besides, Mr. Vance has had to contend with ill health. But through it all, these brave leaders in the most advanced out-post of Methodism in Peru have kept up the fight bravely, and have finished the year with a goodly company that have given full proof of their fidelity. The year has seen a strengthening and widening of the influence of Methodism in Tarma. A specially encouraging result of the seed-sowing in Tarma is that one of her young men, having been converted and his aspirations awakened, went to the United States with Mr. McCombs last April, and is now attending Hamline University, where he is doing well, and writes that his motto is, "In God we trust." He is one of four Peruvian youths who went to the United States with Mr. McCombs,

and who are all in school there, doing creditably. The other three are from Huancayo, Lima, and Callao, respectively.

The Tarma English Academy has had a most successful year—a tribute to the ability and conscientious efforts of Professor Vance.

In the South

Our southernmost circuit, consisting of the four points, Chincha Alta, Ica, Pisco, and Tambo de Mora, enjoyed a two-weeks' visit from Rev. Mr. Algorta. With the aid of the stereopticon, great interest was awakened, and a number of souls led to acknowledge and accept the truths of the Gospel. Señor Torres is faithfully spreading the written Word of God over this region, and doing his utmost to win and build up believers.

Statistics of North Andes Mission Conference, 1910

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Nat. Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools, Boarding Schools and Seminaries	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field		
	Men	Women																															
<i>Ecuador District</i>																																	
Guayaquil.....					1				2	68	70	30										1	33									\$45	
Malchigui.....					1					13	13											1	20									\$40	
Quito.....	1	1			2		1		26	106	132	120		3							1	20	1	120			10				100	110	
<i>Panama District</i>																																	
Panama: American.....	1	1						2	42	4	46	200	2	1							1	72	1	78	1	26,000			348			489	
Spanish.....	1	1					3		9	4	13	500		5																			
Leper Colony.....										7	7																						
Nombre de Dios.....									3	9	12	100		2									1	15						20			20
Pedro Miguel.....									4	4	8												1	18						20			20
<i>Peru District</i>																																	
Callao: English.....	2	2	1	5		14	3	1	20	17	37		4							1	4	43	4	179	1	105		1	28	15	360		403
First Spanish.....					2			3	66	64	130			7													22	3	336	49		410	
Cerro de Pasco Circuit.....					1																												
Cerro de Pasco.....									2	18	72	90		5													1	25		266		291	
La Fundicion.....									2	2	2		1																				
Huanayo.....									2	88	90										1	4	43										
Chincha Alta Circuit: Chincha Alta.....									2	14	40	54		2							1	20								5		5	
Ica.....								1		21	21										1	10								6		6	
Pisco.....										17	17																				5		5
Tambo de Mora.....									24	24																					5		5
Lima: Central Church.....	1	1	1	4	1	2	4	1	3	89	154	243		1		1	1	25	1	3	17	1	43	1	148		1	14	8	360	275		657
Tarma.....	1	1					2	1	18	8	26										1	49	1	50			1	5		340		345	
Total.....	7	7	2	9	4	6	19	9	320	715	1035	950	2	31	1	1	1	25	3	8	61	8	363	12	797	1	26,000	4	164	26	2,072	464	2,812
Last year.....	8	7	2	13	4	7	25	10	273	653	926	880	2	21	2	2	5	43	3	8	61	9	416	14	863	2	30,000	8	122	108	3,281	318	3,829

NOTE.—The statistics for Ecuador District are repeated from the Annual Report for 1909. First Spanish Church, Callao, owns school property worth \$4,000. American Church, Panama, has property indebtedness of \$10,000, and paid \$88 for church building and repairs.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

MEXICO

Places where Methodist Episcopal
Missionaries reside, are underlined
in red.

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

MEXICO CONFERENCE

The Mexico Conference includes the republic of Mexico, but thus far mission work has been established principally in the central and southern parts of the country, notably in the following states: Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, Tlaxcala, and Vera Cruz, and in the Federal District. This part of Mexico is for the most part a high tableland interspersed by mountains. The climate is varied and fruits of all climes are grown. Agriculture and mining are the principal sources of wealth. The population is about twenty per cent white people, forty per cent Indians, and forty per cent people of mixed blood. There are about thirty-seven indigenous languages and dialects in Mexico, but with the exception of a little work in Mexicano, Otomi, and Zapotec, Methodist work is carried on chiefly in Spanish, which is the dominant language, and in English.

Methodist mission work was commenced by the Rev. William Butler in February, 1873, and the Mexico Conference was organized January 15, 1885.

EASTERN DISTRICT

The Eastern District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Hidalgo, with two circuits in the states of Mexico and Puebla. Part of the district is on the tableland, the remainder sloping eastward toward the Gulf of Mexico. The principal occupations are mining and agriculture. The recent coming of the railroads into this section is opening up many towns for mission work.

No other Mission Boards have workers in this district.

The Rev. S. I. Lopez, district superintendent, reports as follows:

In the pastoral charges in the southern part of the district Roman Catholic opposition has been greatly felt, and owing to this few families have joined the church; notwithstanding, adherence to pure Christianity increases among the masses, which may be seen by the interest displayed in purchasing the Bible and the frequency with which they attend our churches to hear the preaching of the Word. Some of these have not the courage to profess their evangelical faith, owing to the fact that the Catholic clergy are active in trying to deprive them of their work and homes. We believe the day is not far off when Christ will reign in these towns, and we pray that he will give these people courage to declare their faith before men.

The northern part of the district is located in the eastern Sierra Madre Mountains. The towns of this region are not under the tenacious influence of the clergy, and therefore receive without fear the Divine Word. The country is ready for the harvest.

San Pedro de Huazalingo, is a small town of about 1,000 inhabitants, who would very soon become Protestants if we could have a worker there. Mr. Fidencio Gonzalez, chief of the town, has promised to help us with his valuable influence.

Tehuettlán, is another town which gladly receives the gospel. Every time that the ministers visit and preach there the whole town turns out to hear the message of salvation. We have there a church with twelve

full members and a multitude of adherents who want a resident pastor to help them with religious instruction.

In Calnali live a number of veterans who have the scars of wounds received in the defense of the liberty of their country during the empire of Maximilian, and now they are working for the spiritual liberty of their town. Our workers are received there with marked signs of respect and esteem, and, as in Tehuetlán, the people receive the gospel most eagerly.

There are many such towns which desire to have a pastor among them to lead them in the knowledge of the true God.

In general, the families in these towns desire a moral and Christian education for their children. They do not send them to our institutes at Puebla and Queretaro on account of the distance and expense. While it is impossible for us, at present, to establish a school in each town, owing to lack of funds, we thank God that he has permitted us to establish a boarding school, to be opened on the 15th of January, in Zacualtipan, a town which is considered the door to the Sierra. We have great hopes that this school, besides being self-supporting within a short time, will also lend much help to the surrounding mountain towns.

MEXICO DISTRICT

Mexico District includes a number of cities and towns in the states of Guanajuato, Hidalgo, and Mexico, and in the Federal District. For fertility and mineral wealth this region is one of the most favored in the republic of Mexico.

Guanajuato

Guanajuato (population, 60,000) is the capital of the state of the same name. It is located 160 miles northwest of Mexico City, in a narrow valley or gulch on the Guanajuato River, at an altitude of 6,500 feet, in a very rich silver mining region. It is said to have produced \$1,600,000,000 in silver bullion, or about one fifth of the world's present supply. The Mexican Central Railroad passes through the city. There are several large churches and handsome residences and beautiful public and private gardens.

The Methodist Mission began its work in 1876. There are now two self-supporting Mexican congregations and one for English-speaking people. No other Mission Board has workers here.

Missionaries: Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D., and Mrs. Salmans. W. F. M. S.: Misses Effie M. Dunmore and Edith Salmans.

Institutions: Good Samaritan Hospital. W. F. M. S.: Mary Ann Cox Memorial Girls' School, Training School for Bible Women.

Mexico City

Mexico City (population, 500,000) is the capital of the republic. It was founded by the Spanish in 1522, on the site of an ancient Aztec city in the center of the valley of Mexico, on a plateau 7,500 feet above sea level. It is beautifully situated. The inhabitants are chiefly full-blooded Indians and persons of mixed race, although there are 6,000 English-speaking people, and the English language is spoken in all the great commercial houses and hotels. The streets of the city are wide, and many of the buildings are of stone, including the public buildings. There are several attractive public squares and large suburban residences. The city is both the administrative and commercial center of the republic and the focus of almost all the Mexican railways.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1873. The headquarters of the mission are now here in a centrally located property. There are five Methodist congregations and two schools. Work is done both in Spanish

and English. The Methodist Publishing House was established in 1878. Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal missionaries are also at work here.

Missionaries: Rev. John W. Butler and Mrs. Butler, Rev. Raymond A. Carhart, Rev. J. P. Hauser and Mrs. Hauser, Rev. Frank E. McGuire and Mrs. McGuire. W. F. M. S.: Misses Harriet L. Ayres, Grace A. Hollister and Laura Temple.

Institutions: Methodist Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Sarah L. Keen College (for girls).

Pachuca

Pachuca (population, 55,000) is situated at an elevation of 8,000 feet above the sea, 56 miles northeast of Mexico City, in the southern part of the state of Hidalgo, of which it is the capital. It is connected with Mexico City by railroad, and is one of the richest mining centers in the world.

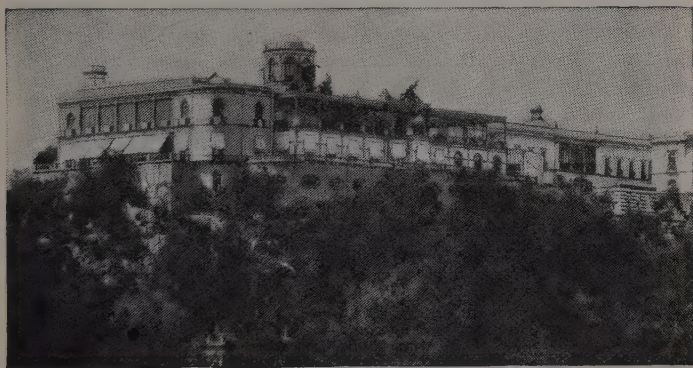
The Methodist Mission was established in 1873. Work is done both in Spanish and English. No other Mission Boards have workers in this place.

Missionaries: Rev. Fred M. Bailey and Mrs. Bailey. W. F. M. S.: Misses Blanche Betz and Helen M. Hewitt.

Institutions: English School. W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

The Rev. John W. Butler, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The federal district, which comprises Mexico City and several suburban towns, is the head of this Conference district and the recognized



THE CASTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC, CITY OF MEXICO

center of the entire mission, as well as of the country. According to official statistics just published by the government, there are nearly three quarters of a million people living in the federal district, or a gain of nearly 200,000 in the decade. These recent figures show nearly three times the number of inhabitants living here as when our work was first established. It is our conviction that in this center we will have a million souls before another ten years pass around. And the conviction also grows upon us that Methodism ought to strengthen itself here as nowhere else in the entire country. If we could strengthen our work here properly, it would have its influence for good throughout the entire mission and country. The increasing number of people coming for longer or shorter time to the national capital would be favorably impressed with a well-developed work here in the center.

Methodism in the Federal District

At present we have three day schools and four Sunday schools, one English congregation and six Mexican congregations. Counting the Woman's College, we have in all eight centers of work now in the federal district. Our leading congregation has 380 families on its roll. If we had the means available, at least two other congregations should be set off from this central congregation. The Sabbath school has now attained a membership of 430, but on account of straitened quarters we cannot conduct this school according to our ideals. Perhaps the most urgent need of all our work at the moment is the need for funds with which to build for our English-speaking work on a site already paid for. Indeed, we have a good start toward the building fund, but the people to whom we minister are all in most moderate circumstances, and have given nobly, many to the point of sacrifice. If we could get a few good subscriptions from home soon, building operations could begin, and the church could be finished within a year. This would not only strengthen our hold on the English-speaking colony, and enable us to do much better work than we are now doing, but would greatly improve our facilities for work among the Mexicans. As it is here at headquarters now, we are crowded to the point of embarrassment every Sunday. The Rev. F. E. McGuire, pastor of the English work, and the Rev. Epigmenio Velasco, pastor of the Mexican work, are, fortunately, not only good friends but also men of good common sense. This fact, with God's blessing, makes it possible for the work of both men to run on harmoniously in one building. Both these earnest men, however, are daily hoping and praying that relief will come at an early date. As we write these lines Brother Velasco is gathering up the fruits of a recent series of revival services, and thus far has had about fifty accessions to the church. Besides the work here at the center we have a very active little church on the south side of the city, another on the north side of the city, and three outside the city gate. In addition, Sunday evening services are held regularly at the girls' college. Here Miss Temple and her faithful assistants of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are building up a substantial work. Their industrial school on the west side of the city is under construction, and will be open before the end of the coming year.

Pachuca

Our work in Pachuca and vicinity has made gratifying progress during the year. The English work under the faithful care of the Rev. F. M. Bailey, despite the hard times felt by all his people, has met all its own expenses, contributed to the benevolences, and had some accessions to the membership. They have keenly felt the return of several families to England. The places of these English people in the mines have been taken by Americans, but these seem, thus far, more difficult to reach than their English cousins. At the same time one needs the gospel as much as the other, and though the work may be hard it must

be done. The native work is almost self-supporting, and revival services have gathered in many new members; but, as in all mining camps, our people in Pachuca are not very permanent in their residence. Still, hundreds have received the gospel here and carried it to other camps.

In El Oro, state of Mexico, the school and native congregation have done remarkably well, but many English-speaking people have left the camp, and their places have been taken by natives. At present the English work is supplied by a local preacher. The opening of new mines may bring back to us the English contingency and help to build up the congregation.

Guanajuato

Perhaps of all the mining camps in the country Guanajuato has suffered most. The government statistics show a falling off of 6,000 people in the camp. This has very seriously affected our evangelistic and our medical work; yet there have been a number of acquisitions to the membership, and plans are now under consideration by which we hope the work will be much strengthened. In Peregrina, near the city of Guanajuato, our work has opened up with great encouragement, and two other towns near by call loudly for gospel privileges.

Among others brought into the fold during the past year in our Real del Monte congregation are two venerable women, one eighty-six and the other ninety-three years of age. They are sisters, but neither of them had ever owned a Bible, nor, indeed, had they ever held the Bible in their hands till a few weeks ago. Think of a woman living nearly a century in this Christian age, and in a so-called Christian land, without ever looking into God's Word or ever having heard it read. The older of these two sisters was for some time a domestic in the house of Benito Juarez, father of reform.

Guanajuato Medical Work

The Rev. Levi B. Salmans, M.D., missionary in charge, reports as follows:

For five years past about 1,000 services a week have been rendered to the public in our dispensary and Good Samaritan Hospital in Guanajuato. This has been an immense labor of love wrought out on indigenous resources, except for the small appropriation of \$1,000 (gold) given to our dispensary and toward the support of the missionary. At least \$10,000 (gold) additional is needed for carrying on this work each year, and this must be gotten from patients and local philanthropists.

The year 1910 has given us the greatest spiritual results felt in a long time. One of the ablest school teachers of the city, had gotten completely down and out through rum. We took him in entirely gratis for many weeks, until he was completely reestablished. He became thoroughly converted while with us, and has now been maintaining himself and family for half a year in a most honorable way. Recently he brought to the hospital the administrator of the plantation where he now works, wounded by an assassin. This man had been already prepared in mind by our former patient and during the twelve days that he was here he received the gospel with zeal, and is now carrying it to his family and to his neighbors on the great farm. Four sisters from a distant city have each been in the hospital at some time during the past three years. The last one came this year. The first three had been greatly influenced by the

gospel and its spirit as manifested in the hospital, so that the last came thoroughly prepared by them, and has been soundly converted; and the older sisters, far from persecuting her, are greatly rejoiced in her moral as well as physical regeneration. These are but illustrations, from a much larger number of conversions from the upper middle class of society. Most people who accept the gospel in a country like this are not themselves sufficiently developed to immediately become powerful agencies for the salvation of others. Not only, however, have our converts of the past year been more numerous than before, but a very much larger number of them have been from the classes that will be very influential for God among those with whom they will spend their lives.

Our hospital is in great stress because of the past three years of hard times, and for certain other reasons, and most seriously needs \$30,000 to finish its building, so as to be in such a shape as to be able to face its financial problems with greater success.

Other Interests

All of our workers throughout the district have coöperated in the effort put forth by the American Bible Society to circulate 100,000 copies of the Gospel of Saint John, and thousands of other portions of the Bible, as well as a large edition of a beautifully gotten up little book with Bible texts and pictures. Thousands upon thousands of these have been distributed through the country, one at a time, and in the spirit of prayer, many of the workers agreeing to follow the gift of the book with an earnest prayer for the conversion of the person receiving it.

Five of our pastors have been supported by their own people, and another has received but very little missionary money. The sum of \$11,692, silver (\$5,846 gold), was collected for pastoral support, \$16,732 (\$8,366 gold) for school support, \$16,000 (\$8,000 gold) for hospital work, while for all purposes, including these three, the district has raised \$51,609 (\$25,804.50 gold), about twice the amount given by the Board of Foreign Missions to the district. Had not the hard times caused the hospital receipts to fall off, we would have shown considerable increase over the previous year.

The National Sunday School Convention of Mexico, which met in Mexico City, and in our church, in the month of September, was perhaps the most successful thing of its kind ever held in this country. In addition to delegates from every state of Mexico we had thirty-seven Sunday school workers from the United States, who came as visitors to the convention, among others the well-known Marion Lawrance. The meetings were attended by large crowds, and some excellent instruction was given to our native brethren along the line of Sunday school work. I am sure we shall see the good results in the days to come. Thus by the aid of the day school, the Sunday school, the circulation of the Word and the gospel literature which goes out from our printing house, as well as the faithful labors of our preachers, we hope more and more to reach the many who have severed themselves from the Roman Catholic Church, and who are in such imminent danger of going off into infidelity. A Mexican teacher recently expressed the situation rather forcibly in the following language: "The old infirm society of Catholic Mexico is being burned, and from its ashes, Phoenix

like, springs a new heaven-born race destined to create a pure and Christian Mexico."

The Methodist Publishing House

The Rev. J P Hauser and the Rev. Raymond A. Carhart, publishing agents, report as follows:

How often we have pointed with pride to our home Book Concerns and said to friends, "We are a sister Publishing House!" But at once there comes the thought, Do we merit that comparison? A missionary in another church, also in the publishing business, has said recently that he believed Mexico to be one of the most difficult mission fields for the circulation of Christian literature. The strong hold of the Catholic Church on the minds of the people causes anything that savors of Protestantism to be regarded with great suspicion, so that our literature does not get a popular reading. Our periodicals are not yet self-supporting, but we are striving toward that goal each year, and we note progress.

During 1910 the money handled in our House was greater than in previous years, amounting to some \$80,000, Mexican (\$40,000 gold), which indicates that our commercial printing is increasing. But the part of the year's work which interests us most is the beginning of a series of books for Sunday school work and another for the Epworth League.

Our Publishing House had its share of the printing in connection with the Annual Sunday School and Young People's Societies Convention in this city last September, and we sold a considerable number of books to the delegates.

The most friendly relations have existed between the Presbyterian Press in this city and our own, and we have united several times in the printing of joint catalogues and literature and the purchase of books.

From the material standpoint: we have added a fine new wire-stitcher to our bindery, and with the purchase of new type have been able to keep up with the work received. During certain rush seasons we have sent out copy to commercial linotype houses, and have thus discovered what a great advantage a linotype would be to us. We also need a new large press. We are like the small boy who said he preferred either and would take both.

MIRAFLORES DISTRICT

Miraflores District includes the valley of ancient Tezcoco and the valley of Amecameca, both of which are in the state of Mexico, and a part of the state of Morelos. This territory extends from the region of perpetual snow to the rice and sugar fields of the tropics. The principal town of the district is the manufacturing village of Miraflores, nestling in the foothills of the great volcano of Ixtacihuatl.

Methodist mission work was begun in Miraflores in 1874.

The Rev. J P Hauser, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year 1910 has been, on the whole, a good one for this district. Some of the places have had their difficulties and discouragements, but, on the whole, progress has been made.

At Miraflores, the largest place on the district, we have all the difficulties of a factory town to contend with. Many of the members of our church have such late working hours that they cannot attend church in the evening during the week nor on Sunday as they must rise early on Monday morning. However, a good number were present at the closing exercises of the school and seemed deeply interested in the progress of their children. The pastor reports three families that come on Sunday from the big paper mill at San Rafael, some seven miles away, to at-

tend our services in Miraflores. It is a long walk for them, but they are earnest and have invited the pastor to begin services in their town.

At Atlautla the people have done earnest work, spending a good sum on the repair of their church and putting in gasoline lights. Atlautla is the center for the English walnut trade of Mexico. The whole town is filled with these beautiful low-hanging trees, and a peculiar fact about the locality is that while the trees seem to have plenty of moisture, and put out abundant foliage, there is no water in the place. The ground is so sandy and porous that what water falls soon disappears, and the supply used by the people is brought either by the engine or in a long wooden trough from up the mountain side. Pastor Constantino has

been able to arouse the church and make good some of our losses to Mormonism in years past.

The school started at Cuanalá on the Coatlinchán Circuit, through the generosity of friends in Mitchell, South Dakota, closed its first year with an enrollment of 25. At the final examinations the representatives of the government



WITHIN AN INDIAN HUT

were present and expressed their approval of the work. We have thought of naming this school the Mitchell School, but the parents have given it the high-sounding name of "Sons of the Twentieth Century." The pupils are all little tots yet, and the beginning is small, but already the influence of the school is felt in the community. This circuit has several other places which we could enter if funds were available.

A local Sunday School and Young People's Societies Convention was held at Amecameca, near the center of the district, in May. The work in this town is under the Methodist Church, South, and they gave us a most loyal reception. The convention was well attended, the program good, and the results beneficial to all our work.

NORTHERN DISTRICT

The Northern District includes a number of mission centers in the states of Guanajuato and Queretaro. Mission work is conducted in important cities ranging in population from 12,000 to 110,000. This region is noteworthy for its strong adherence to the Roman Catholic Church.

There is a Methodist boarding school for boys in Queretaro.

The Rev. B. N. Velasco, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The Northern District is composed of seven circuits, with seventeen congregations.

In Leon, a city of 80,000 inhabitants and a manufacturing center, we have a prosperous work. We hope to enlarge this circuit by establishing new congregations in different parts of the city, and also in two outside points, Trinidad and El Rincón, where we have friends.

In Cuerámáro, which has a population of approximately 4,000, we have a circuit established as a result of the school and medical work carried on by Dr. Paulino Machuca. During the year we matriculated in his school 46 children, and formed a good congregation. Various important towns surround Cuerámáro, such as Pénjamo, Cuitzeo and others of minor importance, which offer us a large field for our work. We need more workers to visit these places and organize congregations.

Salamanca Circuit is composed of three congregations—Irapuato, Valle de Santiago, and Salamanca. Many towns of importance in the vicinity of this circuit, among them Jaral del Valle, Moroleon, Yuriria, and Urinangato, are beginning to receive the gospel. In Salamanca, as in other places, we feel the need of a school, as many of the Catholic families desire their children to receive a Protestant education. Mr. Torres, the pastor, visits many prisons, sometimes alone and sometimes accompanied by ministers of the gospel, and on these occasions they talk to the prisoners about the gospel and Christ. Some criminals have been converted through this means, and after leaving the jail they have manifested a life of entire regeneration and have been the messengers who have taken their own families the gospel.

Celaya Circuit is composed of four congregations. On June 24, 1884, the first Protestant converts of this place were given their baptism of blood. On that memorable date there was a fierce persecution, which caused a panic in which several lives were lost. At that time the congregation of Celaya was flourishing, but the people were obliged to move away on account of the terrible persecution, and the Roman Catholic clergy became masters of the entire situation. Since then many laborers have worked with zeal and consecration, but it has been impossible to bring the congregations of this circuit to their former state. In the name of God we are trying to lift up the spirit of the congregations and to get new families into the church. The establishment of a school in this place would be a great help to the evangelistic work.

A New Circuit

Santa Bárbara is the newest circuit on the district, and is situated at the foot of the Guanajuato Mountains. At the National Sunday School Convention, held in San Luis Potosí, we received a cordial invitation from the principal families of Santa Bárbara to visit their town, and upon our going we were cordially received by the people, who were anxious to hear the gospel. We immediately organized a congregation. A circuit having for its center Santa Bárbara can be extended to the towns of Ocampo and San Felipe, where we have a few friends. From

the beginning of the year this work has been under the charge of Trinidad Ramírez, a supply preacher full of enthusiasm. During the first part of the year the work developed rapidly, services were held regularly, and the congregation increased in number and spirituality; but a violent persecution on the part of the Roman Catholic people, provoked by the priest of the place, stayed the progress of our work, and brought fear and panic among our members, the result being that some left the town, and others left the church temporarily. The case was as follows: The priest, with his subversive preaching, excited the multitude to molest, insult, and persecute the Protestant families, and as if this were not enough, the bishop of the Diocese of Leon went personally to Santa Bárbara, and during his visit continued to stir up the people against the Protestants. The result of all this was that on the night of the 5th of May a crowd attacked the home of one of the principal members of the congregation, Justo Delgado, at whose house services were held. The attack was so violent that the crowd destroyed the doors and windows, and the family were in great danger of losing their lives. The governor of the state of Guanajuato was immediately notified, and he ordered the authorities to protect the Protestant brethren of Santa Bárbara; but the fact is that said authorities of Santa Bárbara have done little or nothing of their duty. This neglect of duty on the part of the authorities has made the condition of our brethren on this circuit very discouraging. Nevertheless, many of them have remained faithful and attend the services. Brother Delgado was the owner of a commercial establishment in this locality, but he was obliged to close it on account of the persecutions. He and his family have, nevertheless, been faithful to the gospel of Christ. We are trying to uplift the spirit of the brethren and to secure better protection from the authorities.

Queretaro

Queretaro is the center of the district and the residence of the superintendent. The circuit is composed of three congregations—El Cipres, la Otra Banda, and Queretaro. In this last named place we have an important institute, in which many young men are prepared for the practical life. The Queretaro Methodist Institute is a powerful agent in the preparation of workers—ministers as well as teachers—and also young men who, scattered over the country, working at different professions, are carrying the message of the gospel among their people. The work of the institute, besides being educational, is also a powerful help in the expansion of the gospel, for when the students leave the establishment they carry the message of Christian salvation to their homes. The institute has been established fifteen years and has educated several hundred young Mexicans, the majority of whom are now Protestants and many of whom are ministers and teachers. The circuit of Queretaro is progressing, little by little the difficulties and obstacles which fanaticism has put in the way of the gospel are disappearing, and a spirit of greater tolerance than ever is noticeable. The

Epworth Leagues are lending a great help in the education of the young. We have friends in many towns who are calling for the gospel, and we feel assured that this circuit has a great future.

OAXACA DISTRICT

Oaxaca District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Oaxaca, which gave to Mexico such statesmen and reformers as Juarez, Diaz, and Matias Romero. The region is made up of fertile, well-watered valleys and forest-clad hills. The climate is temperate and said to be the most even in the country. This is one of the richest mining sections in the republic.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1888, when the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, relinquished its work in the region. Here lies the Rev. Lucius C. Smith, the first Methodist Episcopal missionary to be buried in Mexico.

The Rev. V. D. Baez, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We have had another glorious year. The trials, though hard, have been an efficient means of strengthening our faith.

Santa Inés del Río has been a center of active Christian work, and also a center of furious persecution. Toward the end of 1909 the church was founded in this place, and in April, 1910, the chapel, built largely by the congregation, was dedicated. On that memorable day there was an attendance of 130, some of them attending an evangelical service for the first time. There were three preaching services, in which the power and grace of God were manifest; 66 adults and children were baptized, 15 probationers and 39 full members were received. The occasion made a profound impression upon all.

But many things of a disagreeable character have come to afflict this congregation. In the month of June two brothers were drafted into the army, without any other cause than their religious beliefs. Fanatics accused them in different ways, and they were sent to jail. After two weeks in prison they were sent to the army. We did all in our power to secure their liberty. We named a lawyer to defend them, we explained the case to the authorities, but all was in vain. Notwithstanding this circumstance, these brothers are resigned to their fate, having left their families in the care of the other brothers. This persecution has not diminished the enthusiasm of the converts; on the contrary, it has served to increase their love for God and his cause. Ten new conversions have been registered during the last few months.

Another sad event was the burning of the chapel. On the 18th of December last a group of fanatics assaulted and set fire to the place, reducing the roof and furniture to ashes. The attempt was due to the incendiary preachings of the priest, who took advantage of a Catholic feast to advise the people not to tolerate the Protestants. The authorities were advised, and have taken up the matter. The government of the state has proceeded with energy, but some individuals would prefer that the wrong should remain unpunished.

In September we received an invitation from the adherents of the

town of Santiago to visit them. One of the workers made the trip and held the first service with an attendance of fifteen. Eight of them had never heard of Christ and his love. Tracts were distributed, the Word of God was preached, and when the pastor left the brothers and friends requested that they be visited frequently, promising to pay all traveling expenses.

In October a committee composed of ten of our friends from Tenango called upon the superintendent of the district to request the opening of a school and a church, offering to give a place of worship and a house for the worker. On visiting them we found the buildings to be good, and the brothers really interested. As some have been believers for many years, 24 probationers were received. They have also offered to help with \$10 a month toward the maintenance of the worker. Their petition has been attended to, and the coming year we shall have a promising congregation there.

Petitions have also been received from eight other towns.

On a recent visit to Rancho del Aguila, where there has been a congregation for three years, we found the work in a flourishing condition. The attendance was over 150 persons in both services. Eight probationers were received, and there were ten baptisms. Some of the people were obliged to walk from fifteen to twenty miles over rough roads in order to attend the services.

The work in Oaxaca, capital of the State, continues its march of prosperity. The congregation is enthusiastic and large. A group of students, ten in number, are members or probationers, and form the working nucleus of the Epworth League and Sunday school. In the Thursday night meetings they take an important part, which is of great benefit to the congregation. They also take an active part in the distribution of tracts and Bible portions.

Two sisters of the congregation in Oaxaca once received a visit from a Catholic priest, who attempted to convert them to the Roman Church. After an interview lasting an hour, the priest could not prove by the Bible, which was put into his hands, the truth of his dogmas—among them the adoration of images. On leaving he said to them, "May the Holy Virgin enlighten your mind, that you may renounce the heresies of Protestantism." To which the devoted Christians replied, "May God enlighten you, brother, that you may come out of your error, and in



AN OAXACA BASKET SELLER

the future preach the only truth of the Bible." These good sisters passed away during the year, their deaths being happy. Many Catholics attended their funerals and were greatly impressed with the services.

In Zaachila we mourn the loss of Prince Señor José Eulalio Perez. He was the last descendant of the royal Zapoteca family, which reigned in this region at the time of the coming of the Spaniards. The prince was one of the founders of our church in his town, and its principal support while he lived. Bishops Berry and Nuelsen were greatly impressed with this brother, and his testimonies of Christian experience. His death was very happy. On taking leave of the superintendent of the district he requested that the Bible be read and prayers made; he then paid his church subscriptions for three months. He also requested that the occasion of his funeral should be taken advantage of to preach to the people and exhort them to repentance.

The congregation of Telixtlahuaca is earnestly working on the construction of its chapel, which will be finished within a few months. The building, when completed, will be worth about \$600, and with the ground, bought by the mission, will be worth a little over \$1,000.

ORIZABA DISTRICT

Orizaba District includes a number of mission centers in the state of Vera Cruz, and one center in the state of Oaxaca. The climate of the region is hot, and during the hotter months unhealthy. The Vera Cruz and Tehuantepec Railway passes through the heart of this district on its way to Tehuantepec, where it makes connection for Central America. The people are not fanatical, but, on the contrary, seem ready to receive the truth.

Orizaba

Orizaba (population, 40,000) is a quaint town, situated in a valley in the western part of the state of Vera Cruz. Its altitude is 4,200 feet. It is the best market in the republic for tropical fruits. From here are made immense shipments of coffee to the United States and Europe.

Missionaries: Rev. Franklin P. Lawyer and Mrs. Lawyer.

The Rev. F. P. Lawyer, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The year 1910 was a very strenuous one for many reasons, though not without its rich blessings and results. Unusual events of the year have included Mrs. Lawyer's illness in March, the striking of our church steeple by lightning in June, the centennial month of September, calling for an unusual amount of celebrating on the part of all our workers, and, finally, the revolution of November and December.

Our Sunday schools are becoming better organized, and better attended by our day school pupils, while we have had more efficient teaching in both day and Sunday schools. Our churches have had an encouraging growth with from one to eighteen new probationers gained in each of them.

There are so many new places on the district calling for schools and services to be started in their midst that our hearts yearn for enough appropriation to enable us to comply with their requests, but, alas! we are not able to do so. Among such places is the famous Valle Nacional

of the "Barbarous Mexico" articles in the American Magazine of last year, where the gospel is not only so badly needed but where it would also be royally welcomed by all classes. No part of the republic needs the gospel worse than this section, whose people accord it a most enthusiastic reception and support. Had we the men and means, we could open up several new circuits, where the work would become self-supporting in a few years.

PUEBLA DISTRICT

Puebla District occupies geographically the center of the Mexico Conference and embraces the states of Puebla, and Tlaxcala and a portion of the state of Morelos. The altitude of the district varies between 3,000 and 7,500 feet above sea level. The region is very fertile and agriculture is the chief industry, although there is considerable mining. The many mountain streams furnish power for a large number of cotton and woolen mills. The mountain towns are pleading for Methodist services.

Puebla

Puebla (population, 100,000) is the capital of the state of the same name, and is 7,300 feet above sea level. The city was founded in 1531, and is one of the most attractive cities in Mexico, a characteristic feature of its architecture being the use of glazed and colored tiles. Five railroads enter the city. It is an important center of the Roman Catholic Church.

Methodist mission work was begun in 1874, in the face of intense opposition, and the lives of the missionaries were threatened frequently. The first service was held under the protection of soldiers. Now there are two Methodist churches for Mexicans and an English congregation. The new building of the Mexican Methodist Institute for boys cost \$50,000 (gold), and is said to be the finest school building in the country. There are preparatory, commercial, normal, and theological departments. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society school for girls, which occupies a half a block in the center of the city, has a commanding influence in all the southern part of the republic. Mission work is carried on also by the Baptists.

Missionaries: Rev. Harry A. Bassett and Mrs. Bassett, Rev. Frederick A. Lendrum and Mrs. Lendrum. Rev. Frederic F. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe. W. F. M. S.: Misses Ella E. Payne (on furlough), and Carrie M. Purdy.

Institutions: Mexican Methodist Institute. W. F. M. S.: Normal School for Girls.

The Rev. Harry A. Bassett, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our mission work is established in most of the large centers of the district, while in many a little village on the mountainside or nestling in some valley may be seen Methodist chapels, where our people meet "for doctrine, for reproof, and for instruction in righteousness." Our churches are never pretentious, not only because of a lack of funds but also because simplicity is more in harmony with the condition of the worshipers, who, as a rule, are not rich in this world's goods. New doors of opportunity are being opened and a number of places are calling for religious services or for the establishment of day schools. In spite of the political unrest during the past year our services have been well attended and our schools have matriculated a goodly number of scholars.

I have been pleased with the interest manifested by our members in bringing others into the fold. One young man after coming to the light went home and told his mother of his new-found experience and

then began working for her conversion. Not many days passed until he was rejoiced to see the images come down from the walls of the home, and he soon had the satisfaction of taking that mother to a Methodist service, where she received the Word gladly and gave her name as a member of the class.

At another place, where persecution had martyred twenty of the Christians a number of years ago, a young man whose father had fallen a hero in that massacre, is now an earnest worker for Christ; and a few Sundays ago he went to the home of one who had taken part in the murder of his father and persuaded that persecutor to accompany him to our meeting. That same young man told me that he had brought three to Christ, and had others on his list for whom he was working. At still another place one of our members was cast into prison for some political offense, and while in jail he improved his opportunity by distributing two hundred tracts to the other prisoners. A wife who had suffered stripes at the hands of her husband for her faith had the joy of seeing him unite with the church at the same service in which she took the vows of loyalty to Christ.

This is a Roman Catholic country, but the priests are losing their power over the masses, and many of the more intelligent people are now reading the Word of God and searching for the truth.

The Rev. F. A. Lendrum was welcomed to the theological department of the Mexican Methodist Institute in the middle of the year. He brings with him a trained mind and high ideals which will give to the cause of the ministry a great impulse in this "School of the Prophets."

We look forward to the coming year with hopes of a great awakening which shall sweep into the kingdom multitudes of those who shall be saved. Pray for the redemption of the benighted and superstitious people of Mexico.

Mexican Methodist Institute

The Rev. P. F. Valderrama, president, reports as follows:

Our building, opened last year, is large, hygienic, and elegant, and we can say without fear of being mistaken, that there is not another of its kind for boarding pupils superior or equal to it in all the country. It has accommodation for 140 boarders and for an equal number of day pupils. This capacity could be increased at a small expense by putting a third story to the building.

Our curriculum embraces work all the way from kindergarten to theology. This year we had 174 pupils, and we raised a little more than \$10,000 self-support, though school did not open till March, two months after the regular time.

The principal object of our Institute is to turn out ministers, teachers, and other workers of our church; this has been its aim since its foundation in 1874. It has sent out up to date more than one hundred workers, of whom some have become presidents of our schools, editors of our papers, superintendents of districts, or are otherwise actively occupied in the work.

If the past of the Institute has been blessed by God in various ways as a testimony of his approval of our humble efforts, its present and future are realizing and will realize a larger and more important work. For to-day the Institute prepares not only workers for our church but also professional men, who, in the future, will give to Mexico and the church,

Statistics of Mexico

All sums of money are in Mexican dollars (\$1 = 50 cents, gold). For equivalents

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Workers, Wom. For. Miss. Society	Native Ord. Preachers	Native Unord. Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of High Schools, Board- ing Schools, & Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils
	Men	Women																		
Eastern District																				
Acelotla.....						1	1			28	96	124	150	4				1		18
Nextlalpan.....					1	2				25	23	48	116	2				1		15
San Augustin.....					1	1	1			28	40	68	270	2				1		27
Tequisquiaco.....					1					43	74	117	100	3						
Tezonetpec.....					1					60	102	162	535	3				1		107
Tulancingo.....					1				1	42	45	87	150	3						
Zacualtipan.....					1		1			50	172	222	650	2	4			1		11
Mexico District																				
Acayuca.....							2			19	15	34	300	5				1		78
El Chico.....						1				12	11	23	100					1		39
El Oro: English.....									1	18		18	300		3					
Mexican.....						1	4		1	43	16	59	60	5	4			2		198
Guanajuato: English.....													50							
Pardo.....	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	5		52	50	102	300	1	9	1	1	14	2	203
Trinidad.....					1		1	2		82	160	242	700	3	9			1		23
Mexico: English.....	1	1								113	9	122	500	3	9			1		86
Trinidad.....	2	1	3	11	2		8	5	2	280	325	605	1,200	12	16	1	7	15	1	86
Campo Florida.....					1					21	29	41	80	4	17				1	67
Pachuca: English.....	1	1								62	2	64	500	4						
Mexican.....			2	11	2		13	2	1	115	118	233	1,000	11	4	1	3	28	2	633
Santa Julia.....					1	1		1		10	21	31	50	1				1		36
Real del Monte.....					1	2				96	120	216	210		2			1		78
Miraflores District																				
Atlautila.....					1	3				21	27	48	50		1			1		121
Ayapango.....				1	1	3		1		60	80	140	150		2			2		75
Coatlincan.....				2	1	1	1		1	23	26	49	100					3		65
Miraflores.....					1	8				100	43	143	300		2			1		246
Tlaltizapam.....					1					57	50	107	117		2					
Northern District																				
Celaya.....					1					29	31	60	23							
Cuernavaca.....					1	1				8	40	48	58					1		46
Leon.....					1			1		25	34	59	40	3	1					
Queretaro, El Ciprés, etc.....					3	1	5	1	3	42	89	131	220	30	9			1		74
Salamanca.....					1					55	63	118	30	26	1					
Silao.....					1	1				22	22	44	60	8				1		18
Santa Barbara.....					1					28	28	40								
Oaxaca District																				
Cuicatlan.....					1	2		1		47	60	107	190	2	5			1		68
Cuyamecalco.....					1	1				52	66	118	185	2	6			1		36
Huitzo.....					1	3				90	140	220	350		3			3		129
Jayacatlan.....					1	1	2			40	30	70	150		5			1		40
Nazareno.....					1	3	3			137	151	288	388	49	27			3		78
Oaxaca.....					2		2			68	82	150	300		8			1		47
Zaachila.....					1	2				30	70	100	220		3			2		112
Orizaba District																				
Atzacan.....					1	1	1			42	31	73	100	2	5			1		23
Camaron.....										30	30	50								
Orizaba: English.....												50						1		44
Mexican.....					1	2				36	28	64	268	1	18			2		125
Tierra Blanca.....					1	1				7	5	12	180					2		97
Tuxtepec.....					1	5				49	40	89	150	5	13			2		120
Huatusco.....					1	1				17	8	25	30					1		80
Puebla District																				
Acatlan.....					1					16	39	55	100	1				1		20
Apizaco.....					1	1		1		136	148	284	300		9			1		74
Atlixco.....					1	1				23	23	46	90		3			1		33
Chietla.....					1	2				70	61	131	200		3			2		45
Colonia and Cholula.....					1					40	8	48	90	15	14			1		28
Puebla: English.....	1	3							4	22	3	25	60	4	1					
Mexican.....	2	2	2	17	2		6	5		270	189	459	550	31	18	6	23	104	11	540
San Bernabé.....					1	1				40	2	43	80		1			1		22
San Rafael.....					1					15	4	19	50		2			1		29
San Pablo and Ahuatepec.....					1	1				20	8	28	40					1		30
Teotlalcingo.....					1					38	31	69	130	6	12			1		25
Tepalcingo.....					1	2				14	24	38	80	4	2			2		104
Tepetlaxco.....					1					18	10	28	30		1					
Tepetitlan.....										5	44	49	80							
Teziutlan.....					1	1				12	6	18	30					1		62
Tlaxcala.....					1	3				103	4	107	200		10			2		151
Xochiapulco.....					1	1				10	6	16	80		4			1		104
Zacaola and Santo Tomas.....					1					42	10	52	80							
Total.....	8	9	9	46	30	35	104	12	35	3,150	3,314	6,464	13,390	233	294	9	34	161	76	4,533
Last year.....	10	9	9	46	29	39	82	8	22	2,880	3,182	6,062	12,873	157	292	4	20	100	63	4,190

NOTE.—Pages of religious literature issued, 6,543,500. Puebla has 1 theological seminary, with 3 teachers

Conference, 1910

in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

Total Under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of All Property of Women's Foreign Missionary Society	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
18	1	24	1	300	1	1	600			5	12	55		26	98
18			1	800		1	680					43	17	38	98
27	1	39	1	1,500						3	9	20		68	100
	1	50	1	800							10	70		60	140
107	1	45			1	1	1,900			10	32	95		150	287
	1	60	1	1,000		1	1,500			7	9	102		122	240
11	1	25			1					6	14	36		20	76
78			1									64		23	87
39	1	6	1	500								20			20
	1	35		10,000		1	8,000					868	130		998
198	1	42	1	2,500								1,764		138	1,902
														30	30
217	1	120	2	8,000		1	7,000	75,000	20,000	50	52	18,422	37	544	19,105
23	2	180	2	9,000	1	1	8,500			40	30	1,223	50	297	1,640
	1	115	1	20,000		1	10,000			100	140	3,000	411	1,033	4,684
101	1	430	1	140,000	1	3	110,000	50,000	185,000	85	129	10,436		1,535	12,185
67	1	30	1	500	1					4		116		25	145
	1	98	1	20,000		1	10,000	6,000		50	44	2,500	802	814	4,300
661	1	160	1	20,000		1	16,000		5,000	45	249	5,319		271	5,884
36	1	75	1	1,500						5	7	43	10	24	89
78	1	80	2	6,000		1	1,000			10	14	285			309
121	2	69	1	1,300						2	7	100	20	119	248
75	3	50	3	7,500						8	6	100	151	180	445
65	3	45	2	2,480		1	335			8	10	150			168
246	1	25	1	5,000	1	1	5,000	20,000		10		1,263			1,273
			1	160						4		60	10		74
	1	37	2	1,600		1	600			4	12	60		150	226
46	1	13			1					4	9	100		16	129
	1	41	1	12,000		1	500			10	18	120		180	328
74	2	132	1	3,500	2	1	5,000	30,000		22	66	5,955		320	6,366
	1	28								5	9	100		45	159
18	2	20	1	1,500	1	1	1,000			10	15	50		90	165
	1	20										30		10	40
68	1	53			3					5	22	325		100	452
36	1	60			1					4	24	120		40	188
129	4	125	1	1,000	7					6	21	300	332	139	798
40	1	40	1	200	2	1	100			2	6	96	10	25	139
78	4	114	1	100	3					5	15	325	25	40	410
47	1	75	1	5,000		1	20,000			15	175	200	50	50	490
112	1	65	1	1,000		1	2,000			5	20	145	50	75	295
23	1	79	1	1,000	1	1	1,500	200		19	10	132	15	50	226
														20	20
44	1	35				1	10,000					1,800		400	2,200
125	1	122	2	10,000			5,000	15,000		49	60	222	220	255	806
97	2	46	1	1,000		2	500								
120	1	190	1	600				500		20	50	380	25	60	515
80	1	10			1	1	4,000			10	16	56			82
20	1	25			1					3	7	60		20	90
74	3	114	2	2,500		1	1,000			6	13	250		40	309
33	1	45			1					6	8	94		20	128
45	3	59	2	1,200						6	11	100		15	132
28	1	21								1	4	135		60	200
	1	125				1	5,000			65	52	1,000		391	1,508
647	1	340	1	25,000				100,000	100,000	100	136	40,161		225	40,622
22	1	20	1	1,800						2	5	44		3	54
29	2	40	1	800		1	400			2	4	41		3	50
30	1	20									3	104			107
25	1	60	1	1,600		1	2,000			3	7	75		120	205
104	2	69			2					2	10	86		8	106
	1	20	1	800						1	4	37			42
62	2	60	1	600		1	500			2	3	72		5	82
										1	4	15			20
151	2	75	2	2,600	1					6	9	112	46	59	232
104	1	69	2	3,000		1	6,000			4	7	75		23	109
	2	43	1	1,000						2	4	30			36
4,697	83	4,313	59	338,240	33	35	245,615	296,700	310,000	859	1,613	99,144	2,501	8,574	112,691
	81	3,938	59	349,400	31	34	232,195	231,000	310,000	1,019	1,623	93,298	5,312	6,365	107,617

and 3 students.

what they are to-day learning among us—teachings of good citizenship and true Christianity.

The influence of our Institute is good in every sense, but it is admirable when we examine it in the light of Christian morality, and this has given our establishment a high standing in the estimation of our people. We will mention some cases which go to show the influence of our Christian schools, which are often preferred not only by Protestants and unprejudiced people but also by the Catholics.

Two months before the close of the present school year, a Catholic gentleman, distinguished in Puebla for his influence and wealth, questioned one of the professors of our Institute as to whether it was possible for us to receive one of his sons, a young man nineteen years of age, who, after having attended all the best Catholic schools of the locality, had not only learned nothing profitable but had become completely anti-religious, profligate, and idle. As I was a little afraid to bring among us a young man of such bad antecedents, I desired to talk with him first so as to become acquainted with him, and from the first words I saw that he was not so bad, but that he was tired of living among priests, whose religion was superficial, and whose instruction did not satisfy his aspirations. I re-



THE NEW BUILDING OF THE MEXICAN METHODIST INSTITUTE

ceived him in the school, and during the two months he has been with us he has surprised us all. He is religious, willingly attends our morning services, sings our hymns with enthusiasm, and does not molest anybody. His father is also surprised in the change in the conduct of this young man, and is only sorry that our vacation has come so soon. In the meantime he has put him to manage one of his ranches, as a proof of his confidence. The young man is anxious that our school open as soon as possible, as he says that it is not disagreeable to him to join in our worship and attend our school.

We have another case, which is that of a young man of a good family, who at the beginning of the year came from the distant state of Chiapas to enter our school, planning to attend later a school of dentistry. This young man had never come in contact with Protestants and knew nothing of their customs, nor of their religion. To-day he punctually attends all divine services, is a member of our Epworth League, has taken the direction of one of our Sunday school classes, and has attended all the lectures given by our ministers during the year to the students of the theological department—lectures in which the Christian ministry is extolled. He told me the other day, with much enthusiasm, that he was going to write to his people to see if they would let him study for the ministry, as he was persuaded that there was no other profession more honorable than this.

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CHURCH

NORTHERN GERMANY

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EUROPE

NORTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Germany by the Rev. Ludwig S. Jacoby, who arrived in Bremen November 7, 1849. The first annual meeting of the Germany Mission was held in Bremen in March, 1852. In 1856 the Germany Mission Conference was organized, which soon became the Germany and Switzerland Conference. In 1872 this in turn became the Germany Annual Conference, and included the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Switzerland and France. The churches in Switzerland and France were separated from this Conference in 1886. In June, 1893, the Germany Conference was divided, the North Germany Conference being one of the resultant divisions, and containing the four districts—Berlin, Bremen, Oldenburg, and Leipsic. The Oldenburg District was absorbed by the Bremen District in 1895. In 1908 the Austria-Hungary District was formed.

The Rev. C. H. Burkhardt, Conference treasurer, reports as follows:

The last year was a very good year for the evangelistic work in the North Germany Conference, 1,344 persons having joined our church as probationers, and many more being converted. The net increase of our membership is 340. Many of those who were converted did not join our church. In 302 cities and villages the gospel of Jesus Christ has been preached by more than 100 ministers and their helpers, during the last year.

The Berlin District with its 80 preaching places is a very extensive district. There are many cities without a Methodist preacher, and without another preacher having the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ. The doors are wide open for us. In Danzig there has been erected a new chapel for our congregation this year.

On the Bremen District we have 66 preaching places, and our work has had a very good advance during the past year. But the greatest progress has taken place on the Leipzig District, with its 136 preaching places. In this part of our Conference we have a splendid work.

Our chief difficulties last year were with our finances. The hardest problem for us is the support of our work. Our church debts make this matter difficult for us.

It was a very great pleasure for us to see the corresponding secretary, Dr. A. B. Leonard, and also Dr. Homer Eaton, treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions, at the last Conference session, in Bremen. Through the addresses which they gave to our Conference we have seen the great interest which they take in our mission work in the North Germany Conference. We are very thankful for the support received from our brothers and sisters in America.

The membership of the state church in Germany is not educated to give for mission work. Our people, therefore, must learn to offer,

Statistics of North Germany Conference, 1910

(According to Minutes of Conference held June 1-6, 1910)

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS			SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						RENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPORT	Current Expenses: Extension, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.		
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Society	Other Benevolences			Pastors, Clergymen, and Bishops	
<i>Berlin District</i>																								
Berlin, First Church.....	30	166	2	..	2	..	3	18	130	1	259,720	..	1	120	..	..	44,500	143	..	5	19	3,443	1,095
Second Church.....	51	202	3	3	13	..	3	23	220	1	113,800	..	1	2,200	..	..	78,400	150	..	15	23	3,625	3,961
Third Church.....	40	233	3	7	7	..	4	42	400	1	320,735	452	1	910	..	..	300,336	150	..	25	10	1,728	1,849
Fourth Church.....	45	219	2	2	5	..	3	15	140	..	7,435	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	5	22	3,858	1,380
Fifth Church.....	28	84	1	1	2	..	2	12	125	..	2,345	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	9	3,357	974
Breslau.....	11	55	..	1	1	..	2	6	90	1	1,420	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..	..	2	1,498	496
Danzig.....	63	108	4	4	4	..	2	8	80	..	129,010	..	..	..	..	..	124,900	40	..	1	12	1,975	708
Elbing.....	36	77	1	1	4	..	3	7	80	1	3,400	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	13	7	1,178	1,006
Glogau.....	11	75	2	1	16	..	3	5	60	1	65,800	..	..	1,000	..	..	54,100	15	..	5	3	1,641	900
Golnow.....	20	175	..	..	..	..	4	10	100	1	18,030	..	..	..	..	..	6,700	14	..	2	7	1,932	1,216
Goerlitz.....	10	28	1	1	1	..	2	4	60	..	3,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	6	1,372	515
Graudenz.....	28	86	..	..	2	..	2	10	65	..	3,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	7	1,222	1,096
Koenigsberg, First Church.	73	372	4	1	21	..	4	47	800	1	183,500	1	..	200	..	..	175,830	60	..	..	32	2,927	2,380
Second Church.....	28	112	..	2	4	..	1	15	160	..	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	9	2,018	1,118
Koeslin.....	30	103	1	1	4	..	2	8	70	1	1,000	..	..	1,500	..	..	3,900	5	..	1	2	1,505	1,365
Koelberg.....	11	61	..	3	1	..	2	6	85	..	15,300	..	..	..	..	..	7,585	25	..	1	2	1,083	972
Kottbus.....	28	66	1	1	1	..	2	12	100	..	5,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	60	8	1,243	637
Kottbus.....	34	84	..	2	2	..	3	10	100	..	4,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	6	13	1,838	808
Liegnitz.....	34	90	1	..	4	..	2	9	80	1	5,451	..	..	..	..	..	29,060	47	..	..	13	1,975	648
Magdeburg.....	10	88	..	..	4	..	2	10	100	1	47,000	1	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	13	1,503	838
Neuruppin.....	16	60	1	..	5	..	2	3	40	..	1,228	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	10	6	898	517
Posen.....	9	75	..	..	3	..	2	3	40	2	28,171	..	..	..	..	..	15,100	40	..	5	14	995	826
Schevelbein.....	32	71	1	1	4	..	3	9	175	1	55,150	1	..	959	..	194	58,031	35	..	2	9	1,125	1,324	
Sargard.....	19	177	..	2	6	..	2	14	200	..	1,700	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	3	8	2,450	1,310	
Seftin.....	14	71	..	..	2	..	2	4	40	..	3,013	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	2	4	1,250	440
Stolpmuende.....	20	38	..	..	1	..	1	4	55	..	879	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	1	3	808	465
Tilsit.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bremen District</i>																								
Aurich.....	18	59	..	1	2	..	1	9	75	1	16,800	1	..	..	..	..	1,200	30	..	3	3	1,309	710
Bielefeld.....	29	144	..	1	..	..	3	16	180	2	46,212	..	..	188	..	187	29,950	63	..	..	4	1,498	1,323
Bremen, etc.....	30	220	2	4	6	..	5	34	520	1	263,531	1	..	..	..	..	144,490	150	..	24	22	2,777	2,434
Bremerhaven.....	60	130	..	3	7	..	4	27	140	1	80,700	..	..	..	..	..	45,000	60	..	15	15	1,702	2,174
Delmenhorst.....	14	154	2	4	6	..	4	26	165	1	14,100	..	..	546	..	..	4,000	83	..	11	16	2,393	1,815
Dornum.....	14	55	1	..	..	..	2	4	100	2	13,600	..	..	..	..	..	1,815	25	..	7	8	776	541
Edewecht, etc.....	13	119	..	5	7	..	2	4	70	1	17,050	..	..	300	..	31	8,710	50	..	2	10	1,646	989
Fleensburg.....	20	66	..	1	3	..	1	6	70	1	59,275	2	..	450	..	213	55,981	33	..	7	8	1,468	1,787	
Hamburg, First Church...	19	159	..	2	5	..	1	10	70	1	67,991	1	..	200	..	..	31,000	60	..	12	14	1,693	2,188

Second Church.....	13	174	..	2	2	..	3	31	375	1	50,500	1	..	..	..	..	123,650	95	10	17	2,944	3,311
Third Church.....	11	52	..	..	4	1	1	11	110	..	1,128	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	5	2	80	923
Hanover, etc.....	10	46	..	1	3	2	2	12	25	..	1,482	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	3	2	1,158	492
Hannovers, etc.....	6	73	..	1	6	1	1	12	100	..	30,700	1	..	..	..	..	248	26	7	2	1,220	1,026
Kassel.....	52	1	1	5	1	1	3	24	190	..	123,691	1	..	..	..	..	1,086	143	25	3	2,694	1,231
Kiel.....	9	71	..	..	5	1	3	8	200	..	17,953	..	..	..	..	..	12,789	36	4	4	1,332	1,239
Leer.....	30	96	..	2	2	1	3	7	100	..	18,258	..	..	..	..	..	1,150	23	3	5	738	552
Menden, etc.....	7	60	..	1	3	3	1	4	40	1	9,150	..	..	..	..	..	5,700	28	3	8	595	480
Neerstedt.....	3	50	..	..	3	3	2	3	40	1	4,550	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1	4	791	549
Neuschoo.....	39	140	..	2	10	..	3	8	90	2	21,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	2	13	2,470	1,325
Oldenburg, etc.....	20	282	..	2	10	..	5	22	268	2	87,650	1	..	..	..	..	150	54	10	19	2,209	2,748
Osabrueck, etc.....	8	76	..	3	3	..	2	70	70	1	6,209	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	3	8	2,481	811
Rostock.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,273	2
<i>Leipzig District</i>																						
Adorf, etc.....	73	51	..	3	3	..	3	12	150	..	4,834	..	..	..	..	..	685	41	10	10	2,371	1,325
Annaberg.....	281	240	3	4	10	..	7	42	360	2	105,750	2	..	..	..	..	265	140	5	8	5,703	4,056
Aue.....	144	178	1	1	3	15	2	26	226	..	91,117	..	..	..	..	..	82,010	63	25	19	959	2,369
Chemnitz.....	156	216	1	1	12	..	3	28	300	1	155,600	..	..	..	..	..	1,200	155	25	29	1,584	2,053
Dresden.....	53	54	2	..	1	2	2	6	75	..	1,800	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	10	11	1,182	1,379
Eisenach.....	12	54	1	..	2	..	2	6	6	1	61,658	..	..	..	..	..	58,214	36	4	4	1,005	885
Falkenstein.....	243	236	..	3	8	..	4	40	500	2	96,333	..	..	..	..	..	82,612	140	8	36	5,496	3,407
Gera, etc.....	24	171	1	3	6	6	3	18	170	1	46,189	..	..	..	..	..	330	85	15	14	2,998	1,377
Greiz.....	117	202	1	3	8	5	4	20	140	2	93,930	1	..	..	..	..	166	100	10	21	4,284	2,000
Lauter.....	152	139	1	3	15	..	3	24	235	..	2,624	..	..	..	..	..	53,150	80	18	20	2,142	2,107
Leipzig, etc.....	70	87	1	1	3	..	3	11	95	..	8,109	..	..	..	..	..	75	5	16	10	3,538	1,326
Plauen.....	150	190	1	1	3	..	4	40	400	1	93,834	..	..	..	..	..	797	210	150	10	4,199	2,265
Reichenbach.....	137	151	2	4	9	..	3	26	210	2	139,305	1	..	..	..	..	100,551	160	21	7	3,597	1,793
Remptendorf.....	13	102	1	1	1	5	4	5	80	3	40,100	..	..	..	..	..	23,580	28	3	4	1,529	718
Saalfeld, etc.....	13	76	1	1	1	2	4	10	100	1	16,600	..	..	..	..	..	7,774	30	2	9	1,998	288
Schoenheide, etc.....	105	247	3	5	2	2	5	24	265	2	38,592	..	..	..	..	..	30,000	53	2	26	4,830	2,453
Schneeberg.....	203	325	1	8	9	4	4	37	460	2	82,547	..	..	..	..	..	380	123	68	31	3,340	2,197
Schwarzenberg.....	201	145	1	3	7	..	6	8	200	3	71,400	2	..	..	..	..	37,400	83	15	23	3,538	1,404
Trebes, etc.....	17	142	1	2	3	..	3	11	115	2	20,888	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	40	2	13	2,073	937
Weimar, etc.....	23	59	..	2	2	..	2	4	40	2	52,600	..	..	..	..	..	29,600	20	10	16	1,039	1,291
Werdau.....	82	92	1	1	3	..	4	12	210	1	50,084	..	..	..	..	..	19,200	83	2	5	2,802	974
Wilkau.....	212	156	1	6	3	..	3	26	310	1	55,195	1	..	..	..	..	38,840	105	8	24	3,305	2,465
Zschopau, etc.....	147	156	1	5	3	..	5	11	170	3	47,794	..	..	..	..	..	23,567	54	9	21	3,640	1,517
Zwickau.....	264	230	2	5	8	..	4	35	600	3	121,792	..	..	..	..	..	78,060	254	22	31	4,859	3,100
<i>Austria-Hungary Dist.</i>																						
Budapest.....	22	26	1	..	..	..	2	2	40	..	1,122	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2	3	642	603
Sat. Tama's.....	40	54	1	1	2	..	4	6	50	..	1,850	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	2	2	723	701
Uyvidek.....	28	28	..	..	..	..	2	4	50	..	1,678	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1	2	334	402
Verbasz.....	28	63	..	1	3	..	3	3	90	1	8,753	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	2	307	402
Vienna: First Church.....	40	132	1	..	1	1	1	1	5	70	151,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	80	2	2,920	773
Second Church.....	18	49	..	..	..	..	3	5	80	..	4,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	22	6	544	445
Total.....	4,314	9,413	51	139	362	..	217	1,101	12,523	75	4,012,612	24	..	..	..	..	12,473	2,546	879	879	159,141	104,968
Last year.....	4,329	9,005	52	153	373	..	213	1,076	12,376	73	3,826,818	24	..	..	..	..	33,275	2,401	1,081	1,081	146,270	97,190

Note.—Many of the parsonages are combined with the church buildings. ^mTherefore the value of parsonages is included in the value of churches.

and they have learned. The contributions in our Conference last year were 338,639 marks (\$80,000), making 25 marks per member; nearly eight hundred per cent more than the membership of the state church gave.

Sixteen years ago, when our North Germany Conference was organized, the average contribution per member of our congregations, was 18 marks. Last year it was 25 marks; this is forty per cent more than sixteen years ago. Our membership has indeed learned to offer. Nothing is more desired by us than to be self-supporting, and we are willing to do our best.



SOUTH GERMANY CONFERENCE

The South Germany Conference was established as a result of the division of the Germany Conference in June, 1893. This Conference was composed of the Frankfort, Karlsruhe, and Stuttgart Districts. In 1898 the Heilbronn District was formed.

The four district superintendents report jointly as follows:

No other church has permeated the masses of the people with her principles and teachings to the same degree as it has been done by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Thirty years ago Sabbath day rest was an almost unknown thing here in Germany, and many of our people suffered much because they consecrated the Sabbath day. To-day Sunday is observed throughout the whole country as a day of rest. Sixty years ago Germany had only two or three Sunday schools. The Methodist Episcopal Church founded and cultivated Sunday schools in spite of bitter antagonism, and to-day there are thousands of Sunday schools in our land and they are doing a blessed work. Sixty years ago Germany had no home missions, no evangelization; the Methodist Church came and led sinners of all sorts and conditions of men to Jesus, and to-day Germany has an organized evangelization for all classes of the people, and in this way the Gospel of Jesus Christ finds its way to millions.

However, the success of the Methodist Church in Protestant countries has not been merely indirect, but there has been a very great direct success. The best members of the Methodist Church—the most spiritual and intellectual members—have come for the greater part from Protestant countries, and very many of them are of German extraction. They gave us the best members, the best families, the best preachers and the best workers in the mission field. Besides this, every bishop who has visited us has asserted that “nowhere is there such a decided and pure type of Methodism to be found as in Germany.”

We are convinced that the money expended by the Methodist Church for South Germany has brought forth much fruit, and that the many thousands of converts are a living testimony to the necessity for and blessing of our work.

The South Germany Conference has now for the last five years held herself to her plan and has not asked for any increase of the appropriation. At the same time, however, the needs of our work have become greater and the appropriations have been reduced. The needs, however, have not become greater by the erection of new churches. We are fully determined to build all our new chapels in such a way that neither the circuit nor the district is thereby financially burdened, and that they are rendered profitable by returns in

Statistics of South Germany Conference, 1910 (According to Minutes of Conference held May 25-29, 1910)

All sums of money are in marks (1 mark = \$0.238). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPORT	Current Expenses: Sexton, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.		
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS						
																	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Society			Other Benevolences	
<i>Frankfort District</i>																							
Dillenburg.....	28	147	..	2	..	..	3	20	180	3	32,400	..	..	470	234	17,520	55	35	8	25	1,754
Duesseldorf.....	9	44	..	1	2	..	1	7	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	9	2	13	583
Elberfeld.....	12	38	..	1	2	..	5	36	300	2	165,000	..	..	900	1,500	132,410	12	2	1	9	681
Frankfort: First Church.....	45	304	3	2	5	..	1	2	300	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	67	185	47	280
Second Church.....	28	220	..	2	9	..	6	15	230	3	168,000	..	..	..	1,670	156,410	100	10	15	35	3,585
Friedrichsdorf.....	17	176	..	2	2	..	5	14	140	3	26,300	..	..	440	200	7,605	70	40	25	32	2,880
Gelnhausen.....	12	76	1	1	2	..	3	8	110	1	18,500	..	..	251	100	11,300	18	18	2	15	1,425
Gelsenkirchen.....	28	68	..	1	7	..	3	8	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	19	6	22	880
Heidelberg.....	44	172	..	1	6	..	7	25	200	1	120,000	..	..	500	725	103,525	65	41	15	37	835
Kaiserslautern.....	28	144	2	4	4	..	7	29	130	1	60,000	..	..	1,900	..	12,600	54	37	5	26	2,294
C-logne.....	20	81	1	..	3	..	5	6	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	20	5	21	1,979
Kreuznach.....	15	129	..	2	1	..	7	11	168	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	27	5	20	1,128
Mandel.....	12	105	..	1	1	..	6	9	155	2	13,500	..	..	..	1,150	68,150	60	23	5	25	1,451
Mannheim.....	18	125	..	2	2	..	3	14	140	1	86,600	..	..	..	600	31,200	78	25	5	19	543
Marburg.....	28	105	..	2	2	..	5	9	150	2	47,000	..	..	..	600	61,500	50	30	3	23	2,305
Offenbach.....	26	71	..	..	1	..	9	18	90	..	..	..	..	1,051	500	49,935	49	22	10	16	1,141
Siegen.....	43	289	1	2	11	..	7	28	273	2	63,755	..	..	..	..	..	100	66	10	46	1,068
Simmern.....	19	121	..	..	5	..	6	20	60	2	15,000	..	..	..	..	1,000	50	27	20	35	1,746
Wiesbaden.....	9	54	1	..	2	..	8	7	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	12	4	13	627
<i>Heilbronn District</i>																							
Ansbach.....	18	26	..	..	1	..	1	3	25	1	31,000	..	..	..	150	15,650	20	9	5	16	830
Bayreuth.....	16	39	..	2	..	..	2	3	35	..	26,000	..	..	..	300	19,625	50	10	5	14	1,040
Beitheim.....	52	206	2	4	5	..	5	23	255	2	14,150	..	..	..	..	..	55	52	5	45	452
Bietigheim.....	24	158	..	3	1	..	4	21	210	2	23,500	..	..	..	300	6,900	70	31	15	27	2,652
Fuerth.....	33	47	..	..	1	..	2	4	80	1	27,300	..	..	..	50	18,320	21	15	5	15	2,435
Hall (Schwaebisch).....	18	92	4	1	1	..	2	4	120	1	40,000	..	..	..	525	13,800	68	28	3	20	1,310
Heilbronn.....	79	466	3	8	19	..	12	45	570	8	137,600	..	..	1,500	2,100	49,100	125	100	15	70	1,677
Hof.....	38	65	3	1	3	..	9	9	95	1	33,600	..	..	..	325	19,275	70	20	13	19	542
Kirchberg.....	14	56	1	6	2	..	2	2	35	2	18,000	..	..	..	375	5,825	26	14	2	14	600
Marbach.....	29	201	..	4	4	..	9	20	270	4	32,950	..	..	440	230	10,540	100	60	10	39	1,023
Neuenhuetten.....	25	140	1	4	3	..	9	11	150	2	11,500	..	..	..	..	5,700	42	32	4	14	1,814
Nuremberg, First Church.....	61	77	..	2	3	..	2	10	85	2	130,000	..	..	2,490	1,611	99,268	63	20	13	24	2,714
Second Church.....	34	197	2	1	..	..	2	4	300	1	61,000	..	..	..	..	15,700	114	43	20	39	1,814
Ochtersheim.....	11	77	..	..	1	..	7	16	345	1	22,000	..	..	..	50	1,175	80	18	7	25	763
Ottmarshelm.....	8	94	..	3	4	..	4	14	190	3	17,500	..	..	..	600	5,050	22	7	2	61	1,768
Prevorst.....	36	120	7	3	3	..	5	8	200	2	15,000	..	..	..	..	3,700	45	10	2	22	3,302
Weinsberg.....	10	65	2	3	..	..	4	5	70	1	12,000	..	..	..	..	..	15	3	2	15	1,012
Wuerzburg.....	33	33	1	..	4	..	3	10	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	15	5	21	513

Karlsruhe District

Karlsruhe District																						
Altensteig.....	22	139	2	1	1	7	10	300	2	23,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,500	68	30	3	26	1,980	1,558
Kalw.....	40	226	10	2	5	10	22	540	3	25,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	120	45	10	40	3,136	1,718
Colmar.....	5	39	.....	5	5	8	6	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	8	3	12	841	616
Frauenstadt.....	45	270	.....	5	5	8	15	450	.....	60,000	175	200	.....	.....	24,800	58	60	4	41	2,085	1,336
Hagenau.....	10	51	.....	1	1	4	4	115	1	7,900	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,325	19	13	3	14	840	1,118
Hockenheim.....	14	103	.....	1	3	4	4	150	2	15,600	130	.....	.....	.....	2,575	53	10	2	17	1,980	1,046
Karlsruhe.....	19	205	.....	2	3	4	13	235	1	112,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,045	99	45	58	38	3,958	1,562
Klosterreichenbach.....	26	175	.....	2	12	3	7	22	380	3	36,495	.....	.....	.....	100	63	39	20	29	1,987	788
Kittlingen.....	22	165	.....	1	6	3	7	10	130	2	25,000	200	.....	.....	7,800	40	38	3	30	1,880	992
Lahr.....	14	54	1	1	1	6	65	2	52,700	18,110	47,455	28	11	2	14	991	735
Nagold.....	14	120	1	1	3	11	130	2	31,000	180	12,910	13,830	58	21	4	28	1,491	705
Neuenburg.....	25	100	.....	1	6	5	10	110	3	21,500	150	.....	.....	.....	15,400	80	25	3	29	1,245	809
Neunkirchen.....	31	57	.....	10	.....	6	14	220	1	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	126	18	3	18	916	701
Porzheim.....	54	320	12	10	6	35	730	1	70,700	500	2,201	35,330	103	55	18	54	4,320	3,690
Pirmasens.....	79	232	.....	3	8	5	45	600	2	115,000	200	.....	.....	.....	62,000	55	30	5	33	3,360	2,259
Saarbruecken.....	28	114	1	1	2	4	120	1	62,000	600	10,700	50	13	5	19	1,250	1,740
Speyer.....	9	58	2	2	3	12	115	1	42,000	330	350	65,050	86	34	10	32	1,295	832
Strassburg.....	31	143	.....	5	5	4	14	150	3	125,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	20,950	88	5	14	2,720	2,101
Zweibruecken.....	5	78	.....	2	2	2	6	100	1	32,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	1,658	569
Stuttgart District																						
Augsburg.....	10	45	.....	1	1	1	1	20	4	42,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,600	41	12	5	15	1,100	330
Bachang.....	38	294	.....	6	4	6	20	400	.....	188,800	500	.....	.....	.....	100	92	62	5	47	4,160	1,391
Cannstatt.....	20	252	.....	7	6	6	34	385	3	56,000	834	.....	.....	.....	200	109	54	25	49	4,055	2,358
Ebingen.....	18	186	.....	1	1	4	14	300	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	37,350	72	30	35	2,604	1,383
Echternngen.....	7	79	2	7	110	1	11,000	450	39	18	3	14	1,472	423
Esslingen.....	14	91	6	1	3	10	170	2	44,000	350	27,450	35	20	6	16	1,161	1,018
Hemshelm.....	28	185	.....	1	3	7	21	320	3	25,500	1,350	.....	.....	.....	3,710	53	20	5	25	2,450	2,320
Herrenberg.....	20	131	.....	1	1	4	9	130	1	42,000	290	.....	.....	.....	21,700	67	36	3	22	2,221	858
Ludwigsburg.....	19	121	3	4	6	13	270	3	57,500	400	20,300	73	29	10	21	2,837	1,671
Murrhardt.....	21	162	.....	8	4	4	6	200	1	21,000	160	.....	.....	.....	15,140	72	36	5	32	1,898	441
Munich.....	30	88	.....	4	4	1	5	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	24	5	26	1,969	1,017
Rudersberg.....	14	82	.....	4	1	3	3	120	1	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600	17	21	1	11	1,233	339
Schorndorf.....	14	118	.....	6	1	4	11	200	1	18,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	28	6	25	1,994	530
Sindelfingen.....	17	68	.....	2	1	3	30	1	3	10,500	647	.....	.....	.....	10,450	24	6	6	25	1,142	246
Stuttgart.....	113	470	.....	6	3	10	32	610	3	217,000	3,034	.....	.....	.....	44,700	270	116	21	79	6,032	5,363
Ulm.....	11	91	5	2	8	80	1	73,000	350	605	55,842	70	25	20	24	2,375	1,738
Vaihingen.....	18	136	.....	3	1	7	20	200	2	30,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	103	30	4	28	2,130	630
Waiblingen.....	30	324	11	5	9	40	620	5	54,000	390	50	71,500	112	30	10	43	4,318	1,773
Wesssch.....	26	132	.....	2	1	1	9	80	2	15,100	129	.....	.....	.....	9,930	66	30	5	25	2,004	437
Wetzheim.....	23	133	.....	2	2	7	14	370	2	27,564	214	.....	.....	.....	800	25	25	5	21	1,925	802
Winnenden.....	21	181	.....	9	2	9	20	470	3	32,000	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	40	5	35	3,478	630
Total.....	1,995	10,646	129	175	252	2	336	1,084	131	3,310,684	16,701	31,494	1,615,633	4,851	2,294	815	2,115	815	2,115	157,879	90,301	
Last year.....	1,946	10,343	146	157	280	1	388	1,058	15,291	3,483,231	13,513	35,973	1,545,582	4,083	2,961	645	999	645	999	148,020	86,168	

NOTE.—Many of the parsonages are combined with the church buildings. Therefore the value of parsonages is included in the value of churches.

rent or otherwise. By these means we are in a position to build churches without having to touch the appropriations of the Board of Foreign Missions, or having to increase the circuit assessment for the payment of interest.

Since 1905, in the building of all our new chapels, we have kept in view self-support—the financial independence of our circuits—and we hope by the help of God to accomplish this.

In the thickly populated industrial districts on the borders of Westphalia and the Rhine Province, many doors are opening for successful work. More than half a million people, miners and other workers, are becoming lost to our religion, and many of our members removing to those parts lose contact with our church.

Very many earnest requests come to us from the same kind of population in the Saar coal mining district. And very great is the problem that confronts us in Catholic Bavaria.

Karlsruhe District

The Rev. Jacob Haerle, district superintendent, reports as follows:

Our difficulties in the position we occupy with the state church and the Sunday schools, societies, and associations connected with the state church have remained almost unchanged. There is also no change in the fact that, along with all the praiseworthy efforts which were made from the other side for the welfare of our people, the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church still appears very necessary, and still continues to show God's approval. Therefore we continue in good Methodist fashion, while caring for the character of the people, to preach the Word of God and win souls for Christ.

We are very anxious to bring the organization and the extension of our parishes (circuits) to the basis of self-support. We have already solved a great problem, and yet it seems to us there is still a far greater ahead of us, until our church has taken the position in our ecclesiastical, political, and social life which it must assume.

We are having a blessed year on our district. Our increase in members amounts to 76. The Lord gave us a goodly number of converts. The life of the congregation is marked with piety and fidelity. Devoted service is given to the Sunday school. A great deal of care is bestowed upon the life of the Epworth League. The classes continue to prove a very blessed institution. Financially the district has done well, but the burden was too heavy. We are laboring at present with a deficit.



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

SWITZERLAND

Railroads: —

Scale of Statute Miles



Longitude 7° 8° 9° 10° East from Greenwich

SWITZERLAND CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Switzerland by two preachers of the German Conference in 1856. Two years later the work was organized into a presiding elder's district, continuing as part of the Germany and Switzerland Mission Conference, and later of the Germany Annual Conference, until June, 1886, when the Switzerland Conference was organized. There are three districts in the Conference, namely, Berne, Winterthur, and Zurich.

A New Church Building at Zurich

There was dedicated Sunday, August 28, the new church building belonging to the Third Methodist Episcopal Church of Zurich, Switz-



THE NEW THIRD CHURCH

erland. This building is something more than a church, as it contains the features of a parish house, besides eleven apartments to be rented, in addition to the auditorium and other rooms necessary for the usual activities of a church. The building cost \$82,000, of which \$22,000 was raised by the sale of the old chapel and the subscriptions of the church members. The remainder of the cost was borrowed, but the rent of the apartments will pay the interest upon the loan and will gradually reduce the principal. There are 380 members in this congregation and a Sunday school with an enrollment of 700.

Statistics of Switzerland Conference, 1910

(According to Minutes of Conference held May 18-23, 1910)

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP				BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLL'NS				Pastors, Conference Claimants, Dist. Supts. and Bishops	Current Expenses: Sexton, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.		
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Woman's Foreign Missions Society	Other Benevolences			Dis. Bupts. and Bishops	Min. Supp. T
<i>Bern (West) District</i>																							
Basel I.....	25	375	2	7	8	..	3	50	860	2	140,200	1	41,000	557	..	84,900	300	100	30	5,416	9,458		
Basel II.....	17	133	..	2	2	..	2	27	370	1	65,500	1	60,500	795	..	99,000	135	10	15	1,836	4,920		
Bern.....	22	238	..	1	8	..	2	32	792	2	157,000	1	40,000	..	1,000	86,400	200	50	34	5,330	6,943		
Bienna.....	17	174	..	6	4	..	3	33	800	1	40,000	1	23,000	96	..	67,250	70	10	15	2,761	5,063		
Geneva.....	34	134	..	1	4	2	5	6	55	1	100,000	1	..	2,282	..	6,965	90	25	15	2,839	5,424		
Herzogenbuchsee.....	18	80	1	2	2	..	5	8	291	..	40,000	..	16,000	85	101	6,601	95	12	15	1,602	1,383		
La Chaux-de-Fonds.....	5	123	..	3	6	..	3	9	102	1	71,500	..	..	546	2,000	12,000	80	15	15	3,147	3,699
Langnau.....	6	137	1	1	3	4	4	18	307	1	101,600	..	..	..	..	45,000	150	50	25	1,359	3,344
Lausanne and Vevey.....	14	208	1	1	4	3	7	20	580	2	39,000	1	15,000	80	1,000	20,400	225	25	24	2,751	6,181		
Liesthal.....	11	191	1	4	3	..	7	40	954	4	39,000	2	13,500	263	600	24,600	140	27	15	1,385	3,493		
Lüss.....	23	159	2	2	7	..	6	19	80	1	86,500	..	..	900	..	33,000	181	25	32	4,255	2,685
Neuchâtel.....	7	135	..	3	1	..	6	19	356	1	27,000	..	..	62	..	14,000	96	10	15	786	2,033
Saignes.....	8	111	..	4	5	2	10	10	135	1	45,000	..	..	..	..	9,675	60	10	15	2,328	2,093
Saint-Immer.....	19	94	..	3	2	..	10	25	500	1	15,300	..	..	518	..	8,400	126	25	13	1,989	1,458
Slingsch.....	10	129	..	4	2	..	10	32	884	2	105,000	..	..	1,213	2,000	88,850	225	45	15	2,212	7,714
Solothurn and Grenchen.....	39	252	1	10	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Winterthur (East) District</i>																							
Eschlikon.....	6	95	..	..	8	..	4	10	183	1	29,600	..	..	494	600	7,000	151	30	30	1,916	2,123
Frauenfeld.....	15	113	..	1	..	3	4	22	320	2	49,400	..	..	320	..	11,600	335	35	45	2,010	2,610
Herisau.....	36	236	1	3	7	..	9	39	741	1	53,000	1	16,500	436	..	43,900	260	50	35	3,509	4,913		
Niederuzwil.....	8	188	..	1	3	1	5	27	514	1	18,000	2	37,500	809	..	23,000	304	80	31	3,829	2,925		
Rhoneck.....	40	297	..	5	16	..	21	51	884	2	90,000	1	12,500	1,455	7,900	2,350	1,400	200	30	3,965	5,395		
Saint Gall.....	16	209	..	3	7	5	8	31	423	3	36,000	..	..	7,000	..	2,350	230	40	40	3,918	5,318
Schaffhausen.....	29	301	2	4	13	..	8	62	703	3	103,000	..	..	8,131	..	44,500	320	100	30	4,402	4,296
Teufen.....	8	55	1	2	4	..	15	15	278	1	68,600	..	..	420	..	2,410	190	34	15	1,650	761
Winterthur.....	30	465	2	9	13	..	15	67	1,098	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	220	35	5,712	6,647
Stein-a-Rhein.....	13	69	..	2	3	..	2	5	72	1	36,500	..	..	400	950	16,550	78	10	15	1,253	1,933

Zürich (Central) District

Aarau.....	5	97	2	1	3	11	430	2	2	90,000	.....	.....	.....	950	36,100	110	30	15	1,479	2,222
Adliswil.....	34	336	5	10	3	45	415	4	4	195,900	1	2,000	108,438	.....	107,900	320	50	24	3,978	7,013
Alfölden and Luerne.....	32	189	3	9	15	44	735	3	3	80,000	.....	.....	.....	1,000	34,008	250	25	30	4,786	3,922
Bielach.....	31	303	7	2	11	51	782	3	3	50,000	.....	.....	.....	440	24,780	254	35	20	3,764	4,235
Chur.....	9	93	7	5	5	16	270	1	1	63,000	2	40,000	1,000	3,000	37,000	100	20	15	1,586	3,322
Horgen and Wädenswil.....	29	301	6	2	6	47	352	2	2	44,500	.....	.....	.....	6,200	3,000	400	130	35	4,154	5,393
Lenzburg.....	20	217	6	2	7	30	623	2	2	143,000	.....	.....	.....	7,700	72,600	179	15	15	3,175	3,356
Oerlikon.....	24	372	2	12	13	91	1,161	3	3	47,000	1	27,000	7,700	420	23,000	485	30	51	3,663	7,597
Stäfa.....	17	167	2	3	4	18	219	.....	.....	46,000	.....	.....	758	.....	6,500	352	260	30	1,532	2,700
Talwil.....	20	206	1	5	2	43	405	1	1	46,000	.....	.....	.....	383	23,448	180	53	15	3,867	3,067
Turbenthal.....	9	141	1	3	9	22	370	2	2	60,000	1	3,200	4,000	.....	23,600	305	80	15	2,228	3,217
Uster and Egg.....	38	250	7	2	9	36	557	2	2	100,000	.....	.....	.....	5,000	71,000	100	15	15	3,653	4,112
Wald.....	2	142	1	2	3	20	262	3	3	30,000	.....	.....	.....	100	13,300	220	30	15	1,710	5,745
Wetzikon.....	11	178	2	6	5	25	330	1	1	22,500	.....	.....	.....	22,100	16,400	82	14	14	2,309	2,955
Zofingen.....	49	194	4	10	7	25	509	1	1	70,000	1	50,000	945	.....	136,500	625	133	34	1,770	2,553
Zürich I.....	43	467	1	4	4	93	742	2	2	88,400	4	322,916	2,000	4,200	73,280	222	29	45	7,880	7,784
Zürich III and Baden.....	44	336	1	6	5	61	1,023	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,714	220	25	25	4,905	7,560
Zürich IV.....	6	156	2	6	3	31	352	1	1	.....	1	80,000	.....	20,680	25,000	.....	25	25	1,153	4,408
Chr. Vereinsbuchhandl.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabaheim.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	899	8,846	23	134	12	259	1,394	22,114	69	2,915,000	23	800,616	177,440	50,274	1,606,931	10,516	2,277	1,059	133,341	187,676
Last year.....	906	8,670	21	131	3	258	1,394	22,245	65	3,221,569	22	610,395	171,294	52,130	1,502,317	9,805	2,291	1,062	127,263	155,734

NORWAY CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Norway by the Rev. Olaf P. Petersen, who was converted in New York city, and returned to his native land, arriving in Fredrikstad in December, 1853. In August, 1876, the Norway Mission was organized as a Conference. There are three districts in the Conference, namely, Bergen, Christiania, and Trondhjem.

The Rev. George Rognerud, superintendent of the Christiania District, reports as follows:

Norway Conference held its last session in June, 1910, at Hauge-sund. It was remarkable that the Lutheran state churches were placed



A TWELFTH CENTURY NORWEGIAN CHURCH

at the disposition of the Conference on the Sunday, by arrangement of the Lutheran people themselves. This has not happened before in the history of Methodism in Norway. The deep impression made by this gathering the people at Haugesund will never forget.

12° 14° 16° 18° 20° 22°

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

NORWAY

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —

Scale of Statute Miles

0 50 100 150

NORTHERN PORTION OF NORWAY



SOUTHERN PORTION OF NORWAY

Scale of Statute Miles

0 50 100

THE M. & N. WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Longitude East 10° from Greenwich 12°

The Conference is working in 47 different places, of which some are circuits, and in spite of the eager competition of the Lutheran Inner Mission, besides a large emigration and the usual losses in membership we have held the fort. Our Epworth Leagues and Sunday schools are steadily growing. Among missions dissenting from state church in Norway, Methodism keeps at the front.

Our Home Mission Society had its first worker out in the more remote country districts last year. His reports have been very encouraging. The Epworth League supports a missionary in Rhodesia, Africa, and some few are supporting an India missionary and some orphan children.

In Notodden and Saaheim a new church was dedicated in August, 1909. This place is populous and especially promising as to the niter and other factories. The church, which accommodates about 500 people, is valued at 14,500 crowns (\$3,886).

New work was taken up at Lillehammer Circuit last year. Many were saved, some taken in on probation, and people, especially in the adjoining valleys, were interested in the work.

Statistics of Norway Conference, 1910

(According to Minutes of Conference held June 29 to July 2, 1910)

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS		CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS				MIN. SUPPORT		Current Expenses: Sexton, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.			
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Personages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Missionary Society		Other Benevolences	Pastors, Conference Claimants, and Bishops	
Bergen District																							
Arendal.....	20	335	1	9	15		1	12	180	1	31,000			300		2,000	120	15			38	2,365	1,400
Bergen: First Church.....	32	343	2	2	11		1	39	660		28,000			268	400	12,000	185	10			25	1,978	2,552
Second Church.....	8	121	1	1	10		1	26	400		31,000			55	150	16,000	180	12			26	1,743	527
Brevik, etc.....	20	56	2	2	1		1	5	50	2	8,000			55	119	4,019	32	5			8	440	535
Egersund.....	..	16					1	4	60		9,500				180	3,013						192	203
Flekkefjord, etc.....	12	65	2	1	6		1	8	64	1	7,000			677		1,900	60	10			25	668	724
Haugesund, etc.....	10	85	2		5		1	16	150	1	18,000			652	77	4,000	70	7			25	906	1,435
Kragerø, etc.....	15	87	1	1	2		1	17	204	1	19,500				83	242	80	5			22	1,064	1,332
Christiansand S.....	23	52			2		1	16	180	1	14,140			83	242	4,481	40	5			38	942	1,275
Larvik.....	11	122	1	3	7		1	18	249	1	38,000			30	467	11,766	105	12			20	1,321	1,341
Lister.....	2	18	1	1	1		1	2	40	1	4,700			650		800	25	5			9	355	100
Notodden, etc.....	8	37	1	1	3		1	6	40	1	14,500				300	7,000	50	12			32	913	1,225
Porsgrund.....	8	187	4	3	12		1	16	165	1	50,000				265	14,000	80	28			32	963	2,050
Sandefjord.....	5	43			2		1	9	115		5,200			166			40	10			22	450	990
Sandnes.....	..	26	1	3	5		1	1	30	2	5,600			625	208		30	1			5	430	256
Skien, etc.....	..	4	..	..	15		2	17	180	2	46,100			316		16,500	185	30			31	920	2,241
Stavanger.....	13	241	3	3	16		2	30	570	1	18,200				80	620	100	14			55	2,535	1,766
Voss.....	5	24			1		1	3	40	1	5,300			90		1,300	20	2			4	465	460
Christiana District																							
Drammen, etc.....	9	172	1	6	10		1	26	250	1	38,850			34	200	4,800	185	15			20	1,521	1,582
Fredrikshald.....	5	263	2	6	13		1	25	260	1	28,500			135	30	4,440	145	20			37	1,739	911
Fredriksstad.....	11	262	2	6	17		3	30	320	2	58,500	1	5,000	250	300	10,600	227	23			40	2,692	1,360
Hamar.....	..	180	1	1	1		1	10	80	1	13,000			750	250	4,000	90	10			38	822	738
Horten, etc.....	..	158	2	3	6		1	15	200	1	25,300	1	8,700	360	60	6,124	130	15			30	1,339	1,550
Hønefoss, etc.....	4	130	4	3	5		3	27	300	2	20,000			13			156	9			31	1,567	887
Kjøberg.....	23	130	1	2	15		1	16	150	1	16,000	1	10,000	47	164	6,490	55	24			21	1,792	1,210
Kongsberg.....	..	65	..	2	7		1	5	70	1	18,000			50		4,230	30	15			..	479	318
Lillehammer.....	10	25			..		1	1	20	1	..			..			15				..	15	160

Lilleström.....	20	1	2	1	1	1	2	30	1	45,200	57,000	200	262	8,667	20	22	24	219	165
Christiana: First Church...	17	7	8	19	1	1	46	776	1	23,000	57,000	266	700	46,000	100	32	12	2,606	2,594
Second Church.....	8	1	1	4	1	1	10	150	1	23,000	57,000	150	200	14,880	112	40	9	40	1,655
Third & Fourth Ch.....	10	380	2	5	1	1	25	280	1	23,000	57,000	150	150	4,850	38	5	5	231	450
Fifth Church.....	7	56	1	1	1	1	10	150	2	23,000	57,000	150	150	4,850	20	2	8	532	1,112
Moss, etc.....	4	68	1	1	1	1	6	70	2	23,000	57,000	150	150	4,850	12	3	3	241	135
Oslen.....	4	42	1	2	1	1	1	23	2	23,000	57,000	150	150	4,850	12	3	3	241	135
Osten.....	4	42	1	2	1	1	1	23	2	23,000	57,000	150	150	4,850	12	3	3	241	135
Sægranden, etc.....	7	106	2	2	3	3	9	175	2	8,500	3,600	180	186	3,940	50	6	16	801	659
Sarpsborg.....	22	309	2	2	2	2	31	400	1	28,000	3,600	180	140	7,735	100	14	50	2,187	1,617
Tistedal.....	19	76	1	1	1	1	7	50	1	7,500	3,600	30	30	1,120	38	12	8	633	525
Tonsberg.....	4	56	1	1	1	1	11	100	1	18,000	3,600	3	50	4,850	62	6	28	654	768
<i>Trondhjem District</i>																			
Aalesund.....	18	110	1	2	1	1	15	265	1	50,000	84,300	360	611	8,661	122	12	36	805	2,094
Bodo, etc.....	14	54	1	2	1	1	9	70	2	24,200	84,300	360	81	5,750	15	10	9	401	423
Hammerfest.....	4	47	1	1	1	1	5	60	1	15,000	84,300	295	295	4,479	20	10	20	428	344
Christiansund N.....	13	60	2	2	1	1	5	60	1	24,000	84,300	390	50	7,655	25	5	5	385	1,075
Levanger.....	10	43	1	1	1	1	7	85	1	10,000	84,300	390	200	3,575	25	5	28	435	895
Narvik.....	15	80	3	3	1	1	12	120	2	35,000	84,300	500	250	2,250	30	7	18	229	275
Tromsø, etc.....	4	200	6	6	10	2	39	500	1	15,000	84,300	500	500	10,000	150	40	14	648	1,194
Trondhjem.....	4	200	6	6	10	2	39	500	1	15,000	84,300	500	500	10,000	150	40	50	1,800	2,857
Total.....	448	5,679	60	104	325	2	57	8,538	52	987,520	84,300	7,805	7,469	306,655	3,443	523	125	44,416	54,284
Last year.....	412	5,585	55	122	300	..	56	8,501	52	949,190	84,300	7,296	6,762	317,514	3,315	390	225	45,140	54,343

SWEDEN CONFERENCE

The work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in Sweden by J. P. Larsson, who was converted in New York city, and returned to Sweden in 1853. The following year the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church made an appropriation toward his support. The Mission was organized as an Annual Conference in August, 1876. The Conference is divided into four districts, namely, Eastern, Western, Northern, and Southern.

The Rev. J. M. Erikson, Conference correspondent, reports as follows:

There are many hindrances in our way in Sweden. Nearly everybody has head and heart full of the labor question and the social problem. Besides, there is a general leaning in the state church toward rationalism. Many of the leading ministers in this establishment have lost their faith in the Bible as God's inspired Word, and deny such cardinal doctrines as those of the Deity of Christ and the resurrection; and the old theology is represented as based upon fables. Surely the free churches, and especially Methodism, are needed, if our people are not to lose all their faith in the Christian religion.

Of course we Methodists cannot yield to this modern theology. We preach the need of repentance and salvation by faith in a crucified Saviour, and some of the people listen to us. In many places we have had good revivals; thousands have been awakened from their sleep in sin, and many of them have been truly converted. There are places where more than one hundred have been at the altar as penitents.

We are endeavoring to do our best with respect to the young. In our Sunday schools we plan for the most successful ways of instructing the children, and by the link of Junior chapters we join the Sunday school to the Epworth League, and from the Epworth League we often get them into the church.

During this year one of our first two missionaries to Africa, Brother Carl Runfeldt, has been called to the better world. In 1907, when a little more than twenty years old, he was sent to his field there in Inhambane, and two months before his death he was married to a young lady, who went from our country and is now carrying on her husband's work.

Our people are as much interested in foreign missions as ever, and they are doing their best to support the missionaries in Africa. We have also for several years assisted the work in Gujarat, India, and helped a little in China. Of course we collect fully what is apportioned to us for the general missionary collection.

Six of our ministers have died during the time covered by this report. They had all labored faithfully, until their strength was gone, and at the time of their departure were in the superannuated relation. But



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
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SWEDEN

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0 10 20 30 40 50 100

eleven young and promising men were received on trial at the Conference. A good set of young brethren are now studying in our theological school at Upsala, and in a short time they will be ready to step into the regular work.

But the finances of this school at Upsala cause us much anxiety. In the near future we must have a house for the school, but at present we are not in possession of one third of the money required. The financial question in general is our most difficult question, for our people are poor. They are doing all in their power to help the cause, and their love gives them strength to carry heavy burdens; but, after all, there is in these matters a line that cannot be passed. In several places they have such large church debts that sometimes it seems impossible for them to come through.

Southern District

The Rev. K. A. Wik, superintendent of the Southern District, reports as follows:

In several parts of this district God has given powerful revivals, which brought hundreds of the lost children of God to their Father again. In Oskarshamn I saw more than one hundred at the altar as penitents in a few days. In Vestorvik, Linköping, Roa, Norrköping, Tranås, and Berga the power of God for the salvation of men has been manifested. As the result of this we have taken into the church as full members 335, and on probation 390, which give us a net increase of 119 in full membership.

The financial matters have been very hard to manage, but in this also our heavenly Father has given what we needed. Our people do not belong to the wealthy class, and yet we have collected more than 100,000 krona (\$26,800) for the work at home and abroad.

Statistics of Sweden Conference, 1910

(According to Minutes of Conference held July 6-11, 1910)

All sums of money are in krona (1 krona = \$0.268). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS			SUNDAY SCHOOLS		CHURCH PROPERTY					BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPORT				
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For Missionary Society	Other Benevolences	Pastors, Conference, (List. Sup'ts. and Bishops)	Current Expenses: Session, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.	
<i>Eastern District</i>																							
Arboga.....	18	220	3	6	3	..	2	10	152	2	22,900	1	..	..	100	1,450	185	..	..	..	34	2,011	1,173
Åvesta.....	11	137	1	1	2	1	1	8	124	2	6,830	2	..	702	..	9,800	173	..	..	..	25	1,380	1,470
Buttle, etc.....	1	110	1	1	1	1	1	5	50	1	3,000	..	..	30	44	1,000	102	..	..	8	695	135	
Bälinge.....	1	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	..	1,860	..	1,800	23	..	..	2	319	65	
Ekilstuna.....	20	350	3	8	2	1	1	36	410	3	45,216	..	..	500	..	11,000	280	..	..	..	27	2,760	2,300
Fagersta.....	17	173	3	3	2	..	2	12	189	1	6,000	1	..	..	..	500	164	..	..	..	34	1,732	455
Grängsberg, etc.....	2	91	2	1	1	..	1	4	107	2	10,000	2	..	50	..	6,500	52	..	..	..	13	1,155	460
Hallstahammar.....	18	20	..	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	8,889	..	..	..	..	4,547	47	..	..	..	14	703	713
Heby.....	..	54	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	83	8,800	..	..	..	..	2,000	62	..	..	..	7	603	425
Kinnelång, etc.....	3	136	3	1	1	..	2	3	111	3	14,500	..	..	217	261	2,250	197	..	..	..	21	1,025	355
Kungsör.....	10	129	1	3	..	..	2	12	106	2	9,641	..	..	150	..	825	134	..	..	..	26	1,373	845
Köping, etc.....	9	152	1	3	2	..	2	22	242	2	26,400	..	..	320	230	10,539	323	..	..	..	42	2,066	1,506
Lindenberg.....	7	143	2	2	2	..	2	2	8	90	12,000	..	..	200	60	10,539	145	..	..	..	22	1,269	640
Mörkö.....	2	95	1	1	2	..	1	1	93	1	8,033	1	..	131	125	2,000	130	..	..	..	26	1,239	145
Norberg.....	6	90	3	1	1	..	2	5	90	1	14,000	..	..	..	400	10,123	92	..	..	..	29	1,265	713
Nyköping.....	12	109	1	3	2	..	2	10	110	1	49,000	1	..	550	400	10,123	92	..	..	..	18	1,110	1,540
Ödenvi.....	4	52	5	3	2	..	4	8	97	4	5,500	..	..	360	800	1,200	223	..	..	..	16	808	326
Roma, etc.....	8	180	5	3	2	..	1	2	3	1	10,500	..	..	400	224	4,559	15	..	..	..	19	1,084	485
Rotebro.....	2	17	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	522	625
Sala.....	1	52	..	..	..	..	1	3	42	2	7,610	2	..	400	50	3,987	169	..	..	..	24	981	645
Slite, etc.....	3	131	1	1	..	..	4	11	145	2	4,500	..	..	216	50	2,100	20	..	..	..	5	540	165
Stenhamra.....	..	11	1	3	2	..	1	1	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	740	1,503
Stockholm: St. John's.....	4	41	2	3	..	..	1	12	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1,239	1,375
Kungsörsnåmen.....	5	60	..	..	..	..	1	9	100	..	102,000	..	..	..	..	84,500	98	..	..	..	26	2,325	1,645
St. Mark's.....	14	133	1	4	1	..	1	12	158	1	125,000	..	..	235	1,293	67,618	590	..	..	60	61	4,229	4,051
St. Paul's.....	28	441	6	5	3	..	1	35	419	1	218,824	1	30,000	931	617	67,618	924	..	..	21	85	5,044	7,973
St. Peter's.....	40	698	6	5	3	..	2	17	173	1	174,549	..	..	..	..	38,300	1,184	..	..	63	91	5,103	5,702
Trinity.....	7	360	2	3	2	..	1	17	173	1	9,020	1	2,000	250	500	4,656	32	..	..	..	10	740	464
Surahammar.....	3	52	2	2	1	..	1	3	50	1	50,000	1	29,500	627	1,250	35,096	161	..	..	..	24	1,620	3,080
Södertälje.....	12	120	2	2	2	..	2	8	150	2	84,224	1	10,000	..	1,033	20,170	561	..	..	96	27	4,320	4,866
Uppsala.....	27	408	5	2	2	..	2	32	450	2	23,900	1	17,000	454	100	19,400	637	..	..	..	55	2,727	3,043
Visby.....	14	300	4	10	3	..	2	23	281	2	23,900	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	2,174	1,480
Västeraås.....	14	150	2	1	1	..	1	10	50	..	5,600	..	..	250	20	1,200	88	..	..	..	13	854	240
Västervik.....	3	104	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Northern District

Northern District																				
Boden.....	14	56	2	..	..	..	2	15	148	1	13,600	..	350	431	10,500	55	...	15	856	715
Bomhus.....	4	34	2	..	..	..	..	2	40	1	8,100	..	38	100	4,900	16	...	2	369	369
Borlange.....	16	222	4	1	..	..	..	30	278	2	16,500	..	42	..	3,600	572	67	37	1,732	532
Falun.....	6	84	2	..	..	..	..	1	130	1	24,000	..	564	898	9,940	2,145	...	4	1,800	1,450
Forsbacka.....	2	50	2	..	..	..	..	1	81	1	8,500	..	18	..	..	61	...	12	1,009	243
Gefle: St. Matthew's.....	6	267	2	12	5	..	..	2	404	1	45,000	..	465	330	7,250	42	25	23	2,087	3,147
Gefle: St. Peter's.....	12	105	1	1	1	..	..	1	312	1	40,000	..	300	300	1,300	187	12	32	2,472	1,992
Hudiksvall.....	6	63	1	1	..	..	..	1	110	1	45,000	1	..	..	60,642	38	...	14	1,268	1,200
Igesund.....	..	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374	..	..	18	...	5	1,039	..
Karlholm, etc.....	15	65	..	5	..	..	..	2	75	2	9,870	1	45	..	607	34	...	8	1,209	200
Kiruna.....	27	38	1	1	..	..	..	1	6	1	11,000	1	1,632	..	8,185	56	...	14	1,900	4,189
Korsnas.....	5	17	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	1	5,000	..	20	..	1,170	12	...	2	110	290
Lulea.....	5	83	1	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	14,147	..	564	125	7,237	96	...	6	601	835
Malmberget.....	6	93	1	2	1	..	..	2	47	..	15,000	..	65	1,000	21,000	179	...	17	1,517	828
Mora, etc.....	9	109	1	2	..	..	..	2	55	2	20,000	1	..	..	2,237	54	...	10	943	511
Sandviken.....	16	176	5	2	..	..	..	12	235	1	20,000	1	65	1,000	21,000	179	...	12	1,871	1,539
Skutskar, etc.....	1	136	1	2	..	..	..	3	217	2	15,500	1	2,162	..	5,233	274	...	23	2,035	757
Sund, etc.....	4	134	1	2	..	..	..	3	18	1	23,800	..	716	310	3,912	145	...	30	1,720	721
Sundsvall.....	13	116	1	3	..	..	..	1	9	1	12,175	..	250	..	19,327	160	...	6	1,282	2,405
Valbo.....	9	64	1	2	..	..	..	1	42	1	42,000	1	543	40	1,360	56	...	7	1,144	383
Ostersund.....	15	77	2	..	..	..	..	18	217	1	14,500	1	1,061	..	42,800	157	...	20	1,612	3,935
Southern District																				
Ankarsrum.....	2	36	1	1	..	..	..	2	57	1	12,000	..	30	84	2,468	29	...	4	282	123
Berga, etc.....	8	53	1	2	..	..	..	7	130	..	7,000	..	..	..	1,300	76	...	11	952	415
Bin.....	1	39	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	7,000	..	22	12	..	29	...	1	597	273
Boxholm.....	25	88	2	1	..	..	..	10	97	1	7,000	..	94	130	100	100	46	13	1,101	270
Delary.....	4	48	2	1	..	..	..	3	70	1	8,000	..	100	..	1,364	89	...	11	760	393
Ekso.....	6	120	2	2	..	..	..	1	10	1	17,559	1	100	..	13,700	100	...	17	1,301	1,481
Helangborg.....	12	213	2	2	..	..	..	13	256	1	36,000	..	368	..	17,140	235	...	34	3,048	2,692
Hvetlanda.....	14	64	1	2	..	..	..	1	6	1	8,000	..	..	..	3,351	117	...	13	1,099	585
Jonkoping, etc.....	15	115	1	1	..	..	..	11	150	1	50,000	..	50	..	18,000	108	61	16	1,498	2,135
Kalmar.....	7	104	1	2	..	..	..	9	91	1	16,000	..	407	..	..	119	...	16	1,612	1,361
Karlshamn.....	15	127	1	1	..	..	..	17	250	1	10,000	..	615	..	3,000	172	...	20	1,460	1,014
Kerksrona.....	12	204	1	3	..	..	..	2	250	2	21,500	..	..	..	1,200	338	...	26	1,888	850
Landskrona.....	25	176	2	2	..	..	..	3	17	2	34,000	..	80	..	12,670	158	...	24	1,859	1,897
Lindhamn.....	9	235	2	4	3	..	..	2	355	2	9,500	..	150	..	3,140	333	...	26	2,161	1,198
Ljnnkoping, etc.....	10	325	2	7	1	..	..	22	306	2	32,000	2	500	300	7,700	340	...	33	2,613	1,575
Lofthammar.....	4	41	1	2	..	..	..	4	41	1	2,500	..	110	..	100	73	...	11	605	308
Lotorp.....	9	115	1	1	..	..	..	7	127	2	9,635	..	45	..	35	73	...	10	578	525
Lund.....	11	87	1	..	..	..	..	6	80	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	...	12	839	1,050
Malmö: St. Mark's.....	7	179	1	23	500	1	..	1	500	1	30,000	1	781	206	70,033	240	...	12	2,280	2,470
East.....	7	28	1	1	6	..	..	1	125	..	20,000	..	600	..	4,725	54	...	7	644	740
Motala.....	4	121	1	1	12	90	..	1	90	1	7,700	..	50	..	700	150	...	19	1,591	912
Mönsterås.....	8	76	2	3	13	208	..	3	208	2	43,500	..	62	500	3,000	890	...	17	1,145	506
Norrköping: Bethel.....	29	397	2	31	37	77	..	3	377	1	66,000	..	130	1,000	57,000	300	113	57	3,205	2,535
Norrköping: Salem.....	10	340	1	3	3	337	..	2	337	1	66,000	..	100	1,000	4,150	152	...	35	3,240	2,910
Näsjö.....	26	113	1	3	24	260	..	1	414	1	14,000	..	..	..	3,800	335	...	31	1,362	948
Oskarshamn.....	23	253	2	2	3	414	..	3	24	1	17,000	..	200	..	2,700	88	...	22	2,012	1,500
Raa.....	15	52	1	1	8	152	..	2	142	2	8,000	..	374	..	2,700	65	...	13	876	551
Skrut.....	4	66	2	2	5	142	..	3	152	2	6,200	1	..	..	700	88	...	17	1,110	1,685
Tranas.....	4	144	1	21	256	18,000	..	1	256	1	18,000	..	170	300	9,100	109	...	18	1,377	1,125
Valdemarsvik.....	6	35	1	1	80	3,500	..	3	80	1	3,500	..	230	..	100	59	...	6	95	340
Vraka.....	1	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	32	...	4	375	135

Southern District

Ankarsum.....	2	36	1	1	..	..	..	1	12,000	..	30	84	2,468	29	..	..	4	282	123
Berga, etc.....	6	53	1	2	..	..	..	1	7,000	..	..	..	1,300	76	..	..	11	952	415
Bjuv.....	1	39	2	..	..	..	..	1	7,000	..	22	12	..	29	..	..	1	597	273
Boxholm.....	25	88	2	1	..	..	..	1	8,000	1	94	130	100	100	46	..	13	1,101	270
Delary.....	4	48	2	3	..	..	..	1	17,559	1	1,600	..	13,700	89	..	..	17	760	393
Eksjö.....	6	120	2	3	..	..	..	1	36,000	..	100	..	17,140	235	..	..	17	1,301	1,481
Helsingborg.....	12	213	2	3	..	..	..	1	8,000	..	368	..	9,351	117	..	..	34	3,048	2,692
Hvettlanda.....	14	64	1	2	..	..	..	1	50,000	..	28	50	18,000	108	..	..	13	1,009	595
Jönköping, etc.....	15	115	1	2	..	..	..	1	16,000	..	407	..	..	119	..	..	16	1,498	2,135
Kalmar.....	7	104	1	7	..	..	..	1	10,000	..	615	..	3,000	172	..	..	16	1,612	1,361
Karlshamn.....	15	127	1	1	..	..	..	2	21,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1,460	1,014
Karlskrona.....	12	204	1	3	..	..	..	2	34,000	..	..	..	3,200	338	..	..	26	1,888	850
Landskrona.....	25	175	2	2	..	..	..	2	9,500	..	90	80	12,670	138	..	..	24	1,859	1,897
Linnhamn.....	9	235	2	4	..	..	..	1	32,000	2	150	30	3,140	333	..	..	33	2,161	1,198
Lönköping, etc.....	10	325	2	7	..	..	..	2	2,500	..	500	110	7,700	340	..	..	33	2,613	1,575
Lofthammar.....	4	41	1	2	..	..	..	1	9,635	..	45	..	100	61	..	..	11	605	308
Löorp.....	9	115	1	1	..	..	..	2	7,127	2	..	..	35	73	..	..	10	578	525
Lund.....	11	87	2	2	..	..	..	2	30,000	1	781	206	70,033	240	..	..	12	859	1,050
Malmö: St. Mark's.....	7	179	1	6	..	..	..	1	20,000	..	600	50	4,725	105	..	..	27	2,280	2,470
East.....	7	28	1	1	..	..	..	1	7,700	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	7	644	740
Motala.....	4	121	1	2	..	..	..	1	43,500	..	..	..	3,000	890	..	..	19	1,591	912
Monsterås.....	8	76	1	3	..	..	..	2	66,000	..	62	500	57,000	300	113	..	17	1,145	506
Norrköping: Bethel.....	29	397	2	3	..	..	..	3	14,000	..	130	100	4,150	152	..	..	57	3,205	2,535
Salem.....	10	340	1	1	..	..	..	2	17,000	..	200	200	3,800	335	..	..	35	3,240	2,910
Näsijö.....	26	113	1	3	..	..	..	1	17,000	..	374	..	2,700	65	..	..	21	3,062	948
Oskarshamn.....	23	253	2	2	..	..	..	3	8,000	..	..	..	2,700	88	..	..	32	2,012	1,590
Baa.....	15	52	1	1	..	..	..	2	6,200	1	..	..	700	109	..	..	13	876	551
Skrut.....	4	66	2	2	..	..	..	2	13,000	..	..	..	9,100	59	..	..	17	1,110	1,685
Tranas.....	4	144	1	1	..	..	..	1	3,800	..	..	..	450	59	..	..	18	1,377	1,125
Valdemarsvik.....	6	35	1	1	..	..	..	1	3,000	..	125	..	100	32	..	..	6	340	95
Vraka.....	1	31	2	2	..	..	..	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	375	135

Statistics of Sweden Conference—Continued

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS				MIN. SUPPORT		Current Expenses: Texton, Light, Fuel, etc.		
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Society	Other Benevolences		Pastors, Conference, Claimants, and Bishops	
Västervik.....	4	204	1	3	2	..	1	12	242	1	9,700	517	1,000	..	190	34	2,199	877
Vexjö.....	6	81	1	1	2	..	2	7	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	..	..	8	488	1,549
Western District																							
Alingsås.....	6	49	1	1	1	4	38	1	21,500	80	17,500	55	9	629	1,442
Arvika.....	45	82	..	3	2	..	1	8	90	1	16,500	..	..	..	300	10,400	63	..	..	13	1,080	1,257
Bengtstors.....	3	76	1	6	4	..	1	3	50	1	6,000	..	..	..	50	200	72	..	..	14	821	369
Bofors.....	7	150	3	6	4	..	2	8	100	1	11,000	..	..	147	438	70	90	..	..	13	1,080	535
Boras.....	15	96	1	2	9	..	1	9	104	1	48,000	1	20,000	235	..	63,000	128	..	..	18	1,352	2,457
Degerfors.....	14	168	3	2	9	..	2	16	205	1	40,000	1	20,000	913	500	5,000	164	..	35	25	1,504	706	
Falköping.....	2	58	1	1	1	..	1	3	37	1	15,500	1	10,000	25	150	6,860	57	..	..	16	970	231
Filipstad.....	8	114	1	4	1	..	1	8	90	2	31,500	1	10,000	75	..	25,919	86	..	..	17	1,397	2,520
Grums, etc.....	9	81	1	4	1	..	3	8	85	2	6,250	..	..	..	112	138	21	..	..	7	644	50
Göteborg: Ephraim	3	124	1	1	1	..	2	7	160	1	73,000	1	85,000	300	..	53,900	122	..	..	22	1,940	3,980
Emmanuel.....	43	488	4	13	1	..	2	38	700	1	42,000	1	185,000	1,194	1,000	160,000	744	..	155	81	4,142	4,674	
St. Jacob s.....	38	359	3	4	1	..	2	21	315	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	591	..	67	65	4,727	6,629
St. Peter s.....	55	154	3	3	2	..	3	14	305	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	16	1,926	2,486
St. Peter s.....	14	146	1	1	1	..	3	18	300	1	67,000	..	..	415	..	56,866	165	..	..	32	2,676	5,824
Tabör.....	4	130	3	4	2	..	1	11	140	2	11,000	..	..	518	294	920	144	..	..	18	1,967	421
Hälsberg, etc.....	4	102	1	1	1	..	1	7	110	1	45,100	1	3,600	860	697	27,952	153	..	..	17	1,295	2,262
Hälsingberg.....	3	41	1	2	1	..	1	5	42	1	7,000	1	..	80	..	3,700	43	..	..	5	266	174
Karlunda.....	3	41	1	2	1	..	1	5	27	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	11	520	11
Karlstad.....	15	139	2	3	2	..	2	7	140	2	22,500	..	..	..	200	14,000	120	..	..	16	1,724	575
Kristinehamn.....	10	147	1	4	2	..	2	14	190	2	50,000	..	..	..	..	31,905	174	..	..	18	1,300	2,940
Kungsbacka.....	2	72	1	2	1	..	3	7	50	2	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	322	..	..	14	973	675
Lana.....	4	57	1	1	1	..	2	12	100	1	4,700	..	..	8	140	1,865	90	..	..	8	326	351
Laxå.....	7	186	3	1	1	..	3	14	230	2	11,100	..	..	50	25	275	235	..	27	..	1,321	500
Lekhyttan.....	2	40	2	1	1	..	1	2	35	1	2,800	..	..	55	37	90	44	..	..	6	328	57
Lidköping.....	10	58	2	1	1	..	1	2	35	1	5,500	..	..	350	140	450	60	..	..	8	756	465
Lindome.....	2	53	2	1	2	..	2	3	16	1	6,000	..	..	7	286	514	67	..	..	9	425	143
Molkom, etc.....	3	56	1	2	1	..	2	3	60	1	7,000	1	10,000	1,000	40	2,632	34	..	..	8	594	167
Munkfors.....	18	196	2	4	1	..	1	14	93	1	6,000	1	2,800	384	..	1,337	58	..	..	20	1,696	363
Ronnesbyttä.....	5	67	1	1	..	..	1	4	63	1	3,600	1	..	..	..	..	115	..	..	12	539	215
Sefle.....	11	102	1	2	1	..	2	12	95	1	6,700	..	..	75	..	..	126	..	..	24	1,104	625
Strömsund.....	3	39	..	..	..	..	1	5	80	..	20,000	..	..	120	150	8,669	45	..	..	6	546	486
Sronstad.....	2	170	1	..	..	..	2	12	160	1	1,500	..	..	202	..	..	87	..	..	13	958	870
Trollhättan.....	1	32	2	..	..	..	1	3	21	1	1,500	..	..	134	..	..	44	..	..	38	160	38
Villingsberg.....	10	49	2	2	1	..	1	8	66	..	14,000	1	35,000	800	300	36,650	55	..	..	7	929	984
Venersborg, etc.....	4	56	2	2	1	..	1	2	30	2	9,000	..	..	370	300	..	..	..	..	6	834	2,725
Ånarp.....	3	110	4	1	5	..	5	10	81	4	9,000	..	..	310	160	..	115	..	..	22	867	298
Årarp.....	64	400	4	8	5	..	1	20	236	1	263,000	..	..	7,350	..	202,000	79	..	..	27	3,601	3,081
Örebro.....	1,282	16,122	170	271	121	1	203	1,927	19,867	149	2,553,698	35	669,220	41,882	25,170	1,597,265	22,194	1,048	2,410	178,360	1,667,10
Total.....	1,489	16,161	176	214	155	1	198	1,362	19,269	146	2,569,001	35	555,988	45,577	21,956	1,314,177	22,181	342	1,673	173,744	1,679,99
Last year.....																							

NORTHWESTERN
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BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
DENMARK
Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
Scale of Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DENMARK MISSION CONFERENCE

The Denmark Mission was commenced by the Rev. C. Willerup, a Dane, who had been preaching in Norway, and was sent from there to Denmark in 1857. The Denmark Mission was first denominated a Mission Conference in the Discipline of 1900.

Dr. A. B. Leonard, after visiting Denmark in the summer of 1910, wrote as follows:

In 1866, through the generosity of Harold Dollner, a Danish merchant of New York city, Saint Mark's Church was built in Copenhagen and dedicated January 6, 1866. This church is still the center



HOMELESS MEN SLEEPING IN ST. MARK'S CHURCH BASEMENT

of a large amount of Christian activity. It is now what would be called in an American city a downtown church, and is now doing settlement work under the leadership of the pastor, the Rev. Anton Bast. During the winter of 1909-10, 13,788 meals were served and 4,259 homeless men found shelter at night. There was contributed for this work in Copenhagen the sum of about \$5,700. The membership of the church is about 400. It was my privilege to deliver a missionary address in this church on a week day evening, to a congregation estimated by the pastor at 400. The church edifice greatly needs extensive repairs and internal reconstruction, which will provide for apartments to be rented, and by so doing secure a greatly needed income.

In Denmark, as in Switzerland and Germany, the growth of the

membership of our church does not by any means measure the results that are achieved. Many people attend our churches, participate in our services and take part in our work who have not severed their relation with the state churches. What is known as the Inner Mission has been brought into existence in all these countries to check the tendency of the members of the state churches to become members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The forms of worship and methods of work in these Inner Missions are substantially the same as in our churches.

Statistics of Denmark Mission Conference, 1910

(According to Minutes of Conference held June 9-12, 1910)

All sums of money are in crowns (1 crown = \$0.268). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS	SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPORT		Current Expenses: Section, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.	
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers		Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Missionary Society		Other Benevolences	Pastors, Conference Claimants, Dist. Supts, and Bishops
<i>Copenhagen District</i>																						
Copenhagen: Bethania.....	9	217	2	4	5	..	1	21	250	1	40,000	1	13,000	..	163	35,694	101	35	101	35	25	393
Golgotha.....	18	119	3	..	6	..	3	12	205	2	33,000	1	45,000	600	..	38,069	75	15	75	15	12	2,088
St. Mark's.....	26	385	2	4	8	1	1	25	310	1	237,000	1	..	..	..	25,000	187	26	187	26	28	2,515
Faaborg.....	3	29	..	..	..	..	1	3	63	1	10,800	..	..	..	..	8,450	15	3	15	3	8	501
Helbaek.....	4	60	..	..	..	..	1	8	100	1	20,400	..	..	..	..	13,338	58	10	58	10	16	346
Kallenborg.....	10	173	..	4	3	..	1	19	200	1	12,700	1	4,000	..	..	12,500	105	25	105	25	47	1,259
Nexo.....	18	139	1	5	10	..	3	16	176	1	12,300	1	5,000	..	296	12,364	343	30	343	30	35	1,421
Odense: Emmaus.....	26	185	1	3	4	..	2	28	370	1	66,000	1	..	163	458	44,628	75	21	75	21	24	1,127
St. Jacob's.....	6	230	2	1	10	..	2	13	200	1	32,000	1	23,500	150	300	26,400	56	10	56	10	19	1,288
St. Jacob's.....	9	65	1	1	..	..	1	7	60	1	10,850	..	..	..	..	7,700	119	12	119	12	27	1,193
Rudkøbing.....	4	55	..	..	..	..	2	6	78	1	4,500	..	..	..	120	3,370	68	9	68	9	11	386
Ronne.....	4	55	..	..	..	..	2	6	78	1	4,500	..	..	..	..	3,370	68	9	68	9	11	386
Svendborg.....	7	167	1	6	6	..	2	15	325	1	28,120	1	13,500	46	50	9,799	112	23	112	23	25	1,654
<i>Jutland District</i>																						
Aalborg.....	11	186	..	5	6	..	2	10	200	1	24,500	..	28,000	435	..	18,674	105	16	105	16	19	320
Aarhus.....	6	114	1	1	3	..	1	9	140	1	26,000	1	7,000	..	500	45,400	86	18	86	18	32	670
Esbjerg.....	8	45	..	6	3	..	1	4	100	1	10,000	1	..	185	290	11,465	53	10	53	10	37	460
Frederikshavn.....	51	312	..	6	13	..	3	17	320	2	27,000	1	18,500	..	18	11,192	190	65	190	65	32	311
Giv.....	5	84	3	4	7	..	1	2	38	1	5,000	1	3,500	..	..	1,700	87	7	87	7	14	2,035
Hjørring.....	3	67	1	1	4	..	1	6	46	1	14,000	1	..	36	102	9,298	36	8	36	8	13	544
Holstebro.....	9	66	..	..	..	..	1	6	60	1	17,000	1	7,600	69	200	11,650	36	11	36	11	14	184
Horsens.....	5	83	3	1	2	..	2	13	128	1	37,000	1	3,000	..	152	23,696	120	13	120	13	22	390
Horsens.....	5	83	3	1	2	..	2	13	128	1	37,000	1	3,000	..	..	7,965	73	3	73	3	4	1,385
Horsens.....	5	83	3	1	2	..	2	13	128	1	37,000	1	3,000	..	..	7,965	73	3	73	3	4	1,385
Lemvig.....	14	37	1	3	2	..	1	8	70	1	12,000	1	..	..	250	7,965	24	9	24	9	20	89
Løkken.....	12	100	..	3	4	..	2	4	55	2	8,000	1	..	295	13	232	37	23	37	23	38	295
Randers.....	9	86	..	3	2	..	1	12	165	1	39,000	1	..	..	198	28,998	62	33	62	33	11	390
Silkeborg.....	1	18	..	..	2	..	1	8	30	1	1,500	1	10,400	178	140	10,085	109	18	109	18	36	3
Varde.....	9	99	..	..	6	..	1	8	50	1	14,000	1	14,500	300	87	22,126	190	40	190	40	61	3
Vejle.....	34	404	2	11	14	..	3	50	500	1	48,500	1	14,500	300	87	22,126	190	40	190	40	61	2,463
Total.....	318	3,548	25	69	122	1	43	325	4,239	30	796,170	16	196,500	2,457	3,399	440,793	2,530	495	2,530	495	504	20,011
Last year.....	307	3,551	18	44	95	3	39	347	4,033	30	789,820	16	195,500	2,815	4,228	447,624	2,480	433	2,480	433	532	19,345

NOTE.—Figures in brackets are repeated from the statistics of 1909.

FINLAND AND SAINT PETERSBURG MISSION CONFERENCE

The Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference includes all the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Russian empire. Russia proper is larger than all the rest of Europe, having a territory 6,000 miles from east to west and 2,500 miles from north to south, with a cosmopolitan population of nearly 150,000,000, among whom there are 90,000,000 Russians, 15,000,000 Mohammedans, 9,000,000 Poles, 5,000,000 Jews, 3,000,000 Finns, 2,000,000 Germans, 1,000,000 Swedes, and the balance divided among some thirty odd other nationalities. Among these various peoples there are over 100,000,000 who have yet to hear their first gospel sermon.

The mission work in Finland was begun by local preachers from Sweden. In 1883 the Rev. Gustaf Wagnsson, of the Sweden Conference, organized Methodist societies in three places. The Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission was organized in 1892. This became the Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference in 1904.

Saint Petersburg

Saint Petersburg (population, 1,313,000) is the capital of Russia. The holding of regular meetings under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church was begun in 1907.

Missionary: Rev. George A. Simons.

The Rev. George A. Simons, superintendent, reports as follows:

There have been about 500 souls converted at our altars during the past year. Our statistics show an increase of 81 full members over last year and a decrease of 47 probationers.

Property Interests

New property has been bought in Åbo for 13,000 Finnish marks (\$25,090). The chapel in Hangö has been given a coat of paint on the outside. Electric light has been installed in the Ekenäs church and the parsonage entirely renovated. At Borgå and Gamla Karleby organs have been purchased. Through the indefatigable labors of Pastor Karl Hurtig, Emanuels Kyrkan, of Helsingfors, has become interested in the launching of an orphanage and a Deaconess Home. A lot has been purchased at Gronkulla for 4,000 Finnish marks (\$772) on which in some time not far distant a suitable building will be erected for the orphans. Already a room has been set apart in the Emanuels Kyrkan for the use of the Bethany Deaconess Home.

The Finnish Jubilee Church in Helsingfors, otherwise known as "Bethesda Saal," was dedicated July 26 by Bishops Burt and Cranston. Through the timely and generous contribution of 25,000 Finnish marks (\$4,825) from Emanuels Kyrkan, the mother church of Helsingfors, the Finnish Jubilee Church became a reality. On September 29 it was my pleasure and honor to dedicate the church hall in Uleåborg. In Björneborg a new chapel has been built at the cost of 35,000 Finnish



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH
FINLAND

Railroads: — Cable Lines: —
Scale of Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 75 100

Place where Methodist
Episcopal Missionaries reside
is underscored in red.
THE MATTHEWS-NORTHROP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Riga Longitude East 25° from Greenwich

marks (\$6,755), leaving a debt of 18,000 Finnish marks (\$3,474). In Wilmanstrand our Finnish Society has been remembered with a legacy of 10,000 Finnish marks (\$1,930).

A fine corner property that is worth about \$25,000 in Helsingfors has come into our possession and there we have our Methodist Theological Seminary. This work has been undertaken without the appropriation of one cent from the Board of Foreign Missions.

"The Inner Mission" was inaugurated last September (1909) by District Superintendent Aulanko and has proved a great success. Out of their limited means our Finnish members have given freely to sup-



THE NEW MISSION HOME IN HELSINGFORS

port two evangelists, preaching to hundreds of people in various towns and parishes. A Finnish orphanage has also been organized in connection with the Inner Mission at Epilä.

Saint Petersburg

In June, 1909, our Saint Petersburg Society was legalized, giving us all the rights of a regular church in the government (province) of Saint Petersburg. We have been laboring in the same hall, Wassili Ostroff, 10th Line 37, unmolested by the authorities. Our Mission is still cosmopolitan in character. We are preaching the gospel in Russian, Finnish, Swedish, Esthonian, German, and English. We have a constituency of more than 500 friends, and among these nine different nationalities are represented.

The outlook for a self-supporting church in Saint Petersburg (that is, independent of the Board of Foreign Missions) is quite bright. Last year we paid our own hall rent, 160 Finnish marks (\$31) monthly, besides contributing 67 Finnish marks (\$13) monthly toward Pastor Salmi's salary.

Prior to my coming to Saint Petersburg in the autumn of 1907 we had a small Swedish meeting, for the support of which our Mission

treasury paid something like 134 Finnish marks (\$26) a month. A local preacher was in charge of it for some fifteen years. When I came here I found, as the fruit of all this expense and labor, some ten aged women and a feeble man, not one of whom belonged to our church. I have done all in my power to reestablish a Swedish work here. Of the original number not one has clung to us, and the former leader has left us, although I did my best to retain him and his friends. However, we have won other influential friends among the Swedes in this great city.

Sigavolo and Handrovo

Sigavolo and Handrovo for the present belong to the Saint Petersburg Circuit, being just outside the city limits. It was in the village of Handrovo that I preached my first sermon in Russia, in the fall of 1907, and had a narrow escape from the long knife of an intoxicated man who sought to kill my interpreter and myself. We are now planning to put up a chapel for the use of the loyal Methodists in the villages of Sigavolo and Handrovo. The chapel is to cost about \$750.

Karelia

Soon after his appointment as preacher at large for Russian Karelia our enthusiastic Brother Pekka Lattu, accompanied by a seminary student, Brother Puhakainen, and two school-teachers from Wiborg, the Misses Wegelius and Urpilainen, proceeded on a sort of missionary evangelistic tour. But they had hardly begun to do real work for the Master, when they were arrested by the Russian police and taken up north to Archangelsk, a distance of about 186 miles, having to walk most of the way. Somehow the authorities felt convinced that these earnest Methodists were none other than "political agitators under the mantle of religion." After some delay Brother Lattu succeeded in communicating with us at Saint Petersburg, and by appealing immediately to the head of the police department and his Excellency the prime minister the release of the arrested party was speedily secured by telegraph. Since then nothing has been done.

Wiborg

The Rev. N. J. Rosen, pastor, reports as follows:

Every day I have been busy holding one or two meetings, and earnest efforts have been made to lead souls to Christ and to strengthen and arouse the believers to a closer walk and communion with our God. Special prayer meetings ("Weeks of Prayer") were observed in October, in January, and during Easter time. God has given us no revival in the technical sense of the word, but there have been several marked conversions. At the public services, in homes, and in hospitals souls have been led to Christ. The Russian work has been carried on side by side with the Swedish. I have had no one to help me, with the exception of one visit from Brother Salmi. My regular interpreter, Mrs. Helenius, has not been able to come all the time, and so I have spoken in English, with Mrs. Schroeder as interpreter. Russian services have been held twice every week besides extra meetings on holidays. Our work seems to have been keenly observed by monks and the authorities of the Orthodox Church. Many priests have attended our meetings especially

during the week. These feeble endeavors of mine to help souls find the life and light of the gospel have had the effect of leading the orthodox clergy to arrange meetings with sermons. I am glad to acknowledge the good proofs of a changed life among our Russian members. Genuine Christian love and peace mark all their dealing. So as not to burden our Russian friends financially, we did not ask them to contribute toward our current expenses. But with tears they came and begged for the privilege of participating with their Swedish brethren in bearing the financial burdens. Since then they have helped raise the pastor's salary and other expenses. During the year I have visited regularly every month Rokkala and Kirkonieni, about thirty kilometers east of Viborg, where there are two large glass factories with hundreds of workmen of various nationalities, especially Swedes and Russians. Our Russian exhorter, Brother Miranoff, has also visited these places and preached to his countrymen. Some have been converted, and last time we spoke of organizing a class there. The great need of our Viborg society is a church for the Swedes and Russians, or at least a more convenient hall for our meetings.

Arensburg, Baltic Provinces

Some ten months ago, Wassili Täht, for some years one of the most successful Bible colporteurs of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the Baltic Provinces, entered our service as an evangelist at large. His work has been largely confined to Arensburg and other places on the island Ösel. In Arensburg he has gathered about him 50 earnest Esthonians and Germans, all soundly converted, who wish to join our church. Brother Täht has preached to large gatherings of people in various parts of Ösel, sometimes to more than 3,000 persons out on the fields. He has had considerable opposition from a Lutheran clergyman, who said; "Täht is the false prophet." Friends of Brother Täht urged this pastor to come and hear for himself, which he did, and then he said to the men: "Pardon me; I have sinned. This man Täht preaches the truth and has the Holy Ghost!" He then went to Brother Täht, took his hand and begged forgiveness three times. Similar experiences have taken place in several parishes. During the past year I have visited Riga and Reval twice, Dorpat and Arensburg once, giving Bible lectures and sermons to large and interested congregations. We have friends in all these and several other places in the Baltic Provinces. There are from 60 to 80 Moravian societies scattered about, whose prayer houses have been gradually closed by the Lutheran clergy, and these earnest Christians, who have been called Methodists for many years past, have of late become interested in our church and are considering the question of union with us. We organized a Methodist society in Arensburg August 27, with 31 members.

Mariinsk, Siberia

Last February Brother August Karlson, a Russian-Esthonian, for some years a colporteur of the British and Foreign Bible Society, visited Saint Petersburg, attended our services, and begged to have Methodist literature and the privilege of attending our class. He spent about ten weeks with us and studied our Methodist history, polity, and doctrine quite thoroughly. Since returning to Mariinsk,

which is about four days' journey from Saint Petersburg, he has been organizing Methodist classes in several places. There are thousands of Russians, Esthonians, and Germans out there without chapel or preacher. Thus Methodism has already reached Siberia. Brother Karlson has recently written us that he has been preaching to large gatherings in different villages, using the sermons of John Wesley, and telling the people at the beginning of each service that he is going to give them a sermon by the founder of the Methodist Church—an extraordinarily honest procedure away out in Siberia.

Publications

The Methodist Book Concern for Russia was launched in the fall of 1909, the Bethany Deaconess Home having served as our depository the first nine months. In August, 1910, it was put into the superintendent's apartment. We have handled Rbbs. 1,508.52 worth of books in various languages (a ruble is about 50 cents), our actual sales having been Rbbs. 858.97, with books still on hand valued at Rbbs. 649.55, with practically all bills paid, and profits of Rbbs. 303, for the first year given to our Deaconess Home, inasmuch as nearly all the books were sold by Schwester Anna.

Deaconess Work

The Bethany Deaconess Home will soon be two years old. A year ago we sent two probationary deaconesses, Ada and Natalie, to the splendid Deaconess Motherhouse and Hospital in Frankfort on the Main, where they have received the regular deaconess training.

Shortly before leaving Frankfort on the Main, Schwester Natalie had the privilege of nursing the cook of the Czar, at the Methodist Deaconess Hospital. The Russian Czar had been visiting the German Kaiser for some weeks. His cook had to be operated upon and was sent to the Deaconess Hospital in Frankfort. As the cook spoke only Russian, it devolved upon our Russian deaconess to nurse him.

Last year Schwester Anna, superintendent of the Bethany Home, handled 87 patients, 136 massage cases, and made 218 visits. Special attention has been given to the poor. Schwester Anna collected money and clothes for this purpose, distributing to some 130 or more persons at Christmas, at Easter, and at Pentecost. A fire broke out in one of the villages in Ingermanland, and left most of the people without shelter, clothes, or food. Immediately Schwester Anna appealed to our members and friends in Saint Petersburg, got an abundance of clothing, food, etc., and came to the rescue of scores of homeless and impoverished Russian-Finns.

Statistics of Finland and Saint Petersburg Mission Conference, 1910

(According to Minutes of Conference held July 14-17, 1910)

All sums of money are in Finnish marks (1 Finnish mark = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP			BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY						BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPLY		
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars of all Ages	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	Board of Home Missions and Church Extensions	Woman's Foreign Missionary Socy	Other Benevolences	Pastors, Claimants, and Bishops	Current Expenses: Sexton, Light, Fuel, Sunday School, etc.
Finnish District																						
Björko (Kovisto).....	12	9	3	..	..	..	4	9	150	1	4,200	..	..	..	750	1,800	40	..	..	6	267	199
Björneborg, etc.....	20	20	..	..	..	..	3	7	150	1	35,000	..	..	..	..	19,000	105	..	..	13	300	915
Helsingfors, Finnish.....	35	135	2	1	..	..	1	7	200	1	115,000	1	10,000	20,000	87,000	41,265	85	..	..	43	425	8,612
St. Michel Circuit.....	19	34	2	..	..	..	3	17	107	1	48,000	..	88	1,035	..	17,800	127	2	..	26	648	3,202
Tammerfors Circuit.....	37	130	5	1	4	..	5	14	310	1	25,825	1	1,025	..	..	17,800	56	1	..	43	649	2,361
Uusaborg Circuit.....	5	14	..	..	..	..	2	5	132	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	7	229	2,332
Nikolaistad: Finnish.....	10	17	..	..	..	..	1	3	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	253	882
Viborg Circuit.....	48	102	..	2	2	..	2	12	300	1	11,300	..	..	..	..	3,000	300	..	..	46	1,152	1,242
Willmansstrand.....	7	4	1	..	1	..	2	2	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	8	109	716
Ylistaro.....	19	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	100
Abo: Finnish.....	11	17	..	..	..	..	1	4	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	..	13	399	630
Swedish District																						
Borga.....	3	21	1	..	..	..	1	4	86	1	34,000	1	31,800	1,982	..	29,300	150	2	..	19	947	1,213
Ekenas.....	14	108	1	1	1	..	2	8	134	1	21,000	1	437	250	9,800	115	2	..	..	55	2,173	2,017
Gamla Karleby.....	2	31	1	..	..	..	1	6	195	1	25,000	..	705	..	..	2,500	88	..	..	14	844	701
Hango Circuit.....	7	55	1	..	..	..	2	7	189	1	319,120	1	391	10,675	56,500	1,105	10	..	..	8	1,100	1,386
Helsingfors: Swedish.....	19	203	2	1	..	..	3	30	502	1	..	..	..	..	..	68	2	..	..	148	4,975	12,772
Isobstad.....	3	16	1	..	..	..	1	3	60	1	50,000	1	200	850	2,800	105	2	..	..	23	355	750
Kotka.....	4	17	..	2	1	..	2	3	192	1	18,000	1	100	..	9,900	103	2	..	..	24	915	1,334
Kristinestad Circuit.....	5	51	1	2	1	..	1	2	60	1	18,000	1	40	..	3,000	130	..	..	..	15	540	828
Lovisa.....	16	28	..	..	..	..	3	8	135	1	11,900	1	..	..	1,015	26,005	519	..	..	25	1,060	775
Nikolaistad: Swedish.....	14	133	3	2	2	..	1	16	214	1	42,259	1	12,000	..	2,000	128,000	338	2	..	88	3,534	5,621
Abo: Swedish.....	4	40	..	..	..	..	1	3	35	..	..	1	130,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1,467	2,510
Russian District																						
Kowno, etc.....	6	80	1	..	2	..	3	10	120	1	5,067	1	11,200	3,800	800	14,835	340	4	..	24	833	1,976
St. Petersburg Circuit.....	59	80	6	2	3	..	4	15	278	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267	3	..	49	593	3,137
Viborg: Swedish.....	18	29	..	..	1	1	2	2	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	1	..	14	688	1,875
Total.....	397	1,371	27	18	18	1	51	189	3,799	15	765,671	11	185,000	18,768	37,375	452,505	4,864	36	7	732	24,601	58,086
Last year.....	444	1,290	21	19	21	2	40	173	3,569	14	715,027	8	53,172	12,465	15,631	310,898	5,061	54	..	406	20,830	40,313

BULGARIA MISSION CONFERENCE

The Bulgaria Mission Conference includes the principality of Bulgaria, north of the Balkan Mountains, and other contiguous countries of the Balkan Peninsula lying north and west of this section. Thus far the Methodist Church has confined its efforts to Bulgaria north of the Balkans.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1857. The first annual mission meeting was held in April, 1876. The Bulgaria Mission Conference was organized in 1892. The American Board (Congregational) is the only other mission board having work within the bounds of this Conference.

Lovatz

Lovatz (Lovetch) is situated on the Osma River, a tributary of the Danube, about halfway between the northern and southern boundaries of Bulgaria.

Missionaries: W. F. M. S.: Misses Kate E. Blackburn and Dora Davis.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Girls' School.

Sofia

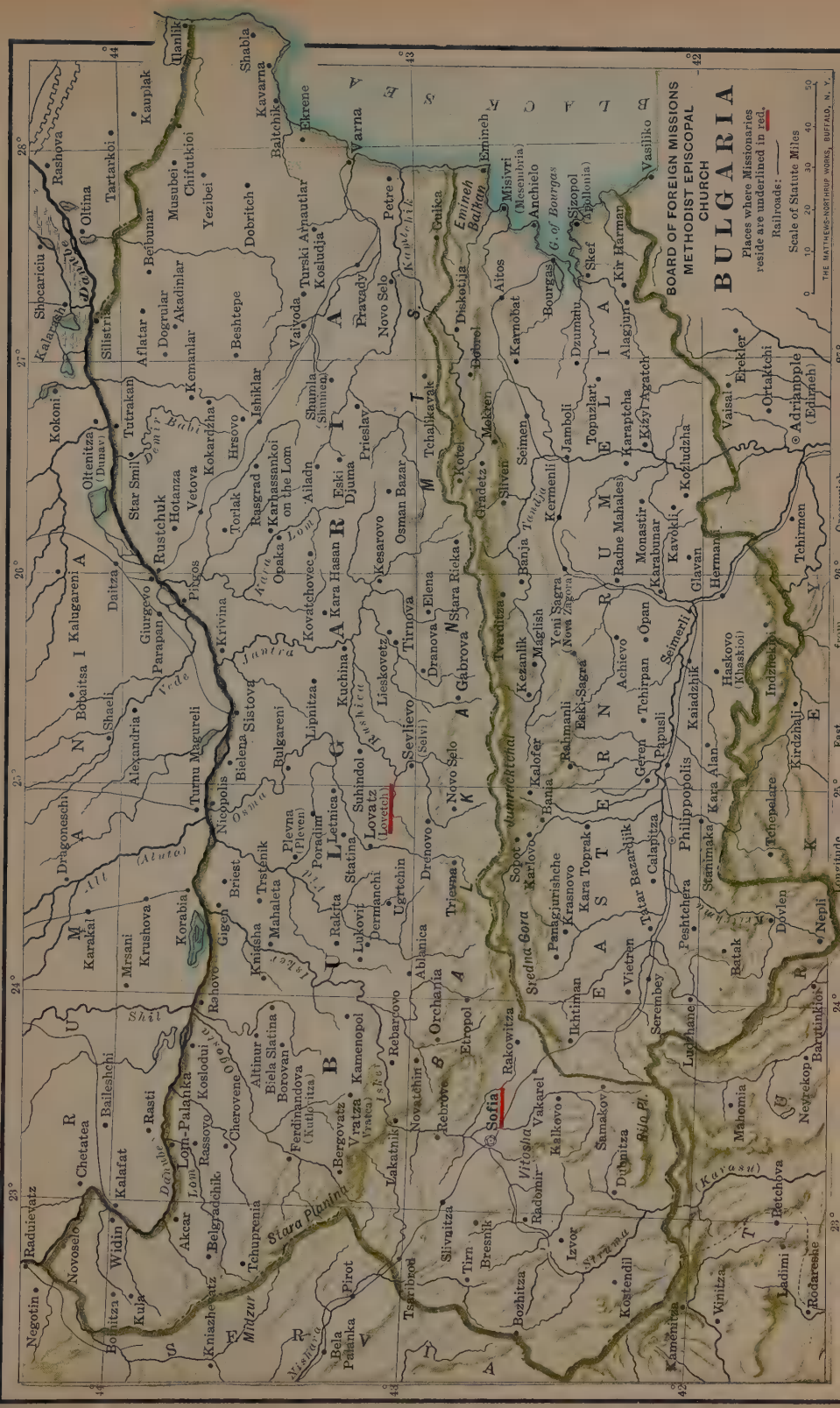
Sofia is the capital of Bulgaria.

Missionaries: Rev. Elmer E. Count and Mrs. Count.

The Rev. Elmer E. Count, superintendent, reports as follows:

Never since my arrival on the field have there been such evidences of a revival as there are at the present moment. It must be remembered we are not laboring in a heathen country. It prides itself on being a Christian land. This feeling, fortified and nourished by national pride, exists even among the evangelical believers. And yet as we look about we wonder whether there ever was a heathen land more in need of vital Christianity than the one in which we are living. But the change is coming. No year has ever given so many evidences of the prophetic dawning as the one just past. Pastors who previously have been listening to the tale of the educational transition of Bulgaria as preparatory to evangelistic success, have changed position on the question and are becoming enthused with an evangelistic passion for saving souls. The members of the churches are catching the fire and urging pastors to open up a more earnest, urgent campaign for the same object.

We were particularly fortunate in having with us at the last Annual Conference, besides Bishop Burt, who is always beloved and cordially welcomed, the chief executive officer of the Board of Foreign Missions, Dr. A. B. Leonard. For several years it has been our desire to have a Mid-Year Conference of the Christian workers for the purpose of deepening spiritual life and emphasizing more and more the great need of active evangelistic work. The presence of these sympathetic men of God was an especial inspiration this last Conference. The address and sermon of the Bishop seemed more than ever ringing with the urgency of the hour. Not less so were the addresses and sermon of Secretary Leonard. Their urgent appeal



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

BULGARIA

Places where Missionaries
reside are underlined in red.

Railroads: —

Scale of Statute Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

THE MATTHEW-GUTHRIE PUBLISHING HOUSE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

brought practical fruitage inducing the Conference to put into practical application what had existed in the minds of some as a thought and wish. The Pentecostal Week in June, of the calendar of the Established Church, was chosen by the Conference session held in April, as a fit time to call the pastors and people to a week of prayer and fasting. The week was observed throughout the mission. It proved to be a good preparation for the holding in October of the first Conference of its kind in the history of our mission—a mid-year conference for deepening the spiritual life and studying the best methods for directing the evangelistic passion. It proved to be a veritable uplift for those present. The men went back to their charges resolved as never before to discharge the responsibility resting upon



THE METHODIST CHURCH AT LOVATZ

them, a responsibility which they seemed to see in a new light. The fire caught at this Conference at Sistova soon kindled others at various points in the mission. Letters came to me from members of the congregations stating that a new awakening was on hand, because of a new and holy zeal of the pastor. Some who for years have been connected with our work wrote that they had never before in this land seen such deep interest in spiritual things. I do not know what statistics may reveal, but certain it is that God is revealing himself to human hearts in our mission with such intensity of conviction as has not been known before in our work here.

Adverse Legislation Attempted

While the above encouraging signs have been with us they seem to have aroused the very ire of Satan against evangelical work in this

kingdom. For the first time in the history of evangelical work in Bulgaria, an attempt was made on the part of the ministry in power to curb seriously, by legislation, the activity of the movement. The proposed law was referred to in the address from the throne at the opening of Parliament. It was compiled and printed, and presented to the keeper of the archives to be called up and presented by the Prime Minister. When the bill was mentioned in the speech of the king it awakened the evangelicals to vigilance. We in the Balkan States have discovered this to be the price of our liberty. When we learned of the existence of such a bill we found it difficult to procure a copy. The Prime Minister had inadvertently stated that it was his purpose to have the bill go through Parliament before its contents had become fully known. Some of us succeeded in getting a copy, though legations had failed to obtain one. To our surprise it proved to be an inspiration of the Holy Synod, so-called, and most persecutingly obnoxious. It so restricted the erection of buildings as to render such erection quite impossible; even congregations were not to be organized under evangelical auspices except under restrictions that aimed at prohibition; preaching the gospel in public was prohibited; collections for the support of the work were permissible only under conditions so vaguely stated as to make one feel that he was breaking the law to take such collections at all. Many other obnoxious features of the law there were. The penalty for the violation of its provisions was confiscation of church property.

It was the boldest attempt at religious retrogression that the Balkan States had seen for years. The bill seemed to strike a blow at every religious body other than the so-called "orthodox"—or as better known in other parts of the world, the Greek Church, the established church of the kingdom. But while the bill struck at all, upon none did the blow fall with so great a force as upon the evangelical churches. These called the attention of the various legations to the subject of the proposed legislation. The legations besieged the Minister of Faith, who was Foreign Minister as well. He was made to feel that Bulgaria owed much to the evangelical movement, and that the obligation could not be discharged by unkind and ungenerous treatment. The offensively persecuting bill was withdrawn from the Parliament, and the non-orthodox churches, as the members of the Established Church like to call us, continue in the anomalous position occupied by them for years.

The Leaven at Work

The leaven of the gospel truth has been making its way among some of the priests of the Established Church. They have come more and more in contact with our evangelical ministry. They have become more tolerant, while the bishops have become more bitterly bigoted. I have been invited to the homes of the priests, or "popes," as the Bulgarian word is, and have been made to feel that they are

tired of the hollow shell within which they are forced to work. One of these "popes," who lives in a village within one of our prosperous circuits, has acknowledged that he was with us in heart. He has attended our services and heard us preach. He has encouraged his people to go. He invited one of our district superintendents to make a special visit to his village. As he could not open his church to him, he received him in the schoolhouse. He invited his people. He wept with them as they wept, while the preacher gave the message from a warm heart. Said they at the close of the service: "Why, Dedo Pope, you have invited us to come and hear a good sermon, but this man must be a Protestant. His sermon has touched our hearts. But what about our holy orthodox faith? Do you wish us to desert it and become Protestants?" Said he: "For centuries has there been a great gulf between us and these good people (the Protestants). We must now begin to fill it up." He, himself, under the influence of our Methodist pastor, has begun to preach regularly to his people a real gospel message. I could cite other cases in which during the last year "popes" have wanted to come to us, bringing with them a considerable portion of their flock.

Some of us are coming to know the feeling of Saint Paul when he said, "I take pleasure in persecutions." Two years ago we sent one of our preachers to a town near Etropole. He said he felt that God was calling him there. He took his wife to the town inn. The people, as soon as they found out his mission, surrounded the hotel, and with stones and clubs, shouted that he must leave the hotel and the town. The appearance of the proprietor of the inn with a revolver in his hand, and a threat on his lips, put a quietus on the stone-throwing, and the Methodist preacher was allowed to stay. He has now won the hearts of the community. This last year he determined to carry the gospel to a large village some distance from the town. The villagers gathered for the first time to hear the gospel preached. His frequent visits soon brought an invitation for regular ones. As there was no place for meeting, a store was given up for the purpose. It has been crowded ever since. The usual persecution set in, and the priest of the village sought to drive him away. But our preacher had gotten hold of the people's hearts. They asked the "pope" why he had never given them the gospel message. He was silent in the presence of these accusations. He threatened to have the man that rented the store excommunicated. The latter, supported by the large number of villagers who now loved both the gospel and the preacher, defied the priest. The priest himself is in danger of being driven from the village. There are those who feel that the whole village will soon turn to the evangelical truth.

Golentzi

At Golentzi, another village, our work spread so rapidly that the attention of the mayor of the town was drawn to its seriousness.

He is a son of the "pope" of the town. The people, who had been meeting in various houses, had felt the need of a place of worship. They had purchased land for the purpose and had collected money to put up the building. The mayor felt that he must check the movement. He suddenly bethought himself that the town needed a town hall. Of course there was no place where such a building could be erected but on the spot purchased for a church. By the right of eminent domain, the people had a right to vote to take it for the hall. Our



A BULGARIAN INN

Methodists felt sure, however, that they had enough sympathizers to defeat the purpose of the mayor. But chicanery was resorted to. A meeting for an uninteresting object was advertised. A few of the followers of the mayor came together to consider the purpose of the meeting. It was there voted to take the Methodist land. Here, then, the zeal of a loyal people has suffered a temporary setback by an act inspired by the priests of the town.

One young man from this humble place has felt called to preach the gospel and has just entered a preparatory school to fit himself for that purpose.

Voyvodovo and Vicinity

We have an especially interesting work in a large village called Voyvodovo. Previous reports have told about this work. Most of the people living there are Bohemians and Slavonians, who retain all the characteristics of their native race. It is a joy to spend a Sabbath with them. Though, like the children of Israel, they are strangers in a strange land, still they have conceived the idea of evangelizing the neighboring villages around them, of which there are a large number. Not far away was one that was not so ready to accept their proffered services. One day last spring a number of them got into their springless wagons, together with their pastor and the district superintendent, and started for the town. They were met by the clerk of the village and the head schoolmaster, who inquired their purpose. The Methodists said that they wished to sing some of their gospel songs, preach the Word and distribute some tracts. They were told less politely than forcibly, that the people of the village were not anxious to listen to their songs and preaching of the Word nor to read the tracts, and that the most prudent thing for them to do would be to

retire quietly to their wagons and to hie themselves to their homes. As they did not care to resist force by force, they followed the unwelcome advice and acted accordingly.

It was last autumn (1910) while visiting this good people that I heard the story. Somehow I became impressed that there was one town or large village which I wanted to visit for evangelistic purposes more than any other just then, and that was that selfsame village. I besought the people to arrange another trip to the town and to take me with them. The plans were completed. It was on a Sunday afternoon. Ten springless wagons were brought forth and filled with people, while hymn books, tracts and Bibles were put in with them. Sixty people at least, were in the party, singing hymns as they rode. An hour's ride brought us to the town. We called it taking Jericho. At the edge of the town was a large wide stream, which we forded with the horses and wagons. It was our Jordan. We immediately began our songs, the best substitute for the ram's horn. We then marched up to the very edge of the town and sang again. The curiosity of the people was now aroused. They came out to greet us. One of the citizens of the town had been won some weeks before by the simple message. He was well thought of in the community. He was with us. He conducted us around the town, a peaceful but singing procession. At various points of the town we would stop and sing. At the close of each song we would announce that there would be preaching in a short time down in the public square. So we gathered our congregation. The mayor of the town was there. So were others of the most prominent citizens. They listened attentively to the gospel message. The walls of opposition had fallen down. Jericho was taken. Now we have access to that town whenever we wish to go. So the evangelical message is winning its way.

Another encouraging feature of the year's work is seen in the number of young men that God seems to be calling to enter his work in this land. For years the brightest young men in evangelical families have not felt their consciences stirred to enter this field of usefulness. We who have been on the field have felt the seriousness of the situation. It has been a constant subject of prayer with us that God will direct toward us worthy young men. In the face of these facts you can appreciate the joy we feel in announcing that this last year has brought forth for us ten worthy young men whose grand purpose is to give their lives to the spreading of the gospel among their own countrymen. It is a fact that means much for the future of the cause of Christ in Bulgaria.

Statistics of Bulgaria Mission Conference, 1910

CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries, W. F. M. S.		Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Children Baptized	Number of High Schools, Boarding Schools, and Seminaries	Number of Teachers in same	Number of Pupils	Number of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	Number of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Total Contributions on the Field
	Men	Women																				
<i>Lovez District</i>																						
Lovez.....	1	1	34	4	38	1	1	10	56	1	105	1	\$3,200	1	\$17,120	\$12	\$153	\$138	\$16	\$319
Tinova.....	1	1	22	7	29	11	1	1	1	3	30	1	2,400	1	1,700	8	13	45	5	67
Plevna.....	1	1	83	20	103	11	1	1	1	1	25	1	3,000	1	1,800	1	16	57	3	85
Shumla.....	1	1	20	4	24	3	1	1	1	1	30	1	3,000	1	1,800	1	24	40	3	77
Sofia.....	1	1	14	3	17	3	1	1	1	1	25	1	800	1	800	1	7	28	3	64
Sevlievo.....	1	1	15	2	17	1	1	1	1	2	27	1	800	1	800	1	12	26	39	78
Orchania.....	1	1	17	2	19	1	1	1	1	2	25	1	800	1	800	1	5	17	1	23
Gabrova.....	1	1	5	5	10	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	800	1	800	1	1	1	1	1
Eutropole.....	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	800	1	800	1	1	1	1	1
Vratza.....	1	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	25	1	800	1	800	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Rustchuk District</i>																						
Rustchuk.....	1	1	33	2	35	1	1	1	1	1	28	1	2,600	2	9,700	8	23	85	9	125
Varna.....	1	1	37	16	53	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	4,000	1	4,200	8	26	189	8	223
Sistova.....	1	1	13	3	16	1	1	1	1	1	13	1	1,800	1	1,200	2	8	30	8	47
Lom.....	1	1	35	8	43	1	1	1	1	3	55	1	1,800	1	1,200	2	8	33	4	45
Voyvodovo.....	1	1	124	31	155	11	1	1	1	1	200	1	1,400	1	325	3	27	76	9	115
Widin.....	1	1	15	9	24	1	1	1	1	1	23	1	1,200	1	1,200	3	5	23	2	29
Hibelec.....	1	1	24	4	28	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	1,200	1	1,200	3	21	40	1	65
Hotanra.....	1	1	24	4	28	3	1	1	1	1	32	1	400	1	400	3	7	5	1	15
Silistra.....	1	1	12	4	16	1	1	1	1	1	32	1	400	1	400	3	7	5	1	15
Total.....	1	1	3	15	4	531	131	662	36	1	56	21	755	11	20,740	9	23,015	53	366	905	89	1,413
Last year.....	1	1	2	13	2	500	106	606	22	1	47	26	705	11	20,715	9	23,015	32	141	613	103	889



BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

ITALY

Principal Railroads: — Cables: - - -

Scale of Statute Miles

2 20 40 60 80 100 150

Places where Methodist
Episcopal Missionaries reside
are underscored in red

Rome

Naples

Palermo

Catania

Valetta

ITALY CONFERENCE

The Italy Conference includes the churches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Italy, and the churches for Italians in Switzerland.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871. The first annual meeting of the Italy Mission was held in September, 1874. In March, 1881, the Italy Conference was organized.

ADRIATIC DISTRICT

The Adriatic District includes the Methodist work in the eastern part of Italy, except in the State of Apulia and among the Italians in Switzerland. There are Methodist churches in the divisions of Abruzzi, The Marches, Emilia, Venetia, Lombardy, and in addition the town of Palombara, near Rome, and the city of Trieste, in Austria.

The Rev. Felice Dardi, district superintendent, reports as follows:

The Work in Switzerland

It has been a great pleasure to observe the prosperity and steady growth of the Italian congregations in Switzerland. Twenty new members have been added to the church in Geneva, under Brother Carboneri's care. The Lausanne congregation has met all current expenses and benevolences, and deposited five hundred lire in the bank toward the debt on the property, greatly to Brother Felice Cacciapuoti's encouragement. The prolonged illness of Brother Continini has prevented the development of the Neuchatel Circuit work outside of the city. Brother Panza has gotten a good congregation together in Vevey and secured the substantial support of a number of Swiss friends for our work there. Bishop Burt's purchase of the Cramerstrasse Methodist chapel of the Swiss brethren in Zurich for the Italian church was a splendid move. It affords ample accommodations for the two congregations, and Sunday schools which were before in separate parts of the city, and gives a centrally located building for aggressive evangelistic work among the ten thousand Italians in Zurich. Brother Nestore Cacciapuoti made a splendid record here before leaving for Canada.

Italy

Brother Blasi has had the pleasure of organizing the first Quarterly Conference in Sondrio and Chiavenna. The Sunday school at Pavia has been well organized by Brother Sarrubbi, but the hall is badly located and ill adapted to our needs. In Milan, Brother Severi at Porta Venezia has had a prosperous year, particularly in financial matters. Then the purchase by the Board of Foreign Missions of a well-located lot for a proposed new building adds much to the prospects of the work in that part of the city. Brother Bani, over at the Corso Garibaldi Church, rejoices in a prosperous year at this, the oldest center of our activities, in that greatest of Italy's industrial cities.

Brother Burattini, at Bologna, has done most painstaking and successful work, there being an advance in every department. Forli and Faenza Circuit, under Brother Innocenti, has added Rimini to its appointments. Brother Frizziero is laying the foundations of a growing church in Ancona and has been visiting Pesaro, with other important cities. Brother Conte at Venice has found the means for much needed repairs, and has given the Sunday school new life. At Udine Brother Bazoli's devoted labors will soon make that one of our best churches. In the Trieste Church, Brother Naldi has done well, and the Sunday school has grown to one hundred and twenty, with a cradle roll of twenty.

General Interests

The Venice Industrial School, under Brother and Sister Antonini, has done excellently. Every room was taken, and then applicants were refused. There is urgent need of an additional building to meet the demands of that growing work.

Our temperance work has continued to accomplish great good, and especially in Trieste. Here a hundred women have come within the period of a few months to ask advice as to how to reform drinking husbands. At least ten of our members there are reformed drunkards, and none are more faithful workers. Temperance societies or committees are also organized at Udine, Venice, Milan, Pavia, Sondrio, Neuchatel, Lausanne, Vevey, Zurich, Bologna, Sestri, Savona, Genoa, San Marzano, and various other cities.

We have reason to thank the Vatican for its attack on Methodism, on the occasion of the Fairbanks-Roosevelt visits to Rome. It gave our pastors a splendid opportunity to give special addresses on Methodism, and with the result that new members were added to our churches in various places.

MEDITERRANEAN DISTRICT

The Mediterranean District includes the Methodist churches in the western part of Italy, in all the divisions north of Campania.

Rome

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in 1871, when the Rev. Leroy M. Vernon, the first superintendent of the mission, arrived. Other Mission Boards at work here are the English Baptist Missionary Society, the "Deaconesses' Institution at Kaiserswerth," the London Society for Promoting Christianity Amongst the Jews, the Southern Baptist Convention, and the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society.

Missionaries: Rev. N. Walling Clark and Mrs. Clark, Mr. E. B. T. Spencer and Mrs. Spencer, Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple and Mrs. Tipple, W. F. M. S.: Misses Edith Burt and Edith T. Swift.

Institutions: Methodist College, Publishing House. W. F. M. S.: Cranston Institute, Girls' Home School, Isabel Nursery.

The Methodist College of Rome

Mr. E. B. T. Spencer, director, reports as follows:

During the past year the Collegio Metodista has made progress toward the fuller realization of its plans for usefulness. There has

been an improvement in the methods of work and management, the classes being more regular and the affairs of the school in general more systematically arranged. In no recent year has there been so good a moral tone prevalent among the boys, and never before so great a spirit of sympathy between students and teachers.

The health board has been a most excellent one, and thanks are due to Dr. Agostino Mattoli, who, from motives of kindness and friendship, has consented to attend our boys. It has been an honor to us that our school physician has recently been knighted by the king in recognition of his professional skill.

Our institution, which long stood as perhaps the only one of its class in Italy from which the use of wine was wholly excluded, now gives regular instruction in the effects of alcohol. We propose that our young men shall not only be established in the practice of total abstinence, but shall also be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them.

The special department recently opened to provide for the needs of American and English boys who desire to continue their regular work while staying for a longer or shorter time in Rome, has become an established success. Under the efficient management of Miss Elizabeth Harris, these classes have more than paid their cost to the school.

The Collegio Metodista is located in the great Methodist Building, in the most desirable part of the city, but we are unfortunately cramped for room, and, worse than that, we have no recreation grounds for the boys. To fulfill its true mission the school must have a suitable building and grounds of its own. Provided with such, the possibilities of the school are limitless.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

The Southern District includes the work south of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Districts, including the island of Sicily. This district comprises about one third of the area of Italy. This district was organized by the setting off of the southern part of the Adriatic and Mediterranean Districts at the Conference session of May, 1908.

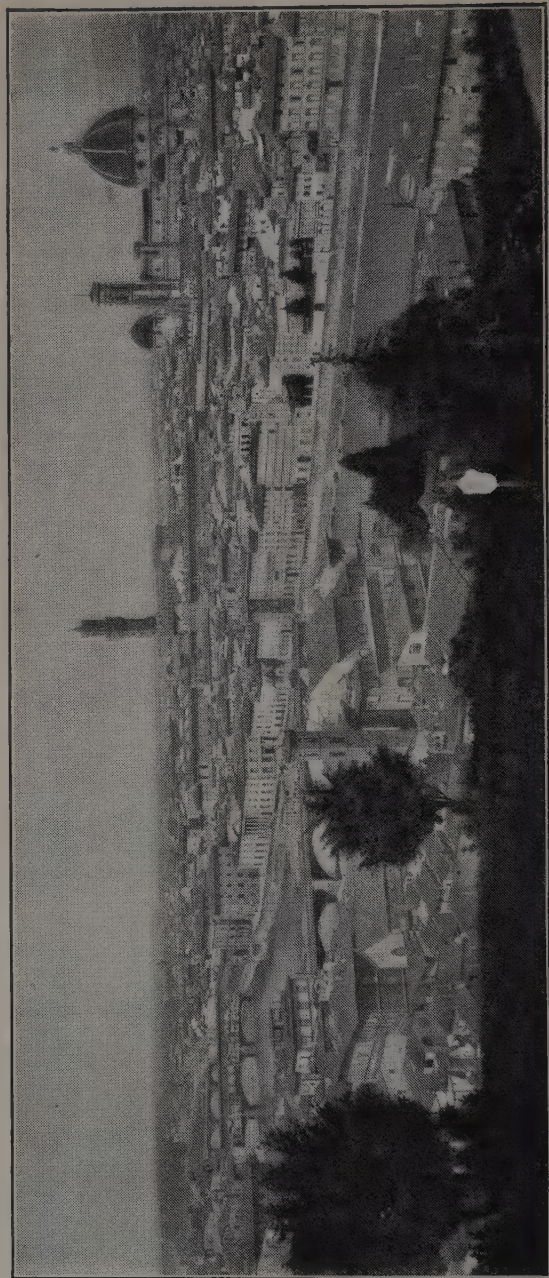
Naples

Naples is the chief seaport of Italy. It is situated on the west coast, about 150 miles from Rome.

Missionaries: Rev. A. W. Greenman and Mrs. Greenman.

The Rev. A. W. Greenman, district superintendent, reports as follows:

We began the year still under the depressing influence of the great disaster which plunged into grief and financial distress the lower half of the peninsula and Sicily, and which continued to affect the resources of our congregations. Then came the dreaded cholera, disturbing the business and industrial conditions for months, inducing thousands to flee to Northern Italy, and reducing other thousands to abject misery. Inevitably, these difficult conditions have greatly increased the already large emigration. So fully a tenth of our thousand



PANORAMIC VIEW OF FLORENCE, WHERE THE ITALY CONFERENCE WAS HELD IN 1910

members in this district are out of the country. And as these are the strong young men, or those in their prime and heads of families, it seems quite probable that a fourth, if not even a third, of the wage earners of our congregations in this district are away. And yet our pastors report gains in almost every charge and in every department. The spiritual and moral power of our congregations has, also, in most cases, been increased and deepened. The financial limitations of our budget have likewise obliged the closing of our elementary schools at Albanella and Palombaro, and the dropping of several local preachers, used as supplies, but this has been accomplished, as far as possible, without seriously crippling the work.

The visit of the corresponding secretary, Dr. Leonard, in this part of the field, was helpful, and his presence at our Conference at Florence, with his large experience and timely advice, contributed most effectively to the solution of some of our trying problems, while his sermons and addresses deepened the tone of our spiritual life.

Among the Churches

The conditions of our work in its most salient features in the different stations are as follows:

In Albanella Brother Perenzin had barely returned to his post after several months' absence on the earthquake relief work, when, in a few weeks he was obliged to come to Naples and be under the doctor's care for months. He was finally relieved by Brother Roveda, who conducted the work with fair success till near the end of the year. The services are well attended, and the boys' school and a night one continue. Perano, Atezza, Altino, and Palombaro have been grouped under one pastor, Brother Zuechi, who occupied the mission house at Perano. With a good horse, recently bought, he expects to be able to do more extensive and effective work, though we should have an assistant at Palombaro as soon as possible. Brother Beltrami, appointed to Bari at the last Conference, is laboring diligently and successfully. He also visits Foggia, one of our oldest stations in this part of Italy, and where such veterans as Pietro Taglialatela and Brother Tollis won a high place for us in public regard. We should reoccupy this place with a regular pastor, not only for those who still look to us for spiritual help, but as well for those in towns near by who are awaiting our coming. Mottola, without a resident pastor for seven years, is happy and prosperous under the supply, Brother Cassano. The Romanist priests rented the only two houses available, supposing thus to oblige him to leave the town, but Providence gave him a friend and a better home. Brother La Scala, after months of sickness at Mandanici, was finally able to respond to the urgent petitions of several hundred friends at Brancalone, Bruzzano and Feruzzano, on the south coast, to begin services among them, they to provide for the expenses of halls, etc. We have allowed him to go and he seems to be meeting with fair success. Taormina, under

NAME OF CIRCUIT OR STATION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries Woman's For. Miss. Soc'y	Native Workers, Woman's For. Miss. Soc'y	Native Ordained Preach's	Native Unord'd Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents
	Men	Women										
Adriatic District												
Ancona Circuit.....	1	..	..	..	61	9	70	80
Bologna.....	2	..	..	..	77	7	84	60
Forli and Faenza.....	1	..	..	..	50	5	55	25
Geneva Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	82	14	96	200
Lausanne Circuit.....	1	1	1	..	195	5	200	100
Milan: Corso Garibaldi.....	1	1	..	..	155	5	160	80
Porta Venezia.....	1	2	..	..	91	10	101	90
Modena.....	1	..	..	..	25	1	26	30
Neuchatel Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	29	15	44	120
Pavia.....	1	..	..	..	40	11	51	25
Sondrio and Chiavenna.....	1	..	..	..	48	33	81	70
Trieste.....	2	..	1	..	116	21	137	90
Udine Circuit.....	1	1	..	..	59	7	66	80
Venice.....	1	..	9	..	64	9	73	80
Vevey Circuit.....	1	..	..	..	29	6	35	50
Zurich.....	1	..	1	..	60	10	70	120
Mediterranean District												
Alessandria.....	1	..	..	35	20	55	50
Bassignana and Valenza.....	1	..	..	..	189	37	226	180
Calosso and Canelli.....	1	1	..	..	27	40	67	150
Florence.....	2	2	..	..	105	16	121	100
Genoa.....	1	1	..	..	46	15	61	50
Leghorn.....	1	..	..	..	12	..	12	25
Montaldo and Montegrosso.....	1	..	1	1	..	24	156	180	100
Orvieto and Montecchio.....	2	7	9	..
Perugia.....	1	..	..	..	20	2	22	50
Pisa and Pontedera.....	1	2	..	..	101	16	117	300
Pistoia.....	1	..	..	..	30	4	34	30
Rome: American.....	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	26	50
Italian.....	5	4	5	50	5	284	20	304	250
Ronco Canavese.....	38	6	44	30
San Marzano.....	1	..	1	1	75	6	81	80
Savona and Boggio.....	1	..	..	..	31	7	38	40
Sestri Ponente and Pegli.....	1	1	..	..	43	4	47	40
Terpi and Pesciano.....	1	1	..	..	104	23	127	100
Torino.....	2	3	1	..	72	8	80	70
Southern District												
Albanella.....	1	1	..	110	7	117	70
Altino.....	1	..	..	30	26	56	55
Atessa.....	1	..	..	20	20	40	25
Bari.....	1	..	..	..	68	15	83	60
Castellone al Volturno.....	8	5	13	20
Foggia and San Paolo.....	1	..	..	14	9	23	30
Mandanici and Nizza.....	1	..	..	13	4	17	50
Mottola.....	1	..	..	47	8	55	60
Naples.....	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	64	12	76	80
Palombaro and Gessopalena.....	1	1	..	54	16	70	50
Perano Circuit.....	1	..	..	26	22	48	25
Scidi.....	1	..	..	..	142	120	262	160
Spinazzola.....	1	..	..	..	70	13	83	125
Taormina.....	1	..	..	..	12	17	29	20
Total.....	4	4	3	6	42	34	67	6	3,123	849	3,972	3,825
Last year.....	4	4	5	..	45	29	77	5	3,010	822	3,832	3,770

NOTE.—Rome, Italian Church, has 1 college, with 5 teachers and 25 students; 1 theological school, with 3

Conference, 1910

Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	Number of other Elementary or Day Sch'ls	Number of other Day Pupils	No. of Sabbath Schools	Number of Sabbath Scholars	Number of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parson's or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Debt on Real Estate	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-Support	Collected for other Local Purposes
..	3	..	..	1	12	..	\$ 6,000	1	..	\$..	\$..	\$..	\$..	\$1	\$104	\$55
..	4	..	..	1	33	1	..	..	1	2,000	..	..	26	13	351	102
..	4	..	..	1	24	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	31	7
..	3	1	40	1	58	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	21	3	94	248
1	3	..	..	1	40	1	10,000	..	2	10,000	..	15,000	8	4	165	23
..	2	..	..	1	56	1	24,000	1	1	6,000	..	..	17	11	173	12
..	..	..	..	1	66	1	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	20	1	143	55
..	..	1	20	1	22	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	5	490	28
..	..	1	..	1	20	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	1	62	28
..	..	1	20	2	24	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	11	59	17
1	5	..	..	2	122	1	4,000	1	..	..	..	..	10	10	264	86
..	2	..	..	2	14	1	3,000	1	1	2,000	..	..	4	4	120	22
..	..	1	50	1	63	1	5,000	..	..	15,000	10,000	..	8	9	317	43
..	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	3	120	55
..	4	..	80	2	100	1	10,000	2	1	5,000	..	13,000	6	2	155	67
..	..	1	20	1	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	55	32
..	..	1	..	1	83	3	3,000	..	2	4,000	..	2,000	25	6	66	39
..	3	1	10	2	28	1	1,000	..	1	1,000	..	..	13	2	72	11
..	1	..	..	1	58	1	6,000	..	1	4,000	..	..	40	43	196	63
..	..	..	..	1	35	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	18	5	75	23
..	1	..	..	1	60	1	2,000	..	1	4,000	..	..	2	1	37	..
..	2	65	..	1	50	1	2,000	..	1	2,000	..	2,500	10	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1,000	..	1	3,000	..	400	..	..	..	..
..	3	..	..	2	91	3	6,500	..	1	1,500	..	..	14	4	124	47
..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	7	4	67	14
..	6	..	..	1	..	..	2,000	..	..	..	..	..	30	16	350	309
..	4	130	..	2	178	1	120,000	..	6	40,000	60,000	76,000	20	25	356	191
..	2	2	100	1	43	1	5,000	..	1	3,000	..	7,000	12	2	51	81
..	..	..	..	1	40	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	18	10	137	49
..	2	..	..	1	45	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	36	16
..	5	..	..	3	80	1	100	2	..	..	..	..	12	8	67	27
..	2	..	..	1	35	1	15,000	1	1	20,000	..	4,000	14	5	150	40
..	7	1	25	1	34	1	3,000	..	..	..	..	1,800	7	1	37	..
..	3	..	..	2	40	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	1	10	3
..	1	..	..	1	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	3	8	..
..	3	..	..	1	45	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	5	54	15
..
..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	..
..	3	..	..	2	30	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9	2	26	..
..	..	..	..	1	65	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	16	11	117	125
..	..	..	..	1	25	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	26	1
..	1	..	..	1	12	1	1,500	..	1	1,500	..	..	..	..	12	..
..	23	1	35	1	120	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	2	36	17
..	3	..	..	2	200	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	5	79	22
..	1	..	..	1	53	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	56	..
2	100	18	595	56	2,205	26	238,100	33	23	124,000	70,000	121,700	478	248	4,965	1,973
1	102	19	550	56	2,284	24	227,900	33	21	112,100	65,000	109,300	539	216	2,717	2,528

teachers and 5 students; 2 high schools, with 53 teachers and 350 students.

Brother Gatusso, a supply, has begun to form a body of members, but the priestly opposition is very persistent. He reports the organization of the Sunday school ten times, only to have the children enticed by the promises, or driven away by the threats, of the priests.

Scicli, on the south coast of Sicily, and under Brother Schirò, a supply, continues to be our largest and most encouraging congregation. At one of the last communion services the district superintendent counted one hundred and twenty-two men and seventy-eight women participating. But only a few weeks ago thirty of these brethren sailed for Buenos Ayres in search of work. Spinazzola continues to have, under Brother Colossi's care, the largest Sunday school registration in the district. Fourteen of its young people have, in recent years, attended some of our mission boarding schools. Naples, under Brother Santi's enthusiasm and activity, has enjoyed another good year. Only one member died of the cholera. We had hoped to report, months ago, the purchase of the building which we hope will become the headquarters for our Methodism in this emporium for southern Italy, but unexpected difficulties, many due, doubtless, to those who would banish Methodism from all Latin countries, have delayed the consummation of the purchase.

At Perugia Brother Signorelli, the new pastor, is putting the building and chapel, especially, into condition for a determined effort to see what can be done in that city. The congregation at Pesciano has been under Brother Ammente, a supply, but his enforced residence at Todi made it difficult to do much more for them than when that work was attached to Terni. This latter city is prospering under Brother Manini's energetic and sympathetic labors.

Our problem in the villages and towns of southern Italy, and especially those of the mountain regions, is to locate our stations so that the pastors can form regular circuits of sufficient strength and resources in membership and means to make up the constant drain upon us by emigration.

FRANCE MISSION

The France Mission occupies that section of France lying between the Rhone River, the Mediterranean, and Italy. The centers of Methodism in this region are Marseille, Lyon, Toulon, Grenoble, Chambéry, Trevoux, and Albertville, the first two of which rank next to Paris among the cities of France as to population.

France was approved as a mission field of the Methodist Episcopal Church by the General Missionary Committee in November, 1906. In the following May Bishop Burt appointed workers to begin mission work in the region, and in July, 1908, the organization of the mission was perfected at Lyon.

Grenoble

Grenoble (population, 75,000) is a beautiful city in the Alps and the seat of a university whose courses attract more foreign students than any other French University outside of Paris, averaging over 1,000 a year. The large majority of those students come from Roman Catholic Europe.

Methodist Episcopal mission work was begun in the fall of 1907.

Missionaries: Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe and Mrs. Bysshe.

Institution: W. F. M. S.: Women Student's Hostel.

The Rev. Ernest W. Bysshe, superintendent, reports as follows:

The most notable features of the work during the past year were the organization of the Home Missionary Society, or "Société d'Évangélisation," as it is locally called, and the opening of the Women Students' Hostel, at Grenoble.

Women Students' Hostel, Grenoble

In the fall of last year the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society transferred Mlle. Delord from Crandon Hall, Rome, to Grenoble, and established the Women Students' Hostel, a much needed institution for the young women in France. It was decided to open the doors of the institution to the young students at the University of Grenoble, who come there in large numbers from all parts of Europe to learn French. These young women, usually the educators of the children in their native lands, are mostly self-styled "free-thinkers" when at home, for this is the usual way to declare their revolt against the reactionary attitude of the church. But when in Grenoble they are loosed from all home ties and, strangers in a strange land, they long for a word of sympathy. They are singularly open to the approach of a Christianity which is at once warm-hearted and liberal in its attitude. Once under such an influence, their attitude to Protestant Christianity is forever changed, and their influence—who can measure its extent when they take up their work again in their own countries? Already representatives of sixteen different nationalities have been brought under the influence of our institution, and the gratitude of these young women is shown in the increasingly large correspondence of the directress, whose advice and counsel is sought by them even after their return home. The expense

of the installation and almost the entire first year was met by the gift of a generous Canadian layman.

Societe d'Evangelisation

The Home Missionary Society received a movable tabernacle from an English friend of the superintendent, and at once formed its plans for an aggressive evangelistic campaign. The tabernacle has been in operation only part of the summer, but it has demonstrated in this period of experiment and organization, that this method of work is to have a permanent place in the evangelization of France. At times there have gathered in and around the tabernacle as many as 500 or 600 people, the vast majority of whom then, for the first time in their lives, heard the gospel of our Lord as believed and preached by Protestants.

A special feature of this evangelistic work is the spreading of New Testaments, that not only by the word of the preacher but more effectually by the silent yet powerful written Word of truth the message of life may enter these hearts, strangers until now to the Divine Spirit.

The effect of the Scriptures when people begin to read is shown by the following incidents:

A young convert at one of our stations was asked how he came to give himself to God, and replied that when a child he had been given a copy of the New Testament. Upon comparison with the teachings of the church, he had become convinced of their falseness, and in disgust had left the church. After some years of wandering, he came to the town where our meetings are held and, being invited, began attending. The word soon struck home, and memory reminded him that the preacher's message was the same as that which his New Testament had taught, and his heart had sought in vain until that time. But, having found it, he gave himself up to God.

At a meeting in a little town visited by our evangelists there was found only one lady among an audience of one hundred men. After the meeting she was questioned as to her presence at the meeting, and told that, although the priest had forbidden attendance upon the meeting, and had thus hindered the rest of the women of the village from attending, she had not been deterred. She had bought a New Testament from a passing colporteur, and had been so attracted by the teachings of Jesus in the Gospels that she was willing to brave all the threats of the church authorities if only she might hear more about him.

There is to-day in Albertville, a town of the Savoy, a pastor who has charge of a congregation, the result of a series of meetings held this summer in the tabernacle. What the future will bring forth we cannot say; but of this we are sure, that, wisely directed and aggressively carried out, the work of the "Société d'Evangelisation" is full of promise.

Statistics of France Mission, 1910

(According to Minutes of Meeting held May 12-15, 1910)

All sums of money are in francs (1 franc = \$0.193). For equivalents in United States currency see statistical summary of Foreign Missions

CIRCUIT OR STATION	MEMBERSHIP				BAPTISMS		SUNDAY SCHOOLS			CHURCH PROPERTY							BENEVOLENT COLLECTIONS					MIN. SUPPORT		Current Expenses: Sexton, Light, Fuel, Sunday Sch., etc.
	Probationers	Full Members	Local Preachers	Deaths	Children	Adults	Schools	Officers and Teachers	Scholars of all ages	Churches	Probable Value	Parsonages	Probable Value	Paid on Building and Improving	Paid on Old	Indebtedness	Present Indebtedness	Board of Foreign Missions	B'd of Home Missions and Ch. Extension	Woman's For. Missionary Society	Other Benevolences	Pastors, Clergymen, Conference	Dist. Supts. and Bishops	
Avignon.....	.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
Chambery.....	4	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
Grenoble.....	18	11	..	..	..	..	1	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Lyon, etc.....	15	15	..	..	..	..	2	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250
Toulon.....	20	35	..	..	..	..	2	4	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
Total.....	57	64	..	..	..	..	6	11	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	430
Last year.....	26	34	..	..	..	..	3	5	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	415

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS OF

CONFERENCE OR MISSION	Foreign Missionaries		Foreign Missionaries, Wom. For. Missionary Society	Native Workers, Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Native Ordained Preachers	Native Unordained Preachers	Native Teachers	Foreign Teachers	Other Helpers	Members	Probationers	Total Members and Probationers	Other Adherents	Adults Baptized	Children Baptized	No. of Universities or Colleges	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of Theological and Bible Training Schools	No. of Teachers in same	No. of Students	No. of High Schools, Board- ing Schools, and Seminaries	No. of Teachers in same
	Men	Women																					
EASTERN ASIA																							
Foochow.....	23	23	30	152	80	122	122	4	116	8,527	8,425	16,952	840	1,024	678	1	20	374	1	4	46	6	2
Hinghwa.....	27	26	12	75	54	434	...	...	...	3,943	2,276	6,219	8,745	323	378	...	...	...	13	6	59	6	1
Central China.....	25	25	23	15	38	97	205	6	101	1,274	781	2,055	578	93	59	2	11	29	3	9	130	6	5
North China.....	25	22	24	25	32	97	81	...	22	5,683	1,961	7,644	2,946	611	251	1	9	46	3	5	58	6	3
West China.....	19	16	17	10	8	81	51	2	22	1,599	1,321	2,920	2,097	465	131	...	...	...	3	10	54	2	1
Total for China.....	99	89	106	272	202	773	378	12	239	21,026	14,764	35,790	15,206	2,516	1,497	4	40	449	13	34	347	26	14
Japan.....	21	20	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	33	500	2	15	42	7	10
Korea.....	24	21	20	5	12	49	69	...	61	6,590	18,134	24,724	22,457	2,275	884	1	6	2	3	14	183	5	2
Total for Eastern Asia.....	144	130	169	277	214	822	447	12	300	27,616	32,898	60,514	37,663	4,791	2,381	6	79	951	18	63	572	38	26
SOUTHERN ASIA																							
North India.....	29	25	34	470	146	435	440	59	286	17,328	25,476	42,804	17,861	2,052	2,538	2	22	172	2	8	86	13	17
Northwest India.....	20	16	23	25	56	525	270	...	520	23,343	44,835	68,178	31,775	5,691	5,242	...	...	...	...	...	20	10	20
South India.....	24	19	17	292	17	133	174	...	148	1,838	10,541	12,379	5,586	2,940	1,499	...	...	...	1	5	[56]	16	10
Central Provinces.....	10	10	9	139	7	100	87	...	143	1,410	1,847	3,257	1,708	204	189	...	...	...	1	3	24	10	3
Bombay.....	14	14	13	6	5	294	49	...	250	1,897	14,318	16,215	5,173	562	534	...	...	...	2	2	81	1	1
Bengal.....	14	12	18	12	7	81	153	1	195	1,313	3,623	4,936	3,001	440	310	...	...	...	2	3	13	11	8
Burma.....	6	4	10	2	2	1	55	2	8	556	273	829	139	1	74	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Total for India.....	117	100	124	946	240	1569	1228	62	1550	47,685	100,913	148,598	65,243	11,890	10,386	2	22	172	8	21	260	73	55
Malaysia.....	20	15	13	...	10	78	17	1	5	1,998	1,122	3,120	987	154	123	...	...	...	1	3	15	10	12
Philippine Islands.....	17	17	10	13	22	351	...	...	...	13,327	17,723	31,050	17,075	1,632	954	...	...	...	1	4	34	...	...
Total for Southern Asia.....	154	132	147	959	272	1998	1244	63	1555	63,010	119,758	182,768	83,305	13,676	11,463	2	22	172	10	28	309	83	68
AFRICA																							
Liberia.....	6	8	...	...	30	91	...	...	...	3,760	1,554	5,314	605	174	1	9	280	...	...	...	2	...	...
East Central Africa.....	14	13	2	9	3	127	11	3	79	1,193	3,599	4,792	9,455	321	124	...	...	...	1	1	22	1	...
West Central Africa.....	12	11	3	...	5	9	...	...	...	231	222	453	72	65	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Africa.....	3	2	2	2	...	4	...	2	...	37	33	70	143	9	...	...	...	...	3	4	10	...	...
Total for Africa.....	35	34	7	11	33	227	20	3	90	5,221	5,408	10,629	9,670	1,000	344	1	9	280	4	5	32	3	...
SOUTH AMERICA																							
Eastern South America.....	10	10	7	11	27	46	46	2	70	3,249	1,836	5,085	6,755	14	419	...	...	...	1	3	7	3	...
Chile.....	19	32	...	...	17	25	3	16	1	2,328	2,037	4,365	433	130	195	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
North Andes.....	8	8	3	9	4	6	19	9	17	320	715	1,035	950	2	31	...	...	...	1	1	25	3	...
Total for So. America.....	37	50	10	20	48	77	68	27	88	5,897	4,588	10,485	8,138	146	645	...	...	...	2	4	32	11	...
Mexico.....	10	9	9	46	30	35	104	12	35	3,150	3,314	6,464	13,390	233	294	...	...	...	1	3	3	9	...
EUROPE																							
North Germany.....	...	...	...	88	51	...	...	...	...	9,413	4,314	13,727	...	362	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Germany.....	1	1	...	95	159	...	...	...	...	10,646	1,995	12,641	...	2	252	...	...	...	1	4	40	...	...
Switzerland.....	...	...	...	57	23	...	...	...	...	8,846	899	9,745	...	12	236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway.....	...	...	...	48	60	...	...	...	...	5,679	448	6,127	...	2	325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden.....	...	...	...	111	176	...	...	...	...	16,122	1,282	17,404	...	...	121	...	...	...	1	4	41	...	...
Denmark.....	...	...	...	25	25	...	...	...	...	3,548	318	3,866	...	1	122	...	...	...	1	3	3	...	...
Finland & St. Petersburg	...	...	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	1,371	397	1,768	...	1	18	...	...	...	1	3	10	...	...
Bulgaria.....	1	1	2	8	15	4	...	...	...	531	131	662	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy.....	4	4	2	6	42	34	67	6	...	3,123	849	3,972	3,825	2	100	1	5	25	1	3	5	2	...
France.....	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	64	57	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Europe.....	8	7	4	14	513	523	67	6	...	59,343	10,690	70,033	3,825	20	1,572	1	5	25	6	22	95	3	...
Grand total.....	388	362	346	1327	1110	3682	1951	123	2068	164,237	176,656	340,893	155,991	19,866	16,699	10	115	1428	41	125	1043	147	11
Last year.....	374	354	326	914	1071	3645	1769	76	2122	158,216	166,367	324,583	150,195	22,899	17,718	12	209	2141	46	136	1436	143	10

NOTE.—Statistics inclosed in brackets are repeated from the statistics for 1909.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONS

No. of Pupils	No. of other Elementary or Day Schools	No. of other Day Pupils	Total under Instruction	No. of Sabbath Schools	No. of Sabbath Scholars	No. of Churches and Chapels	Estimated Value of Churches and Chapels	No. of Halls and other Rented Places of Worship	No. of Parsonages or Homes	Estimated Value of Parsonages or Homes	Value of Orphanages, Schools, Hospitals, Book Rooms, etc.	Value of all Property of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society	Debt on Real Estate	Amount paid on such Indebtedness	Collected for the Board of Foreign Missions	Collected for other Benevolent Societies	Collected for Self-support	Collected for Church Building and Repairing	Collected for other Local Purposes	Total Contributions on the Field
475	204	4,359	5,254	187	7,959	142	\$ 8,966	27	36	\$ 13,715	\$ 96,350	\$ 54,250	\$	\$	\$ 157	\$ 498	\$ 4,635	\$ 4,315	\$ 1,075	\$ 11,610
330	60	1,500	1,889	176	5,291	126	53,015	..	43	32,485	29,000	14,700	..	..	43	3,058	4,571	3,469	10	11,151
367	39	1,058	1,584	48	1,763	42	33,820	..	76	103,625	89,025	93,000	..	..	107	208	921	124	..	1,360
627	130	2,018	2,749	87	4,177	83	126,955	36	71	29,750	25,750	123,400	..	1,100	1,102	135	1,382	942	1,151	4,712
98	43	1,191	81	2,540	29	18,268	43	21	24,765	49,753	..	5,721	2,050	..	52	271	105	125	224	777
1,897	476	9,974	12,667	579	21,730	422	301,024	106	247	204,340	289,878	291,071	3,150	..	1,461	4,170	11,614	8,975	2,460	29,610
1,120	7	966	2,628	259	25,711	359	56,808	..	41	74,080	(270,000)	175,345	..	107	68	..	262	5,125	2,485	10,928
586	164	5,497	6,268	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,807	118,407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,800
3,603	647	16,437	21,563	838	47,441	781	357,832	106	288	278,420	612,685	584,823	3,257	68	1,461	4,432	16,739	11,460	13,388	48,410
2,823	478	9,392	12,473	1180	45,948	121	90,437	5	250	96,581	294,851	234,633	14,277	..	348	855	4,015	525	312	6,255
2,199	501	8,234	10,433	1357	76,246	68	93,822	..	72	63,934	77,625	149,666	4,558	..	184	419	8,352	416	1,151	10,522
1,473	152	4,140	5,669	417	11,768	24	37,160	..	33	52,038	126,928	133,661	55,420	..	131	572	6,783	..	5,703	13,233
739	53	1,828	2,591	207	6,780	12	17,600	15	20	47,533	36,717	56,000	16,373	..	53	298	1,069	334	346	2,100
62	178	3,485	3,628	430	18,527	25	145,645	..	23	90,610	64,873	96,200	77,911	..	144	1,238	8,690	3,572	237	15,439
1,495	71	2,322	3,830	98	4,689	21	87,375	2	22	71,400	104,700	164,233	151,692	4,794	154	1,641	2,897	300	44,364	50,006
338	10	997	1,335	26	1,061	4	64,767	..	5	11,667	158,000	86,000	44,486	5,667	56	186	1,375	1,766	..	3,383
9,129	1,443	30,398	39,959	3,715	165,019	275	539,806	22	425	433,763	1,169,694	920,393	364,717	5,461	1,070	3,209	33,181	6,913	52,113	100,938
4,821	33	1,372	6,208	44	1,662	25	41,775	14	16	31,925	134,000	50,800	14,500	100	170	10	4,523	5,767	1,322	11,792
..	..	..	34	198	7,637	144	163,749	..	5	11,200	..	31,575	7,000	..	..	..	6,036	7,368	2,264	15,668
13,950	1,476	31,770	46,201	3,957	174,318	444	745,330	36	446	476,888	1,303,694	1,002,768	386,217	5,561	1,240	3,219	43,740	20,048	55,699	128,398
267	15	631	1,178	69	3,357	42	115,550	..	20	14,750	[25,000]	..	647	320	469	299	4,247	3,572	..	8,587
98	97	4,638	4,758	91	5,703	91	41,050	..	50	30,215	36,550	11,000	4,000	..	11	..	4,727	..	164	4,902
..	21	382	382	12	843	11	13,550	2	15	45,960	11,700	5,000	..	..	23	3	155	..	359	540
..	..	..	10	5	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	100	207
365	133	5,651	6,328	177	9,983	144	170,150	2	85	90,925	73,250	16,000	4,647	320	503	302	9,236	3,572	623	14,236
370	14	1,088	1,465	83	4,956	39	699,550	38	19	170,105	53,000	65,000	43,210	5,071	1,279	5,738	24,246	4,295	10,293	45,851
996	2	78	1,074	61	4,780	36	123,224	42	15	50,735	204,400	..	4,490	1,986	334	836	12,451	7,377	175	21,173
61	8	363	449	12	797	1	26,000	4	..	..	4,000	..	10,000	..	164	26	2,072	86	464	2,812
1,427	24	1,529	2,988	156	10,533	76	848,774	84	34	220,840	261,400	65,000	57,706	7,057	1,777	6,600	38,769	11,758	10,932	69,836
161	76	4,533	4,697	83	4,313	59	169,120	33	35	122,808	148,350	155,000	..	..	429	807	49,572	1,250	4,287	56,345
..	..	..	..	217	12,523	75	955,002	..	24	..	[230,000]	..	605,992	2,969	1,356	209	62,858	5,094	..	69,517
..	..	..	..	40	336	15,766	131	787,938	..	..	[156,750]	..	384,525	7,496	1,155	1,243	59,067	3,989	..	65,454
..	..	..	..	259	22,114	69	562,595	..	23	154,519	26,700	..	310,138	9,703	2,030	644	61,956	34,246	..	98,876
..	..	..	..	4	57	8,538	52	264,655	5	22,592	[400]	..	82,184	2,002	957	401	26,451	2,092	..	29,901
..	..	..	..	33	203	19,867	149	764,791	..	35	179,351	12,700	..	428,067	6,746	6,229	646	92,478	11,224	110,577
..	..	..	..	3	43	4,239	30	213,374	..	16	52,662	..	..	118,132	903	708	293	17,309	658	18,968
..	..	..	..	10	51	3,799	15	17,775	..	11	35,705	..	..	87,333	7,213	939	148	15,959	3,622	20,668
..	..	..	..	56	21	759	11	20,740	9	23	015	..	7,300	..	53	366	905	89	..	1,413
350	18	595	975	56	2,205	26	238,100	33	23	124,000	70,000	150,000	121,700	..	478	248	4,965	..	1,973	7,664
..	..	..	..	6	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	..	84
406	18	595	1,121	1249	89,867	558	395,4970	33	146	591,844	486,550	157,300	213,8071	37032	13905	4,198	342,032	61,014	1,973	423,122
19912	2374	60515	82898	6460	336455	2062	6246176	294	1034	1781725	2885929	1980891	2589892	50038	19315	19558	500088	109102	86,902	740,347
15081	2487	58706	78453	6551	316509	1918	5649228	558	972	1474365	2887294	1986529	2387664	58768	17950	19654	455404	112596	118,680	730,614

APPROPRIATIONS TO MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES FOR THE YEARS 1902-1911

MISSIONS											Total
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	
DIVISION 1.—Eastern Asia											
China: Foochow.....	\$19,853	\$24,130	\$24,730	\$25,730	\$27,050	\$28,745	\$28,325	\$28,325	\$27,215	\$27,665	\$261,768
Hingwa.....	6,707	9,400	10,000	10,700	10,700	11,370	12,200	12,200	11,722	13,722	108,721
Central China.....	32,292	35,100	35,562	36,162	38,800	41,235	40,635	40,635	38,545	38,545	377,511
North China.....	35,904	43,000	44,075	44,734	46,200	49,100	53,300	53,300	50,713	51,713	472,030
West China.....	12,457	15,000	15,375	16,075	17,500	18,600	18,340	18,340	18,874	22,874	173,455
Union Publishing House, Shanghai.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	1,500	4,750	4,750	3,750	6,000	25,250
For other purposes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,300	3,300
Total for China.....	107,213	126,630	129,742	133,401	142,750	150,550	157,550	157,550	152,819	163,319	1,422,024
Japan.....	46,070	54,000	56,705	58,366	59,300	62,500	62,500	62,500	60,625	65,061	587,637
Korea.....	15,640	23,000	25,000	25,705	26,940	28,465	28,465	38,465	37,311	39,922	288,913
Total for Division 1.....	168,923	203,630	211,507	217,472	228,990	241,515	248,515	258,515	250,755	268,302	2,298,624
DIVISION 2.—Southern Asia											
India: North India.....	49,680	57,380	58,815	60,474	61,400	62,200	62,200	62,200	60,326	62,594	597,269
Northwest India.....	23,460	27,086	27,775	28,558	30,500	31,500	31,500	31,625	30,676	32,512	295,202
South India.....	18,400	21,252	21,800	19,816	22,400	23,650	23,650	23,775	23,062	24,670	222,475
Central Provinces.....	.....	.....	.....	11,570	14,500	16,100	17,006	17,131	16,020	18,493	111,420
Bombay.....	21,620	24,971	25,600	17,351	21,400	22,650	22,650	22,775	22,129	22,538	225,238
Bengal.....	11,500	13,282	13,615	13,999	15,900	16,900	16,900	17,025	16,514	17,926	153,561
Burma.....	4,855	5,068	6,000	6,786	9,100	9,900	9,900	10,025	9,724	10,932	83,430
Total for India.....	129,515	149,589	154,205	158,554	175,200	182,900	183,806	184,556	179,014	191,256	1,688,585
Malaysia.....	10,374	11,981	14,300	14,703	16,580	21,380	21,380	21,380	20,739	22,278	175,065
Philippine Islands.....	6,900	14,000	16,500	16,965	21,350	23,650	25,650	25,900	25,123	27,250	203,288
Total for Division 2.....	146,789	175,570	185,005	190,222	213,130	227,930	230,836	231,836	224,876	240,784	2,066,978
DIVISION 3.—Africa											
Liberia.....	9,666	12,500	12,800	13,161	13,661	15,061	15,061	15,376	14,912	15,612	127,210
East Central Africa.....	9,775	14,500	14,875	15,294	15,630	16,230	16,230	16,065	14,083	14,883	147,565
West Central Africa.....	8,637	13,000	13,325	13,701	13,951	14,351	14,351	14,201	12,274	12,774	130,565
North Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	4,000	7,000
Total for Division 3.....	27,478	40,000	41,000	42,156	43,242	45,642	45,642	45,642	44,269	47,269	422,340

DIVISION 4.—South America											
Eastern South America.....	41,649	48,105	49,300	50,670	51,592	52,592	52,592	51,130	53,130	503,352	
Chile.....	26,894	31,062	34,670	24,120	24,675	27,175	30,175	27,450	29,450	283,846	
North Andes.....	.....	.....	.....	11,550	12,300	13,800	14,800	15,680	18,280	102,210	
Total for Division 4.....	68,543	79,167	83,970	86,340	88,567	93,567	97,567	94,260	100,860	889,408	
DIVISION 5.—Mexico											
.....	44,663	51,586	53,000	54,495	55,900	58,900	58,900	56,539	60,496	553,379	
DIVISION 6.—Europe											
Austria-Hungary.....	14,082	15,500	15,500	16,507	16,832	18,880	18,880	17,995	3,500	3,500	
North Germany.....	19,161	20,200	20,200	20,200	20,721	20,721	20,721	20,100	15,600	168,466	
South Germany.....	6,728	7,250	7,145	7,306	7,494	7,565	7,565	7,280	19,800	202,545	
Switzerland.....	11,167	11,600	11,600	11,927	12,235	12,625	12,625	12,165	8,280	74,168	
Norway.....	14,759	15,000	15,000	15,423	15,820	15,970	15,970	15,595	12,500	120,999	
Sweden.....	6,776	7,000	7,005	7,203	7,385	7,985	7,980	7,715	15,875	155,507	
Denmark.....	.....	5,200	6,000	6,823	6,998	9,048	9,048	9,060	7,950	74,964	
Finland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,850	78,320	
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....
Bulgaria.....	.....	7,239	7,500	8,426	8,643	9,500	9,500	9,205	9,500	86,252	
Italy.....	36,968	45,000	47,000	47,000	51,218	50,152	50,152	53,600	58,134	494,536	
France.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,814	6,840	18,494	
Total for Division 6.....	121,835	133,989	136,950	140,815	147,446	152,446	152,446	158,539	169,839	1,477,751	
Appropriations to be administered by the Board.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special Appropriations for Property in Foreign Fields.....	.....	.....	75,000	75,000	33,093	69,300	69,300	112,050	127,250	492,950	
Total for the Mission Fields.....	578,231	683,942	786,432	806,500	810,368	925,393	903,206	941,288	1,015,300	8,420,616	

RECEIPTS OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

DATES.	Special Gifts.	Conference Contributions.	Legacies.	Sundries.	Total.
April 5, 1819-April 13, 1820.....	\$923 04
" 14, 1820- " 30, 1821.....	2,828 76
May 1, 1821-May 31, 1822.....	2,547 39
June 1, 1822- " 31, 1823.....	5,427 14
" 1, 1823- " 11, 1824.....	3,859 92
May 12, 1824- " 4, 1825.....	4,140 16
" 5, 1825- " 11, 1826.....	4,064 11
" 12, 1826-April 25, 1827.....	6,512 49
Apr. 26, 1827- " 10, 1828.....	6,245 17
" 11, 1828- " 30, 1829.....	14,176 11
May 1, 1829- " 30, 1830.....	18,198 63
" 1, 1830- " 30, 1831.....	9,950 57
" 1, 1831- " 30, 1832.....	11,319 66
" 1, 1832- " 22, 1833.....	17,097 05
Apr. 23, 1833- " 30, 1834.....	36,700 15
May 1, 1834- " 30, 1835.....	30,492 21
" 1, 1835- " 15, 1836.....	59,517 16
Apr. 16, 1836- " 16, 1837.....	57,096 05
" 17, 1837- " 9, 1838.....	96,087 36
" 10, 1838- " 9, 1839.....	132,480 29
" 10, 1839- " 19, 1840.....	136,410 87
" 20, 1840- " 19, 1841.....	139,905 76
" 20, 1841- " 19, 1842.....	139,473 25
" 20, 1842- " 19, 1843.....	146,482 17
" 20, 1843- " 19, 1844.....	146,578 78
" 20, 1844- " 30, 1845.....	94,569 97
May 1, 1845- " 30, 1846.....	59,528 26
" 1, 1846- " 30, 1847.....	75,392 73
" 1, 1847- " 30, 1848.....	81,600 34
" 1, 1848- " 30, 1849.....	54,045 15
" 1, 1849- " 30, 1850.....	104,579 54
" 1, 1850- " 30, 1851.....	126,471 31
" 1, 1851- " 30, 1852.....	150,452 48
" 1, 1852- Dec. 31, 1853.....	335,963 39
Jan. 1, 1854.....	16,232 97
" 1855- " 1855.....	223,412 05
" 1856- " 1856.....	218,204 04
" 1857- " 1857.....	237,441 92
" 1858- " 1858.....	298,590 43
" 1859- " 1859.....	265,234 61
" 1860- " 1860.....	265,167 19
" 1860- " 1860.....	256,722 77
		\$138,254 42	\$2,804 68	\$9,393 38	
		298,473 39	31,262 03	16,232 97	
		211,952 01	4,980 74	6,529 30	
		204,464 86	6,924 17	6,815 01	
		199,996 59	7,754 81	29,660 52	
		947,763 13	8,544 96	12,592 89	
		220,987 64	8,813 55	26,493 42	
		243,863 44	8,894 64	12,479 11	
		236,269 21	10,109 97	10,345 59	

1861	222,709 28	10,051 44	13,364 21	246,124 98
1862	241,247 29	12,874 78	11,026 64	266,148 71
1863	388,109 18	16,941 24	11,743 83	416,798 75
1864	497,867 17	22,172 93	29,953 16	549,993 26
1865	557,569 41	12,765 76	31,405 50	681,740 67
1866	641,450 32	18,636 79	27,293 19	682,380 80
1867	558,620 35	29,522 17	20,468 44	607,520 96
1868	513,624 90	11,909 26	10,627 43	598,161 69
1869	570,397 48	27,618 21	14,210 92	618,226 61
1870	576,774 10	12,194 45	8,715 22	594,748 77
Oct. 31, 1871	608,421 70	11,456 41	8,981 14	628,459 25
1872	627,646 60	10,359 16	23,050 84	661,056 60
1873	647,103 76	16,817 38	17,915 50	680,886 64
1874	618,004 99	47,603 37	9,471 26	676,080 82
1875	613,927 12	35,123 15	13,435 62	662,485 89
1876	593,594 45	51,388 09	9,255 84	594,188 38
1877	566,765 66	89,616 74	22,594 85	628,377 25
1878	477,166 15	41,652 12	32,546 73	551,365 05
1879	480,428 30	88,518 55	32,611 95	551,559 80
1880	500,182 46	84,710 37	22,478 41	557,371 14
1881	570,965 77	93,865 96	625,663 89	691,666 01
1882	627,381 05	48,606 09	20,582 86	751,469 90
1883	650,772 54	73,091 32	22,006 04	731,125 86
1884	652,153 99	49,970 02	23,966 85	826,528 36
1885	694,034 95	101,901 33	30,591 38	985,303 47
1886	836,592 37	183,958 21	14,752 89	1,089,370 91
1887	932,203 31	35,343 78	71,318 22	994,056 64
1888	928,596 85	41,983 67	23,476 19	1,125,287 80
1889	1,014,082 09	92,125 25	19,080 46	1,181,071 82
1890	1,051,642 04	58,631 26	20,748 52	1,246,907 27
1891	1,078,541 81	117,615 44	28,680 79	1,365,133 04
1892	1,119,886 36	122,678 46	10,458 10	1,227,094 00
1893	1,109,457 65	73,436 87	10,139 75	1,179,909 36
1894	1,088,156 96	85,107 93	10,313 62	1,238,009 73
1895	1,072,990 11	86,262 80	10,652 07	1,262,248 33
1896	1,149,396 57	43,758 80	26,482 81	1,176,869 72
1897	1,067,134 90	50,189 43	14,410 22	1,345,782 91
1898	1,110,639 08	57,120 97	11,184 16	1,376,099 07
1899	1,122,159 51	58,690 78	124,061 88	1,519,721 64
1900	1,143,263 18	53,561 63	43,796 67	1,356,651 33
1901	1,184,628 33	31,957 64	14,200 13	1,462,924 26
1902	1,281,721 69	54,902 60	8,673 64	1,654,223 85
1903	1,405,005 49	62,006 43	14,321 26	1,704,525 35
1904	1,451,688 66	53,398 64	31,549 36	1,768,692 44
1905	1,527,987 93	39,355 99	14,871 21	2,071,648 23
1906	1,615,494 64	53,163 69	28,927 63	1,847,046,496 75
Total	\$40,018,343 38	\$2,239,227 07	\$1,279,363 59	

During the years 1836-1847 a total of \$2,875.89 received from the American Bible Society passed through the treasury of the Missionary Society, and at that time was included among the receipts. This sum has been subtracted from the total of receipts.

FINANCES OF THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1819-1906

"Special Gifts" are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, Surplus, and Debts.

YEAR.	Members and Pro- vateurs.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Surplus.	Debt.	*Average.
April 5, 1819, to April 13, 1820.....	240,924	\$823.04	\$85.76	\$737.28	\$.....	\$.003
April 13, 1820—May 1, 1821.....	256,881	2,238.76	500.00	2,566.04	.....	.009
May 1, 1821—June 1, 1822.....	281,146	2,547.39	1,689.28	2,424.15	.....	.018
June 1, 1822—June 1, 1823.....	297,632	5,427.14	3,740.22	5,111.07	.....	.011
June 1, 1823—May 12, 1824.....	312,523	3,589.92	4,996.14	3,704.85	.....	.012
May 12, 1824—May 12, 1825.....	328,523	4,140.16	4,704.22	3,138.79	.....	.014
May 12, 1825—May 12, 1826.....	341,144	4,964.11	5,510.85	2,592.05	.....	.019
May 12, 1826—April 26, 1827.....	360,800	6,812.49	7,379.42	2,023.12	.....	.016
April 26, 1827—April 11, 1828.....	381,997	6,245.17	8,103.18	5,109.47	.....	.033
April 11, 1828—May 1, 1829.....	421,156	14,176.11	9,233.45	7,693.07	.....	.029
May 1, 1829—May 1, 1830.....	447,743	13,128.65	10,945.03	6,146.36	.....	.022
May 1, 1830—May 1, 1831.....	476,153	9,950.57	11,497.28	4,867.03	.....	.031
May 1, 1831—May 1, 1832.....	513,114	11,379.66	12,658.99	1,607.51	.....	.059
May 1, 1832—April 23, 1833.....	548,593	17,097.05	20,356.57	6,245.77	.....	.048
April 23, 1833—May 1, 1834.....	598,736	35,700.15	31,061.89	.....	1,797.64	.091
May 1, 1834—May 1, 1835.....	638,784	30,492.21	38,535.62	5,651.96	3,788.84	.146
May 1, 1835—April 16, 1836.....	652,528	59,517.16	52,067.56	.....	.....	.19
April 16, 1836—April 17, 1837.....	653,032	57,096.05	66,536.85	3,040.55	.....	.184
April 17, 1837—April 10, 1838.....	658,157	96,087.36	89,257.97	31,859.26	.....	.176
April 10, 1838—April 10, 1839.....	696,549	132,480.29	103,661.58	15,763.11	3,020.18	.163
April 10, 1839—April 20, 1840.....	740,459	136,410.87	152,507.02	.....	8,048.66	.137
April 20, 1840—April 20, 1841.....	795,445	139,005.76	158,698.05	.....	1,473.10	.08
April 20, 1841—April 20, 1842.....	852,918	139,473.25	145,092.73	.....	1,071.94	.078
April 20, 1842—April 20, 1843.....	912,901	146,482.17	139,306.51	.....	.....	.129
April 20, 1843—April 20, 1844.....	1,063,825	146,578.78	155,020.36	.....	.....	.131
April 20, 1844—May 1, 1845.....	1,171,356	94,562.27	85,723.55	.....	.....	.157
May 1, 1845—May 1, 1846.....	1,139,587	89,528.26	64,372.60	24,083.72	.....	.208
May 1, 1846—May 1, 1847.....	644,239	78,932.73	76,634.13	50,565.18	3,173.34	.446
May 1, 1847—May 1, 1848.....	631,558	81,600.34	86,835.50	26,382.32	.....	.285
May 1, 1848—May 1, 1849.....	639,066	84,045.15	102,739.82	21,147.16	.....	.272
May 1, 1849—May 1, 1850.....	662,315	104,579.54	99,889.71	2,452.49	820.41	.296
May 1, 1850—May 1, 1851.....	689,682	126,471.31	131,163.40	99,889.71	.....	.327
May 1, 1851—May 1, 1852.....	721,804	150,482.48	155,006.07	7,142.32	.....	.265
May 1, 1852—Dec. 31, 1853.....	752,626	335,968.39	282,229.87	2,450.23	.....	.258
Jan. 1, 1854—Dec. 31, 1854.....	783,358	223,412.05	238,694.06	50,565.18	.....
Jan. 1, 1855—Dec. 31, 1855.....	799,431	218,204.04	217,567.06	285,283.17	.....
Jan. 1, 1856—Dec. 31, 1856.....	800,327	237,441.92	274,182.49	35,920.16	.....
Jan. 1, 1857—Dec. 31, 1857.....	890,519	268,890.48	266,972.47	1,097.90	.....
Jan. 1, 1858—Dec. 31, 1858.....	950,555	255,224.61	251,600.88	4,111.63	.....
Jan. 1, 1859—Dec. 31, 1859.....	974,345	285,167.19	252,117.03	17,161.79	.....
Jan. 1, 1860—Dec. 31, 1860.....	994,447	236,722.77	270,701.21	3,783.29	.....

Jan. 1, 1861—Dec. 31, 1861.....	988,523	246,124.93	249,071.09	837.13	248
Jan. 1, 1862—Dec. 31, 1862.....	942,906	265,148.71	226,209.64	29,676.20	291
Jan. 1, 1863—Dec. 31, 1863.....	923,394	416,743.75	231,692.81	164,867.14	451
Jan. 1, 1864—Dec. 31, 1864.....	928,320	549,993.56	437,568.10	267,292.30	592
Jan. 1, 1865—Dec. 31, 1865.....	929,259	631,740.67	593,338.90	335,694.07	579
Jan. 1, 1866—Dec. 31, 1866.....	1,032,184	682,386.30	902,476.44	105,597.93	661
Jan. 1, 1867—Dec. 31, 1867.....	1,146,081	607,520.96	805,703.17	.....	33
Jan. 1, 1868—Dec. 31, 1868.....	1,255,115	598,161.69	649,773.03	.....	476
Jan. 1, 1869—Dec. 31, 1869.....	1,298,338	618,226.61	623,820.95	.....	475
Jan. 1, 1870—Dec. 31, 1870.....	1,370,134	594,743.77	515,896.32	.....	434
Nov. 1, 1870—Oct. 31, 1871.....	1,421,323	623,450.25	588,528.66	.....	438
Nov. 1, 1871—Oct. 31, 1872.....	1,458,441	601,056.60	598,647.63	86,396.85	453
Nov. 1, 1872—Oct. 31, 1873.....	1,464,027	680,836.64	705,169.69	42,063.80	465
Nov. 1, 1873—Oct. 31, 1874.....	1,503,821	675,080.32	703,855.26	13,288.86	481
Nov. 1, 1874—Oct. 31, 1875.....	1,580,559	692,485.89	721,805.34	.....	419
Nov. 1, 1875—Oct. 31, 1876.....	1,651,512	594,188.38	699,904.35	151,746.66	369
Nov. 1, 1876—Oct. 31, 1877.....	1,671,008	698,977.25	580,055.40	82,824.71	376
Nov. 1, 1877—Oct. 31, 1878.....	1,698,282	551,365.05	511,169.90	42,629.56	324
Nov. 1, 1878—Oct. 31, 1879.....	1,700,302	551,859.30	572,266.90	63,007.16	324
Nov. 1, 1879—Oct. 31, 1880.....	1,742,322	537,371.14	576,335.69	.....	319
Nov. 1, 1880—Oct. 31, 1881.....	1,713,104	625,663.89	633,428.41	104,422.64	365
Nov. 1, 1881—Oct. 31, 1882.....	1,748,021	691,606.01	728,321.76	66,185.04	395
Nov. 1, 1882—Oct. 31, 1883.....	1,767,114	751,469.90	731,125.86	43,036.90	425
Nov. 1, 1883—Oct. 31, 1884.....	1,835,400	731,125.86	775,724.16	87,636.20	398
Nov. 1, 1884—Oct. 31, 1885.....	1,890,336	826,828.36	779,878.74	40,885.58	437
Nov. 1, 1885—Oct. 31, 1886.....	1,987,376	985,303.47	820,173.41	.....	496
Nov. 1, 1886—Oct. 31, 1887.....	2,063,935	1,039,370.91	1,002,805.19	124,444.48	496
Nov. 1, 1887—Oct. 31, 1888.....	2,156,119	994,056.24	1,156,646.08	161,010.20	496
Nov. 1, 1888—Oct. 31, 1889.....	2,236,403	1,125,287.80	1,159,962.42	1,579.64	461
Nov. 1, 1889—Oct. 31, 1890.....	2,283,953	1,131,071.82	1,163,738.92	36,254.26	503
Nov. 1, 1890—Oct. 31, 1891.....	2,386,549	1,246,907.27	1,146,708.39	68,921.36	495
Nov. 1, 1891—Oct. 31, 1892.....	2,442,627	1,265,133.04	1,241,011.52	.....	522
Nov. 1, 1892—Oct. 31, 1893.....	2,524,053	1,227,004.00	1,281,043.28	31,277.52	513
Nov. 1, 1893—Oct. 31, 1894.....	2,600,060	1,179,900.36	1,291,517.80	55,399.04	486
Nov. 1, 1894—Oct. 31, 1895.....	2,766,656	1,238,009.73	1,238,463.19	.....	438
Nov. 1, 1895—Oct. 31, 1896.....	2,831,787	1,262,248.53	1,210,586.19	160,158.68	447
Nov. 1, 1896—Oct. 31, 1897.....	2,851,625	1,176,369.72	1,179,475.27	220,634.14	445
Nov. 1, 1897—Oct. 31, 1898.....	2,866,389	1,345,782.21	1,233,018.11	168,971.80	412
Nov. 1, 1898—Oct. 31, 1899.....	2,876,057	1,376,099.07	1,237,136.11	172,077.35	466
Nov. 1, 1899—Oct. 31, 1900.....	2,929,674	1,319,727.64	1,339,814.03	79,313.25	478
Nov. 1, 1900—Oct. 31, 1901.....	2,948,137	1,356,651.38	1,381,390.50	.....	45
Nov. 1, 1901—Oct. 31, 1902.....	3,000,295	1,462,924.26	1,333,261.48	10,436.68	46
Nov. 1, 1902—Oct. 31, 1903.....	3,031,918	1,654,223.85	1,532,580.84	35,175.80	487
Nov. 1, 1903—Oct. 31, 1904.....	3,070,121	1,704,525.35	1,665,918.04	94,486.38	546
Nov. 1, 1904—Oct. 31, 1905.....	3,148,211	1,768,692.44	2,005,573.56	216,129.99	556
Nov. 1, 1905—Oct. 31, 1906.....	3,236,661	2,071,648.28	1,983,962.81	254,737.30	561
				17,866.18	64
				105,531.65	

* Average contribution per member.

+ 728,700 members and probationers in 1852.

RECEIPTS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1910

YEAR	Special Gifts	Conference Contributions	Legacies	Sundries	Total
November 1, 1906-October 31, 1907.....	\$331,019 99	\$988,859 06	\$57,762 54	\$24,278 69	\$1,401,920 28
November 1, 1907-October 31 1908.....	281,757 85	1,013,272 36	27,240 88	35,064 97	1,357,336 06
November 1, 1908-October 31, 1909.....	305,824 66	984,975 35	39,748 96	11,563 81	1,342,122 78
November 1, 1909-October 31, 1910.....	320,905 12	1,101,043 91	40,555 52	15,195 37	1,477,699 92
Total.....	\$1,239,517 62	\$4,088,150 68	\$165,307 90	\$86,102 84	\$5,579,079 04

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FINANCES OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1907-1910

“Special Gifts” are included in the Receipts, Disbursements, and Debt

YEAR	Members and Probationers	Receipts	Disbursements	Debt	1 Average
November 1, 1906-October 31, 1907.....	3,307,275	\$1,401,920 28	\$1,519,314 16	\$11,852 23	.423
November 1, 1907-October 31, 1908.....	3,379,584	1,357,336 06	1,397,621 76	52,137 93	.401
November 1, 1908-October 31, 1909.....	3,444,606	1,342,122 78	1,417,438 71	127,453 86	.389
November 1, 1909-October 31, 1910.....	3,489,696	1,477,699 92	1,425,341 23	75,095 17	.423

1 Average contribution per member.

MISSIONARY BISHOPS

Elected by the General Conference

BISHOP JAMES MILLS THOBURN, Meadville, Pa.

- " JOSEPH CRANE HARTZELL, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
- " FRANK WESLEY WARNE, Lucknow, India.
- " ISAIAH BENJAMIN SCOTT, Monrovia, Liberia.
- " WILLIAM FITZJAMES OLDHAM, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
- " JOHN EDWARD ROBINSON, Bombay, India.
- " MERRIMAN COLBERT HARRIS, Seoul, Korea.

MISSIONARIES BY MISSIONS AND CONFERENCES

Corrected to April 7, 1911

CHINA

FOOCHOW

Bankhardt, Frederick, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Bankhardt, Mrs. Laura W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Billing, Arthur W., Foochow, China.
 Billing, Mrs. Mabel S., Foochow, China.
 Bissonnette, Wesley S., Delaware, O.
 Bissonnette, Mrs. Estelle S., Delaware, O.
 Black, Edward F., Foochow, China.
 Black, Mrs. Annie S., Foochow, China.
 Bosworth, Miss Sarah M., Benson, Neb.
 Caldwell, Ernest B., 1902 Vine St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Gertrude B., 1902 Vine St., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Caldwell, Harry R., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Caldwell, Mrs. Mary B. C., Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Coole, Thomas H. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Coole, Mrs. Cora S., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Eyestone, James B., Mintsingsien, via Foochow, China.
 Eyestone, Mrs. Isabelle L., Mintsingsien, via Foochow, China.
 Ford, Eddy L., Foochow, China.
 Ford, Mrs. Effie C., Foochow, China.
 Gossard, Jesse E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Gossard, Mrs. Ethel W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Gowdy, John, Foochow, China.
 Gowdy, Mrs. Elizabeth T., Foochow, China.
 Jones, Edwin C., Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.
 Kellogg, Claude R., Foochow, China.
 Kellogg, Mrs. Mary C., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Walter N., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Helen M., Foochow, China.
 Lacy, William H., Shanghai, China.
 Lacy, Mrs. Emma N., Shanghai, China.
 Main, William A., Foochow, China.
 Main, Mrs. Emma L., Foochow, China.
 Miner, George S., Foochow, China.
 Miner, Mrs. Mary P., Foochow, China.
 Paddock, Bernard H., Yeuping, via Foochow, China.

Paddock, Mrs. Helena W., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Sheldon, Francis B. (M.D.), Tangtau, Haitan Island, China.
 Sheldon, Mrs. Inez F., Tangtau, Haitan Island, China.
 Sites, C. M. Lacey, Foochow, China.
 Sites, Mrs. Evelyn W., Foochow, China.
 Skinner, James E. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Skinner, Mrs. Susan L. (M.D.), Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Ward, Ralph A., Foochow, China.
 Ward, Mrs. Mildred W., Foochow, China.
 Williams, Walter W. (M.D.), Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Williams, Mrs. Grace T., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Worley, James H., 147 Griswold St., Delaware, O.
 Worley, Mrs. Imogene F., 147 Griswold St., Delaware, O.

HINGHWA

Brewster, Wm. N., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Brewster, Mrs. Elizabeth, Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Carson, F. Stanley, Sioux City, Ia.
 Carson, Mrs. Grace D., Sioux City, Ia.
 Cole, Winfred B., Yungchun, via Foochow, China.
 Dildine, Harry G., Ionia, Mich.
 Dildine, Mrs. Maud La D., Ionia, Mich.
 Hawley, Joseph W., Yungchun, via Foochow, China.
 Hawley, Mrs. Harriet R., Yungchun, via Foochow, China.
 Jones, Ulric R., New Milford, Pa.
 Jones, Mrs. Glennie W., New Milford, Pa.
 Trimble, Frederick H., Sioux City, Ia.
 Trimble, Mrs. Rena B., Sioux City, Ia.

CENTRAL CHINA

Beebe, Robert C. (M.D.), Nanking, China.
 Beebe, Mrs. Rose L., Nanking, China.
 Blackstone, James H., Nanking, China.
 Blackstone, Mrs. Barbara T., Nanking, China.
 Bowen, Arthur J., Nanking, China.
 Bowen, Mrs. Nora J., Nanking, China.

Brown, Fred R., Kiukiang, China.
 Charles, Milton R. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Charles, Mrs. Marilla G., Nanchang, China.
 Gale, Francis C., Nanchang, China.
 Gale, Mrs. Ailie S. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Hart, Edgerton H. (M.D.), 7847 Winneconne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Hart, Mrs. Caroline M., 7847 Winneconne Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Henke, Frederick G., Nanking, China.
 Henke, Mrs. Selma H., Nanking, China.
 Houghton, Henry S. (M.D.), Wuhu, China.
 Houghton, Mrs. Caroline C., Wuhu, China.
 Hummel, William F., Nanking, China.
 Johnson, William R., Nanchang, China.
 Johnson, Mrs. Ina B., Nanchang, China.
 Kupfer, Carl F., 220 West 4th St., Cincinnati, O.
 Kupfer, Mrs. Lydia K., Kiukiang, China.
 Longden, Wilbur C., Chinkiang, China.
 Longden, Mrs. Gertrude K., Chinkiang, China.
 Martin, Arthur W., Nanking, China.
 Martin, Mrs. Alice B., Nanking, China.
 Merrill, Lilburn (M.D.), 1415 Acoma, Denver, Colo.
 Miller, George, Wuhu, China.
 Millward, William, Nanking, China.
 Millward, Mrs. Jennie F., Nanking, China.
 Rowe, Harry F., Kiukiang, China.
 Rowe, Mrs. Maggie N., Kiukiang, China.
 Russell, Wallace B. (M.D.), Nanking, China.
 Russell, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Nanking, China.
 Sibley, Fred R., Chinkiang, China.
 Sibley, Mrs. Nora B., Chinkiang, China.
 Stuart, George A. (M.D.), 174A North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.
 Stuart, Mrs. Anna G., Shanghai, China.
 Swenson, Miss Amanda L., Nanking, China.
 Trindle, John R., Nanchang, China.
 Trindle, Mrs. Josie N., Nanchang, China.
 Vaughan, John G. (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Vaughan, Mrs. Daisy M., Nanchang, China.
 Walley, Mrs. Louise M., Kiukiang, China.
 Wilson, Wilbur F., Nanking, China.
 Wilson, Mrs. Mary R., Nanking, China.

NORTH CHINA

Baldwin, Jesse H. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Brown, Frederick, 55 St. Georges Road, Harrogate, England.
 Brown, Mrs. Agnes, 55 St. Georges Road, Harrogate, England.
 Davis, George L., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Davis, Mrs. Irma R., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Davis, George R., Tientsin, China.
 Davis, Mrs. Maria B., Tientsin, China.
 Davis, Walter W., Peking, China.
 Dobson, Robert J., Peking, China.
 Felt, Carl A., Changli, via Tientsin, China.
 Felt, Mrs. Louise W., Changli, via Tientsin, China.
 Gamewell, Frank D., Peking, China.
 Gamewell, Mrs. Mary N., Peking, China.
 Gibb, John McG., Jr., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Gibb, Mrs. Katherine C., Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hanson, Perry O., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Hanson, Mrs. Ruth E., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Headland, Isaac T., 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
 Headland, Mrs. Mariam S. (M.D.), Ann Arbor, Mich.
 Hobart, William T., Peking, China.
 Hobart, Mrs. Emily H., Peking, China.
 Hopkins, N. S. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Hopkins, Mrs. Fannie H., Peking, China.
 Johnstone, Ernest M. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Keeler, Joseph L. (M.D.), Changli, via Tientsin, China.
 Keeler, Mrs. Elma N., Changli, via Tientsin, China.

Kent, Edwin M. (M.D.), Shanhaikwan, via Siberia, China.
 Kent, Mrs. Florence Van D., Shanhaikwan, via Siberia, China.
 King, Harry E., Peking, China.
 King, Mrs. Edna H., Peking, China.
 Korn, John H. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Korn, Mrs. Bessie P., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Krause, Oliver J., Princess Anne, Somerset Co., Md.
 Krause, Mrs. Minnie L., Princess Anne, Somerset Co., Md.
 Lowry, George D. (M.D.), 68 Green St., Delaware, O.
 Lowry, Mrs. Cora C., 68 Green St., Delaware, O.
 Lowry, Hiram H., Peking, China.
 Lowry, Mrs. Parthenia N., Peking, China.
 Mullowney, John J. (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Mullowney, Mrs. Emily E., Peking, China.
 Pyke, James H., Tientsin, China.
 Pyke, Mrs. Anabel G., Tientsin, China.
 St. John, Burton L., Tientsin, China.
 St. John, Mrs. Io B., Tientsin, China.
 Taft, Marcus L., The Poplars, Lakehurst, N. J.
 Taft, Mrs. Mary W., The Poplars, Lakehurst, N. J.
 Terrell, Miss Alice, Peking, China.
 Verity, George W., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Verity, Mrs. Frances W., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Winans, Edward J., Peking, China.

WEST CHINA

Beech, Joseph, Chengtu, China.
 Beech, Mrs. Nellie D., Chengtu, China.
 Canright, Harry L. (M.D.), 3 Central Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Canright, Mrs. Margaret, 3 Central Ave., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Crawford, Walter M., Kasson, Minn.
 Crawford, Mrs. Mabel L., Kasson, Minn.
 Curnow, James O., Suining, China.
 Curnow, Mrs. Mary E., Suining, China.
 Freeman, Claude W. (M.D.), Chengtu, China.
 Freeman, Mrs. Florence M., Chengtu, China.
 Irwin, Henry W. (M.D.), Tzschow, China.
 Irwin, Mrs. Marguerite V., Tzschow, China.
 Knapp, Percy C., Chungking, China.
 Knapp, Mrs. Hattie M., Chungking, China.
 Lawrence, Benjamin F., Chungking, China.
 Lewis, Spencer, Chungking, China.
 Lewis, Mrs. Esther B., Chungking, China.
 Manly, W. Edward, Tzschow, via Chungking, China.
 Manly, Mrs. Florence B., 202 N. Sandusky St., Delaware, O.
 McCartney, James H. (M.D.), Chungking, China.
 McCartney, Mrs. Saddle K., Chungking, China.
 Meuser, Edwin N., Chungking, China.
 Neumann, George B., Chengtu, China.
 Neumann, Mrs. Louisa S., Chengtu, China.
 Peat, Jacob F., 2215 Fourth Ave., Sioux City, Ia.
 Peat, Mrs. Emily G., 2215 Fourth Ave., Sioux City, Ia.
 Rape, C. Bertram, Chungking, China.
 Rape, Mrs. Rebecca B., Chungking, China.
 Ricker, Raymond C., 10 Myrtle Ave., Madison, N. J.
 Ricker, Mrs. Frances H., 10 Myrtle Ave., Madison, N. J.
 Torrey, Ray L., 130 South Huron St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Torrey, Mrs. Kate W., 130 South Huron St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Williams, Elrick, Chengtu, China.
 Williams, Mrs. Florence S., Chengtu, China.
 Yard, James M., Chengtu, China.
 Yard, Mrs. Mabelle H., Chengtu, China.
 Yost, John W., Stewartstown, York Co., Pa.
 Yost, Mrs. Edna B., Stewartstown, York Co., Pa.

JAPAN

Alexander, Robert P., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Alexander, Mrs. Fanny W., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Berry, Arthur D., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Charles, 15 Tsukiji, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bishop, Mrs. Olive W., Tokyo, Japan.
 Chappell, Benjamin, Tokyo, Japan.
 Chappell, Mrs. Mary H., Tokyo, Japan.
 Davison, Chas. S., 3030 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Davison, Mrs. Florence B., 3030 Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Davison, John C., 435 Shinyashiki, Kumamoto, Japan.
 Davison, Mrs. Mary S., 435 Shinyashiki, Kumamoto, Japan.
 Draper, Gideon F., Tokyo, Japan.
 Draper, Mrs. Mira H., Tokyo, Japan.
 Heckelman, Frederick W., Sapporo, Japan.
 Heckelman, Mrs. May D., Sapporo, Japan.
 Heicher, Merlo K., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Heicher, Mrs. Margaret H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Iglehart, Charles W., Sendai, Japan.
 Iglehart, Mrs. Florence A., Sendai, Japan.
 Iglehart, Edwin T., Hiroaki, Japan.
 Iglehart, Mrs. Luella M., Hiroaki, Japan.
 Jones, James I., Fukuoka, Japan.
 Jones, Mrs. Bertha M., Fukuoka, Japan.
 Kingsbury, W. de L., 182 Minami Hisaya Cho, Nagoya, Japan.
 Kingsbury, Mrs. Melinde B., 182 Minami Hisaya Cho, Nagoya, Japan.
 Reed, Harry A., No. 1, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, Japan.
 Reed, Mrs. Elsie F., No. 1, Shichome, Ginza, Tokyo, Japan.
 Schwartz, Henry B., Naha, Okinawa Prefecture, Loochoo Islands, Japan.
 Schwartz, Mrs. Mary F., 771 Chapman St., San Jose, Cal.
 Schwartz, Herbert W. (M.D.), Sendai, Japan.
 Schwartz, Mrs. Lola R., Sendai, Japan.
 Scott, Francis N., 221 West G St., Ontario, Cal.
 Scott, Mrs. Annie Mel., 221 West G St., Ontario, Cal.
 Smith, Frank H., 6 Higashi Yama, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Smith, Mrs. Iva B., 6 Higashi Yama, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Soper, Julius, Tokyo, Japan.
 Soper, Mrs. Mary D., Tokyo, Japan.
 Spencer, David S., Tokyo, Japan.
 Spencer, Mrs. Mary P., Tokyo, Japan.
 Vail, Miss Jennie S., Tokyo, Japan.
 Wheeler, Harvey A., 3 Higashi Yama, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Wheeler, Mrs. Ruth B., 3 Higashi Yama, Nagasaki, Japan.

KOREA

Anderson, A. Garfield (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Anderson, Mrs. Hattie P., Seoul, Korea.
 Becker, Arthur L., 800 East Porter St., Albion, Mich.
 Becker, Mrs. Louise S., 800 East Porter St., Albion, Mich.
 Billings, Bliss W., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Bunker, Dalzell A., Seoul, Korea.
 Bunker, Mrs. Annie E. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Burdick, George M., Crown Point, N. Y.
 Cable, Elmer M., Kongju, Korea.
 Cable, Mrs. Myrtle E., Kongju, Korea.
 Chew, Nathaniel D., Jr., Chemulpo, Korea.
 Chew, Mrs. Nettie T., Chemulpo, Korea.
 Critchett, Carl, R. F. D. No. 3, Azalia, Mich.
 Critchett, Mrs. Anna C., R. F. D. No. 3, Azalia, Mich.

Deming, Charles S., 301 Marshall St., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Follwell, Edward D. (M.D.), Pyengyang, Korea.
 Follwell, Mrs. Mary H., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Jones, George Heber, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
 Jones, Mrs. Margaret B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York.
 Lawton, Burke R., Seoul, Korea.
 Lawton, Mrs. Olive H., Seoul, Korea.
 Miller, Ira M. (M.D.), Yungbyen, Korea.
 Miller, Mrs. Alice S., Yungbyen, Korea.
 Moore, John Z., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Moore, Mrs. Alpha R., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Morris, Charles D., Yungbyen, Korea.
 Morris, Mrs. Louise O., Yungbyen, Korea.
 Noble, W. Arthur, Pyengyang, Korea.
 Noble, Mrs. Mattie W., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Norton, Arthur H. (M.D.), Haiju, Korea.
 Norton, Mrs. Minnette S., Haiju, Korea.
 Reppert, Roy R., Seoul, Korea.
 Reppert, Mrs. Nellie M., Seoul, Korea.
 Rufus, W. Carl, Albion, Mich.
 Rufus, Mrs. Maude S., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Swearer, Wilbur C., Kongju, Korea.
 Swearer, Mrs. Lillian S., Kongju, Korea.
 Taylor, Corwin, Kongju, Korea.
 Taylor, Mrs. Nellie B., Kongju, Korea.
 Taylor, Henry C., Seoul, Korea.
 Taylor, Mrs. Bertha B., Seoul, Korea.
 Van Buskirk, James D. (M.D.), Kongju, Korea.
 Van Buskirk, Mrs. Harriet E., Kongju, Korea.
 Williams, Franklin E. C., Kongju, Korea.
 Williams, Mrs. Alice B., Kongju, Korea.

INDIA

NORTH INDIA

Badley, Brenton T., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Mrs. Mary S., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Theodore C., Lucknow, India.
 Badley, Mrs. Clara N., Lucknow, India.
 Bare, Charles L., 115 North Liberty St., Delaware, O.
 Bare, Mrs. Susan W., 115 North Liberty St., Delaware, O.
 Blackwood, Oswald H., Lucknow, India.
 Boggess, Arthur C., Lucknow, India.
 Boggess, Mrs. Ina G., Lucknow, India.
 Branch, M. Wells, Lucknow, India.
 Briggs, George W., Cornelius, Oregon.
 Briggs, Mrs. Mary H., Cornelius, Oregon.
 Buck, Oscar M., Bareilly, India.
 Buck, Mrs. Berenice B., Bareilly, India.
 Busher, Richard C., Naini Tal, India.
 Core, Lewis A., Lucknow, India.
 Core, Mrs. Mary K., Buckhannon, W. Va.
 Dease, Stephen S. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.
 Dease, Mrs. Jennie D. (M.D.), Naini Tal, India.
 Faucett, Robert L., Moradabad, India.
 Faucett, Mrs. Myrtle B., Moradabad, India.
 Gill, Joseph H., Moradabad, India.
 Gill, Mrs. Mary W., Moradabad, India.
 Henry, George F., Lucknow, India.
 Henry, Mrs. Julia R., Lucknow, India.
 Hewes, George C., Pithoragarh, India.
 Hewes, Mrs. Annie B., Pithoragarh, India.
 Hyde, Preston S., Greensburg, Ind.
 Hyde, Mrs. Irene M., Greensburg, Ind.
 Jones, E. Stanley, Sitapur, India.
 Jones, Mrs. Mabel L., Sitapur, India.
 Mansell, William A., Valley City, N. Dak.
 Mansell, Mrs. Florence P., Valley City, N. Dak.
 Meek, William S., 15 South York St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Meek, Mrs. Maud Van H., 15 S. York St., Wheeling, W. Va.
 Messmore, James H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.
 Messmore, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Pauri, Garhwal, India.

Neeld, Frank L., Bareilly, India.
 Neeld, Mrs. Emma E., Meyersdale, Pa.
 Pickett, J. Waskom, Lucknow, India.
 Robinson, John W., Lucknow, India.
 Robinson, Mrs. Elizabeth F., Lucknow, India.
 Rockey, Noble L., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Rockey, Mrs. Mary H., Gonda, Oudh, India.
 Simpson, Charles E., Moradabad, India.
 Simpson, Mrs. Kerstin B., Moradabad, India.
 Titus, Murray T., Lucknow, India.
 Titus, Mrs. Olive G., Lucknow, India.
 Weak, Harry H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 Weak, Mrs. Clara H., Shahjahanpur, India.
 West, John N., Shahjahanpur, India.
 West, Mrs. Irene W., Shahjahanpur, India.

NORTHWEST INDIA

Aldrich, Floyd C., Aligarh, India.
 Aldrich, Mrs. Annie E., Aligarh, India.
 Ashe, William W. (M.D.), Ajmer, India.
 Ashe, Mrs. Christine C., Ajmer, India.
 Baker, J. Benson, Jewell City, Kan.
 Baker, Mrs. Ida V., Jewell City, Kan.
 Buck, Philo M., 1272 South 22d St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Buck, Mrs. Carrie McM., 1272 South 22d St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Butcher, John C. (M.D.), Lahore, India.
 Butcher, Mrs. Ada P., Lahore, India.
 Calkins, Harvey R., 416 North Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Calkins, Mrs. Ida von H., 416 North Nevada Ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.
 Clancy, Dennis C., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Clancy, Mrs. Ella P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Clancy, W. Rockwell, Muttra, India.
 Clancy, Mrs. Charlotte F., Muttra, India.
 Donohugh, Thomas S., Meerut, India.
 Donohugh, Mrs. Agnes L., 311 West End Ave., New York City.
 Guthrie, George W., 420 East Fifth St., Des Moines, Ia.
 Guthrie, Mrs. Mary D., 420 East Fifth St., Des Moines, Ia.
 Jones, Lucian B., Meerut, India.
 Keislar, Mott, Phalera, India.
 Keislar, Mrs. Edna B. (M.D.), Phalera, India.
 Lyon, James, Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Lyon, Mrs. Lilius R., Roorkee, U. P., India.
 Plomer, Claudius H., Agra, India.
 Plomer, Mrs. Ella M., Agra, India.
 Price, Frederick B., Allahabad, India.
 Price, Mrs. Emma S., Allahabad, India.
 Robertson, John T., Lisbon Lodge, Fishpond Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England.
 Robertson, Mrs. Amelia H., Lisbon Lodge, Fishpond Road, Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England.
 Tomlinson, W. Edwin, Cawnpore, India.
 Tomlinson, Mrs. Viola S., Cawnpore, India.
 Wilson, Franklin M., Delhi, Punjab, India.
 Wood, Otto Don, Cawnpore, India.

SOUTH INDIA

Anderson, Karl E., Martelle, Ia.
 Anderson, Mrs. Emma W., Martelle, Ia.
 Baker, Albert H., Vepery, Madras, India.
 Baker, Mrs. Rachel S., Vepery, Madras, India.
 Batstone, W. H. L. (M.D.), College Heights, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.
 Batstone, Mrs. Alice N., College Heights, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.
 Beal, William D., Bucyrus, Ohio.
 Beal, Mrs. Bessie R., Bucyrus, Ohio.
 Buttrick, John B., Bowringpet, Bangalore, India.
 Buttrick, Mrs. Mary P., Fenside Rock Terrace, Manningsham, Bradford, Yorks, England.
 Coates, Alvin B., Richmond Town, Bangalore, India.

Coates, Mrs. Olive B., Richmond Town, Bangalore, India.
 Cook, Albert E., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 Cook, Mrs. Edith L., Raichur, Deccan, India.
 Ernsberger, David O., Belgium, India.
 Ernsberger, Mrs. Margaret C., Belgium, India.
 Gabel, Clayton E., Kolar Town, Mysore, India.
 Garden, Joseph H., Gulbarga, Deccan, India.
 Garden, Mrs. Frances B., 105 Water St., Stratford, Ontario, Canada.
 Hilmer, Henry F., Belgium, India.
 Hilmer, Mrs. Matilda H., Belgium, India.
 Hollister, William H., 70 Lincoln Ave., Delaware, O.
 Hollister, Mrs. Emma H., 70 Lincoln Ave., Delaware, O.
 Hottot, David P., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Hottot, Mrs. Florence B., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 King, Earl L., Belgium, India.
 King, William L., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 King, Mrs. Sara H., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Kingham, James J., Vepery, Madras, India.
 Linn, Hugh H. (M.D.), Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Linn, Mrs. Minnie L., Bidar, Deccan, India.
 Lipp, Charles F., Richmondtown, Bangalore, India.
 Lipp, Mrs. Clara L., Richmondtown, Bangalore, India.
 Ogg, Albert E., Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Ogg, Mrs. Dolores D., Mount Road, Madras, India.
 Parker, C. Edward, 727 Whitney Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Parker, Mrs. Sarah T., 727 Whitney Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
 Rockey, Lee H., Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.
 Ross de Souza, Charles W., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Scharer, Charles W., Belgium, India.
 Scharer, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Belgium, India.
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 Schermerhorn, Mrs. May H., 207 West Adams Ave., Pueblo, Colo.

CENTRAL PROVINCES

Abbott David G., 187 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass.
 Abbott, Mrs. Martha D., 187 Crescent St., Northampton, Mass.
 Campbell, Frank D., Jagdalpur, Bastar, C. P., India.
 Campbell, Mrs. Ada G., Jagdalpur, Bastar, C. P., India.
 Felt, Frank R. (M.D.), Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Felt, Mrs. Nettie H., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Gilder, George K., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Gilder, Mrs. Louise B., Raipur, C. P., India.
 Gusé, Carl F. H., Khandwa, India.
 Herrmann, Carl C., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Herrmann, Mrs. Florence E., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 McMurry, Valentine G., Turlock, Cal.
 McMurry, Mrs. Celia F., Turlock, Cal.
 Moore, William A., Gondia, C. P., India.
 Moore, Mrs. Laura W., 26 East Cottage St., Roxbury, Mass.
 Musser, Howard A., Nagpur, C. P., India.
 Musser, Mrs. Rachel M., Nagpur, C. P., India.
 Scholberg, Henry C., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
 Scholberg, Mrs. Ella C., Narsinghpur, C. P., India.
 Warner, Ariel N., Hingoli, C. P., India.
 Warner, Mrs. Helen L., Hingoli, C. P., India.

BOMBAY

Bancroft, William E., 264 North Nineteenth St., Columbus, O.
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Bisbee, Royal D., Baroda, India.
 Clarke, Wm. E. L., Karachi, Sind, India.
 Clarke, Mrs. Bertha M., 10 Leinster Square, Bayswater, London, W., England.
 Conley, Carl H., Nadiad, India.
 Conley, Mrs. Freda H., Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Alexander, (M.D.), Nadiad, India.
 Corpron, Mrs. Esther D., Nadiad, India.
 Fisher, Jesse C., Haviland, Kan.
 Fisher, Mrs. Effie P., Haviland, Kan.
 Hansen, Christian B., Igatpuri, India.
 Hansen, Mrs. Florence E., Igatpuri, India.
 Hill, Charles B., Byculla, Bombay, India.
 Hill, Mrs. Glenora G., Adams, N. Y.
 Linzell, Lewis E., Camp Baroda, India.
 Linzell, Mrs. Phila K., Camp Baroda, India.
 Park, George W., Nadiad, India.
 Park, Mrs. Eugenia J., Nadiad, India.
 Parker, Albert A., Eldorado, Kans.
 Parker, Mrs. Luetta O., Eldorado, Kans.
 Robbins, William E., Dhola, Kathiawar, India.
 Robbins, Mrs. Alice M., Dhola, Kathiawar, India.
 Shaw, Fawcett E. N., Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
 Shaw, Mrs. Caroline H., Bowen Church, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, India.
 Stephens, William H., Poona, India.
 Stephens, Mrs. Anna T., Poona, India.
 Wood, Frederick, Ahmedabad, India.
 Wood, Mrs. Elizabeth L., Ahmedabad, India.

BENGAL

Byers, Wm. P., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Byers, Mrs. Charlotte F., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Culshaw, Joseph, Darjeeling, India.
 Culshaw, Mrs. Ruth C., Darjeeling, India.
 Denning, John O., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Denning, Mrs. Margaret B., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Grose, Richard C., 151 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Grose, Mrs. Margaret R., 151 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Henderson, George S., 46 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Henderson, Mrs. Mabel G. (In the United States.)
 Koch, Clinton H. S., Collins Institute, Calcutta, India.
 Koch, Mrs. Grace O., Collins Institute, Calcutta, India.
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 Lee, Mrs. Ada J., 13 Wellington Square, Calcutta, India.
 Manley, David H., 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta, India.
 Manley, Mrs. Cora M., 52 Tangra Road, Calcutta, India.
 Meik, James P., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Meik, Mrs. Isabella Y., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Perrill, Fred M., Arrah, U. P., India.
 Schaenzlin, Gottlieb, Bolpur, E. I. Railway, India.
 Schutz, Herman J., Ballia, U. P., India.
 Schutz, Mrs. Grace B., Ballia, U. P., India.
 Simmons, John W., 151 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Simmons, Mrs. Alice D., 151 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Swan, Henry M., Pakur, E. I. Railway, India.
 Swan, Mrs. Edna L., Pakur, E. I. Railway, India.
 Ward, William T., Muzaffarpur, India.

BURMA

Graves, Willard E., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.
 Graves, Mrs. Almyra A., 27 Creek St., Rangoon, Burma.

Jones, Benjamin M., Fairmont, Minn.
 Jones, Mrs. Luella R., Fairmont, Minn.
 Lobdell, Jesse M., Thongwa, Burma.
 Lobdell, Mrs. Helen W., Thongwa, Burma.
 Riggs, Clarence H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Truitt, Owen I., 19 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
 Truitt, Mrs. Ella R., 19 Lancaster Road, Rangoon, Burma.
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MALAYSIA

Amery, Albert J., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Amery, Mrs. Ruth A., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Baughman, Burr J., Buitenzorg, Java.
 Baughman, Mrs. Mabel H., Buitenzorg, Java.
 Buchanan, Charles S., Tjisaraea, Java.
 Buchanan, Mrs. Emily E., Tjisaraea, Java.
 Cherry, Wm. T., 28 Raffles Place, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Cherry, Mrs. Miriam T., 28 Raffles Place, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Denyes, John R., 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.
 Denyes, Mrs. Mary O., Evanston, Ill.
 Draper, Charles E., Singapore Straits Settlements.
 Eklund, Abel, Singkawan, West Borneo.
 Fisher, Albert H., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Hoover, James M., Sibulawak, Borneo.
 Hoover, Mrs. Ethel Y., Sibulawak, Borneo.
 Horley, Wm. E., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Horley, Mrs. Ada O., Ipoh, Perak, F. M. S.
 Lee, Edwin F., 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.
 Lee, Mrs. Edna D., 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.
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 Mansell, Mrs. Ethel W., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Maynard, Floyd R., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Pease, Kingsley E., 602 West Healey St., Champaign, Ill.
 Pease, Mrs. Florence A., 602 West Healey St., Champaign, Ill.
 Pykett, Geo. F., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Pykett, Mrs. Amelia Y., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Ruth, Miss E. Naomi, 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.
 Shellabear, William G., Delaware, Ohio.
 Shellabear, Mrs. Emma F., Delaware, O.
 Van Dyke, Benjamin F., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Van Dyke, Mrs. Esther J., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Vickery, Charles R., Phoenix, N. Y.
 Vickery, Mrs. Kate C., Phoenix, N. Y.
 Wilcox, Berton O., 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.
 Worthington, Charles M., 29 Salemba, Batavia, Java.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Armand, Samuel H., Aparri, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Armand, Mrs. Bertha K., Aparri, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Bower, Harry C., 347 Hastings St., South Williamsport, Pa.
 Bower, Mrs. Mabel C., 347 Hastings St., South Williamsport, Pa.
 Chenoweth, Arthur E., 8 Isla de Romero, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Chenoweth, Mrs. Minnie S., 8 Isla de Romero, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Cobb, George C., 120 Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Cobb, Mrs. Helen M., 120 Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Cottingham, Joshua F., San Isidro, Nueva Ecija Province, Philippine Islands.

Cottingham, Mrs. Bertha D., San Isidro, Nueva Ecija Province, Philippine Islands.
 Farmer, Harry, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Farmer, Mrs. Olive O., Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Housley, Edwin L., San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.
 Housley, Mrs. Ella S., San Fernando, Pampanga, Philippine Islands.
 Huddleston, Oscar, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Huddleston, Mrs. Leona L., Vigan, Ilocos Sur, Philippine Islands.
 Klinefelter, Daniel H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Klinefelter, Mrs. Blanch P., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Koehler, Charles W., 54 Lope de Vega, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Koehler, Mrs. Ida S., 54 Lope de Vega, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Ernest S., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Lyons, Mrs. Harriet E., Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Rex R., Tarlac, Tarlac Province, Philippine Islands.
 Moe, Mrs. Julia N., Tarlac, Tarlac Province, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Berndt O., Binalonan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Peterson, Mrs. Alice M., Binalonan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Rader, Marvin A., 104 Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Rader, Mrs. Jean H., 104 Nozaleda, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Rayner, Ernest A., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Rayner, Mrs. Clara B., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Snyder, Alva L., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Snyder, Mrs. Grace E., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, Philippine Islands.
 Teeter, William H., 2126 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.
 Teeter, Mrs. Edna G., 2126 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Ill.

AFRICA

LIBERIA

Gendrou, Miss Violet M., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Hall, Miss Anna E., Garraway, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Parker, Theophilus R., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Parker, Mrs. Eva M., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Price, Frederick A., Wissika, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Price, Mrs. Luna J., Wissika, Cape Palmas, Liberia.
 Reed, John H., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Reed, Mrs. Maggie J., 131 Waverly Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Robertson, Mrs. Friederika S., Jacktown, Sinoe, Liberia.
 Simpson, John A., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Simpson, Mrs. Mattie H., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Walker, Walter F., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Warner, Mrs. Nancy J., Monrovia, Liberia.
 Williams, Walter B., Grand Cess, via Cape Palmas, Liberia.

EAST CENTRAL AFRICA

Bell, Miss Edith M., Vandergrift, Pa.
 Björklund, Miss Ellen E., Inhambane, East Africa.
 Buchwalter, Abraham L., Monrovia, Cal.
 Buchwalter, Mrs. Lizzie McN., Monrovia, Cal.
 Bush, Raymond L., Inhambane, East Africa.

Coffin, Shirley D., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Coffin, Mrs. Virginia S., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Fowles, Miss Bertha M., East Central Africa.
 Gates, John R., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Gates, Mrs. Helen L., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Greeley, Eddy H., 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Gurney, Samuel (M. D.), Mrewas, Rhodesia.
 Howard, Herbert N., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Howard, Mrs. Estella S., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Keys, Pliny W., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Keys, Mrs. Clara E., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Mullikin, Miss Pearl, Umtali, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Thomas A., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 O'Farrell, Mrs. Josephine B., Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Persson, Josef A., Inhambane, East Africa.
 Richards, Erwin H., 130 W. Bridge St., Elyria, O.
 Richards, Mrs. Mary McC., 130 West Bridge St., Elyria, O.
 Roberts, George A., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Runfeldt, Mrs. Henny A., Inhambane, East Africa.
 Teril, William C., P. O. Box 41, Inhambane, East Africa.
 Teril, Mrs. Jessie G., 1288 Early Avenue, Chicago Ill.

WEST CENTRAL AFRICA

Dodson, Wm. P., Pungo Andongo, Angola.
 Dodson, Mrs. Catherine M., Pungo Andongo, Angola.
 Duarte, Benjamin R., Machico, Madeira Islands.
 Duarte, Mrs. Maria C., Machico, Madeira Islands.
 Gibbs, Austin J., Malange, Angola.
 Kipp, Ray B., Pungo, Andongo, Angola.
 Mason, Miss Lettie M., Pungo Andongo, Angola.
 Miller, William S., Malange, Angola.
 Nind, Geo. B., Santa Cruz, Madeira Islands.
 Nind, Mrs. Elizabeth G., Santa Cruz, Madeira Islands.
 Schreiber, Charles H., Loanda, Angola.
 Schreiber, Mrs. Anna S., Loanda, Angola.
 Shields, Robert, Loanda, Angola.
 Shields, Mrs. Louise R., Loanda, Angola.
 Shuett, Mrs. Mary S., Loanda, Angola.
 Smart, William G., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Smart, Mrs. Eliza N., Rua do Conselheiro 39, Funchal, Madeira Islands.
 Springer, John M., Kanshanshi, Northwest Rhodesia.
 Springer, Mrs. Helen R., Kanshanshi, Northwest Rhodesia.
 Wengatz, John C., Pungo Andongo, Angola.
 Wengatz, Mrs. Susan T., Pungo Andongo, Angola.
 Withey, Herbert C., Pungo Andongo, Angola.
 Withey, Mrs. Ruth B., Pungo Andongo, Angola.

AMERICAN MISSION IN NORTH AFRICA

Frease, Edwin F., 15 Boulevard Laferriere, Algiers, North Africa.
 Frease, Mrs. Ella B., 15 Boulevard Laferriere, Algiers, North Africa.
 Lowther, William E., 1 Avenue Loubet, Oran, Algeria, North Africa.
 Lowther, Mrs. Stephanie R., 1 Avenue Loubet Oran, Algeria, North Africa.
 Roesch, Friedrich, Rue Nocard, Villa des Viollettes, Algiers, North Africa.

SOUTH AMERICA

EASTERN SOUTH AMERICA

Batterson, Frank J., Estomba 447, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
 Batterson, Mrs. Nettie R., Estomba 447, Bahia Blanca, Argentina.
 Bauman, Ernest N., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

Bauman, Mrs. Mary K., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.
 Brinton, Edward A., Asuncion, Paraguay.
 Brinton, Mrs. Rilla B., Asuncion, Paraguay.
 Cantwell, Miss Eulalia F., Asuncion, Paraguay.
 Craver, Samuel P., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.
 Craver, Mrs. Laura G., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.
 Drees, Charles W., 133A Calle Lavalleja, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Drees, Mrs. Mary C., 133A Calle Lavalleja, Montevideo, Uruguay.
 Howard, George Parkinson, Mercedes, Argentina.
 Howard, Mrs. Rebecca D., Mercedes, Argentina.
 McLaughlin, William P., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.
 McLaughlin, Mrs. Mary L., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.
 Myers, William E., Calle Gascon 52, Lomas de Zamora, Argentina.
 Purdy, Frank M., Montevideo, Uruguay, (via England).
 Purdy, Mrs. Katherine S., Montevideo, Uruguay (via England).
 Tallon, William, Calle Buenos Ayres 1539, Rosario, Argentina.
 Tallon, Mrs. Bertha K., Calle Buenos Ayres 1539, Rosario, Argentina.
 Thomson, John F., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.
 Thomson, Mrs. Helen G., Calle Corrientes 718, Buenos Ayres, Argentina.

CHILE

Abbott, Miss Mary P., La Paz, Bolivia.
 Allen, Harry L., Iquique, Chile.
 Allen, Mrs. Edith M., Iquique, Chile.
 Arms, Goodsil F., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Arms, Mrs. Ida T., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Barnhart, Paul, Santiago, Chile.
 Bauman, Ezra, Casilla 35, Serena, Chile.
 Bauman, Mrs. Florence C., Casilla 35, Serena, Chile.
 Burch, Miss Adelaide G., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Campbell, Buel O., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Campbell, Mrs. Esther S., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Carhart, Walter D., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Carhart, Mrs. Ethel S., Casilla 89, Concepcion, Chile.
 Cousins, Miss M. Rachel, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Field, J. Carleton, Y. M. C. A., Jackson, Mich.
 Field, Mrs. Edna M., Jackson, Mich.
 Fisher, Miss Alice H., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Hartzell, Corwin F., La Paz, Bolivia.
 Hartzell, Mrs., Laura K., La Paz, Bolivia.
 Herman, Ernest F., Iquique, Chile.
 Herman, Mrs. Clementine G., Sugarloaf, Pa.
 Howland, Miss Bessie C., Santiago, Chile.
 Judd, Miss Grace W., La Paz, Bolivia.
 Kirehner, Miss Mae, Iquique, Chile.
 Long, Miss Pauline H., East Syracuse, N. Y.
 McBride, George M., La Paz, Bolivia.
 McBride, Mrs. Harriet F., La Paz, Bolivia.
 Meredith, Miss Euretta, Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Ogden, L. Wayman, Concepcion, Chile.
 Reeder, John L., Casilla, 250 Punta Arenas, Chile.
 Reeder, Mrs. Marian M., Casilla 250 Punta Arenas, Chile.
 Rice, William F., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Rice, Mrs. Emma P., Casilla 67, Santiago, Chile.
 Richard, Miss Dorothy M., Newport, Vt.
 Robinson, William T., Valparaiso, Chile.
 Robinson, Mrs. Cora N., Malta, Ohio.

Schilling, Gerhard J., Casilla 405, La Paz, Bolivia.
 Schilling, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Hackettstown, N. J.
 Scott, Isaac I., 820 Hamlin St., Evanston, Ill.
 Scott, Mrs. Lucy R., 820 Hamlin St., Evanston, Ill.
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 Shelly, Mrs. Jessie T., 841 North Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.
 Snell, Clarence R., Plessis, N. Y.
 Snell, Mrs. Ida M., Plessis, N. Y.
 Snider, Miss Mary L., Casilla 250, Concepcion, Chile.
 Starr, Miss Cora M., Concepcion, Chile.
 Taylor, Miss Minnie V., Santiago, Chile.
 Washburn, John E., La Paz, Bolivia.

NORTH ANDES

Archerd, Hays P., Colon 115, Callao, Peru.
 Archerd, Mrs. Mildred G., Colon 115, Callao, Peru.
 Compton, Harry, Delaware, O.
 Compton, Mrs. Rebecca M., Delaware, O.
 McCombs, Vernon M., 415 North Wilson Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 McCombs, Mrs. Eva W., 415 North Wilson Ave., Pasadena, Cal.
 Ports, Charles W., Casilla 100, Ancon, Canal Zone.
 Ports, Mrs. Rosa P., Casilla 100, Ancon, Canal Zone.
 Vance, Carl Nye, Tarma, Peru.
 Vance, Mrs. Mary J., Tarma, Peru.
 Willmarth, James S., Colon 115, Callao, Peru.
 Willmarth, Mrs. Mary B., Colon 115, Callao, Peru.
 Wood, Thomas B., Casilla 8, Lima, Peru.
 Wood, Mrs. Ellen D., Casilla 8, Lima, Peru.

MEXICO

Bailey, Fred M., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico.
 Bailey, Mrs. Ethel McC., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico.
 Bassett, Harry A., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
 Bassett, Mrs. Nettie K., Apartado 159, Puebla, Mexico.
 Butler, John W., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Butler, Mrs. Sara A., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Carhart, Raymond A., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Hauser, J. P., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Hauser, Mrs. Gold C., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Lawyer, Franklin P., 1a Escandon 3, Orizaba, V. C., Mexico.
 Lawyer, Mrs. Amelia Van D., Orizaba, V. C., Mexico.
 Lendrum, Frederick A., Apartado 257, Puebla, Mexico.
 Lendrum, Mrs. Mary C., Apartado 257, Puebla, Mexico.
 McGuire, Frank E., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
 McGuire, Mrs. Lillian R., Apartado 1291, Mexico City, Mexico.
 Salmans, Levi B. (M.D.), Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Salmans, Mrs. Sara S., Apartado 51, Guanajuato, Mexico.
 Wolfe, Frederic F., Porteria de Sta. Catarina 10, Puebla, Mexico.
 Wolfe, Mrs. Grace H., Porteria de Sta. Catarina 10, Puebla, Mexico.

EUROPE

Bysshe, Ernest W., La Tronche, Grenoble, Isère, France.

Bysshe, Mrs. Mildred T., La Tronche, Grenoble, Isère, France.
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 Clark, Mrs. Felicia B., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Count, Elmer E., Ulitzta Krakra 24, Sofia, Bulgaria.
 Count, Mrs. Viette T., Ulitzta Krakra 24, Sofia, Bulgaria.
 Greenman, Almon W., Viale Elena 13, Naples, Italy.
 Greenman, Mrs. Marinda G., Viale Elena 13, Naples, Italy.

Luering, Henry L. E., Martin Mission Institute, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
 Luering, Mrs. Violet B., Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany.
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 Spencer, Mrs. Helen H., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Tipple, Bertrand M., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.
 Tipple, Mrs. Jane D., Via Firenze 38, Rome, Italy.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY

CHINA

FOOCHOW

Adams, Jean, Foochow, China.
 Allen, Mabel, Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Ankeney, Jessie V., Tangtau, Haitang Island, China.
 Baker, Lulu C., Foochow, China.
 Bartlett, Carrie M., Tangtau, Haitang Island, China.
 Bonafield, Julia A., Foochow, China.
 Carleton, Mary E. (M.D.), Room 401, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Deyoe, Ella M., Foochow, China.
 Eichenberger, Emma, Foochow, China.
 Frazey, Laura, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Glassburner, Mamie F., Arion, Iowa.
 Hartford, Mabel C., Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Hatfield, Lena (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Hefty, Lura M., Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Hu King Eng (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Hu, May L., Foochow, China.
 Jewell, Carrie I., Foochow, China.
 Jones, Edna, Mintsinghsien, via Foochow, China.
 Li Bi Cu (M.D.), Ngucheng, via Foochow, China.
 Linam, Alice, Yenping, via Foochow, China.
 Lyon, Ellen M. (M.D.), Foochow, China.
 Peters, Mary, Kutien, via Foochow, China.
 Plumb, Florence J., Foochow, China.
 Sia, Ruby, Foochow, China.
 Simpson, Cora, Foochow, China.
 Strow, Elizabeth M., 178 Harrison Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
 Trimble, Lydia A., Foochow, China.
 Wallace, Lydia E., Foochow, China.
 Wells, Phebe, Foochow, China.

HINGHWA

Betow, Emma J. (M.D.), Siennyu, via Foochow, China.
 Brown, Cora M., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Draper, Frances L. (M.D.), 235 Oak Hill Ave., Jackson, Mich.
 Lebeus, Martha, Siennyu, via Foochow, China.
 Marriott, Jessie A., Room 18, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
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 Seidlmann, Paula, Siennyu, via Foochow, China.
 Strawick, Gertrude, Tehwa, via Foochow, China.
 Todd, Althea M., Tehwa, via Foochow, China.
 Varney, Elizabeth W., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Westcott, Pauline E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.
 Wilson, Minnie E., Hinghwa, via Foochow, China.

CENTRAL CHINA

Beggs, Nelle, Kiukiang, China.
 Boggs, Pearl, Nanking, China.
 Carncross, Flora E., Chinkiang, China.
 Crane, Edith M., Wuhu, China.
 Crooks, Grace A., Charlotte, Mich.
 Honsinger, Welthy B., 60 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.
 Howe, Gertrude, Nanchang, China.
 Huelster, Luella, Nanking, China.
 Hughes, Jennie V., Room 401, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Kahn, Ida (M.D.), Nanchang, China.
 Merrill, Clara E., Flint, Mich.
 Muir, Winifred E., Nanchang, China.
 Newby, Alta L., Chinkiang, China.
 Ogborn, Kate L., Wuhu, China.
 Peters, Alice, Menlo, Ia.
 Peters, Sarah, Nanking, China.
 Shaw, Ella C., Nanking, China.
 Stone, Mary (M.D.), Kiukiang, China.
 Taft, Gertrude (M.D.), Chinkiang, China.
 Tang, Ilien, Nanchang, China.
 Tracy, Alethea W., Kiukiang, China.
 White, Laura M., Nanking, China.
 Woodruff, Mabel A., Kiukiang, China.

NORTH CHINA

Baugh, Evelyn B., Peking, China.
 Benn, Rachel R. (M.D.), Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.
 Boddy, Estie T., Taianfu, Shantung, China.
 Cushman, Clara M., Tientsin, China.
 Dyer, Clara P., Changli, via Siberia, China.
 Gilman, Gertrude, Springfield, Vt.
 Gloss, Anna D. (M.D.), 1919 Sherman Ave., Evans-ton, Ill.
 Glover, Ella E., Changli, via Siberia, China.
 Jaquet, Myra A., Peking, China.
 Jewell, Mrs. Charlotte M., Peking, China.
 Knox, Emma M., Tientain, China.
 Koons, Sue L. (M.D.), Changli, via Siberia, China.
 Lewis, Ida B., Tientsin, China.
 Manderson, Melissa (M.D.), Peking, China.
 Martin, Elizabeth E., Otterbein, Ind.
 Martin, Emma E. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China, (via Siberia).
 Miller, Iva M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
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 Stevenson, Ida M. (M.D.), Tientsin, China.
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 Terry, Edna G. (M.D.), Taianfu, Shantung, China, (via Siberia).
 Wheeler, Maude L., Peking, China.
 Wilson, Frances O., Tientsin, China.
 Young, Effie G., Taianfu, Shantung, China, (via Siberia).

WEST CHINA

Borg, Jennie, Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Brethorst, Alice B., Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
 Collier, Clara J., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Day, Georgia E., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Edmonds, Agnes M. (M.D.), Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Galloway, Helen R., Suining, China.
 Golisch, Anna L., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Jones, Dorothy, Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Ketring, Mary (M.D.), Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Lindblad, Anna C., Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Lybarger, Lela, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
 Manning, Ella, Tzechow, via Chungking, China.
 Masters, Luella, Chungking, via Hankow, China.
 Simester, Mary A., Room 18, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
 Smith, Ruth B., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Stout, Winifred L., Chengtu, via Hankow, China.
 Tyler, Gertrude W., Suining, China.
 Wells, Annie M., Chungking, via Hankow, China.

JAPAN

Alexander, Bessie, Hirosaki, Japan.
 Alling, Harriet S., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Ashbaugh, Adella M., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Atkinson, Anna P., Nagoya, Japan.
 Baucus, Georgiana, 37 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Bing, Anna V., 605 New Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.
 Blackstock, Ella, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Bullis, Edith M., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Cody, Mary A., 595 Longfellow Ave., Cleveland, O.
 Daniel, Nell M., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Dickerson, Augusta, 7137 Chew St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Finlay, L. Alice, Kagoshima, Japan.
 Gardner, Minnie, Baldwin, Kan.
 Griffiths, Mary B., Hirosaki, Japan.
 Hampton, Mary S., Hakodate, Japan.
 Heaton, Carrie A., Sendai, Japan.
 Hewett, Ella J., 307 West Walnut St., Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Imhof, Louisa, Normal, Neb.
 Kidwell, Lola M., Nagasaki, Japan.
 Lee, Mabel, Nagoya, Japan.
 Lewis, Amy G., Hamburg, N. Y.
 Long, Hortense, 401 West 118th St., New York City.
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 Phelps, Frances E., 82 Cliff St., Battle Creek, Mich.
 Russell Elizabeth, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Russel, M. Helen, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Santee, Helen C., Sapporo, Japan.
 Seeds, Leonora, 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Seeds, Mabel K., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Singer, Florence E., Hakodate, Japan.
 Slate, Anna B., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Smith, Lida B., R. F. D., 4 East Syracuse, N. Y.
 Soper, E. Maud, East Northfield, Mass.
 Spencer, Matilda A., Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Sprowles, Alberta B., Hakodate, Japan.
 Starkey, Bertha, Nagasaki, Japan.
 Thomas, Hettie A., 507 North High St., Lancaster, O.
 Thomas, Mary M., 507 North High St., Lancaster, O.
 Van Petten, Mrs. Caroline W., 221 Bluff, Yokohama, Japan.
 Watson, Rebecca J., 1701 South Seventeenth St., Lincoln, Neb.
 Weaver, Georgia, Nagoya, Japan.
 Wythe, K. Grace, Aoyama, Tokyo, Japan.
 Young, Mariana, Nagasaki, Japan.

KOREA

Albertson, Millie May, Seoul, Korea.
 Beiler, Mary, Haiju, Korea.
 Benedict, Ruth E., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Cutler, Mary M. (M.D.), Seoul, Korea.
 Ernsberger, Emma (M.D.), East Gate, Seoul, Korea.
 Estey, Ethel M., Yungbyen, Korea.
 Frey, Lulu E., Seoul, Korea.
 Haenig, Huldah A., Seoul, Korea.
 Hall, Mrs. Rosetta S. (M. D.), Room 401, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Hallman, Sarah B., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Haynes, E. Irene, Pyengyang, Korea.
 Hillman, Mary R., Chemulpo, Korea.
 Marker, Jessie B., 400 Excelsior St., SS., Pittsburg, Pa.
 Miller, Lula A., Chemulpo, Korea.
 Robbins, Henrietta P., Pyengyang, Korea.
 Shaffer, Olga, Konju, Korea.
 Sharp, Mrs. Alice H., Kongju, Korea.
 Sharp, Hanna, Seoul, Korea.
 Snavey, Gertrude E., Haiju, Korea.
 Tuttle, Ora M., Seoul, Korea.

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 Davis, Grace, Lucknow, India.
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 Easton, Sarah A., Naini Tal, India.
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 Ingram, Helen, (On furlough in England).
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 Kyle, Theresa J., Pauri, India.
 Landrum, Margaret, Lucknow, India.
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 Means, Alice, Bareilly, India.
 Means, Mary, Pauri, India.
 Oldroyd, Roxanna H., Lucknow, India.
 Organ, Clara M., Moradabad, India.
 Reed, Mary, Chandag Heights, India.
 Robinson, Flora L., Lucknow, India.
 Robinson, Ruth E., Lucknow, India.
 Ruddick, E. May, Budaun, U. P., India.
 Scott, Frances A., Budaun, U. P., India.
 Sellers, Rue A., Naini Tal, India.
 Sheldon, Martha A. (M.D.), Pithoragarh, India.
 Sullivan, Lucy W., Pithoragarh, India.
 Waugh, Nora Belle, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Widney, May C., Naini Tal, India.
 Wright, Laura S., Gonda, India.
 Yeager, Maud, Moradabad, India.

NORTHWEST INDIA

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 Bobenhouse, Laura G., Aimer, India.
 Clancy, M. Adelaide, Phalera, Rajputana, India.
 Crowell, Bessie F., Allahabad, India.
 Forsyth, Estella M., Phalera, Rajputana, India.
 Gabrielson, Winnie M., Meerut, India.
 Greene, Lily D., Columbia, Mo.
 Gregg, Mary Eva, Muttra, India.
 Hoffman, Carlotta E., Manistee, Mich.
 Holman, Charlotte T., Aligarh, India.
 Kipp, Julia I., Mineral, Ill.
 Lawson, Anne E., Cawnpore, India.

Livermore, Melva A., Meerut, India.
 McKnight, Isabel, Muttra, India.
 Nelson, E. Lavinia, Ajmer, India.
 Nelson, Caroline C., Meerut, India.
 Parkhurst, Minnie, Muttra, India.
 Pool, Lydia S., Brighton, Ia.
 Richmond, Mary A., Cawnpore, India.
 Saxe, Agnes E., Room 401, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Scott, Emma (M.D.), Clintonville, O.
 Terrell, Linnie, Brindaban, U. P., India.
 Winslow, Annie S., 11038 Fairfield Ave., Morgan Park, Ill.

SOUTH INDIA

Benthien, Elizabeth M., Blaine, Wash.
 Dosch, Laura, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Ericson, Judith, Belgaum, India.
 Evans, Alice A., Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Fenderich, Norma H., Brighton Road, Ben Avon, Pa.
 Fisher, Fannie F., Bangalore, India.
 Hollister, Alice E., Bangalore, India.
 Lewis, Margaret D. (M.D.), Kolar, India.
 Maskell, Florence W., Kolar, India.
 Montgomery, Urdell, Kolar, India.
 Morgan, Margaret, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Simonds, Mildred, Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Stephens, Grace, 99 Grove Lane, Denmark Hill, London, S. E., England.
 Toll, Kate Evalyn, 158 Wellington St., Hamilton, Ont., Canada.
 Wells, Elizabeth J., Vikarabad, Deccan, India.
 Wood, Catherine, Hyderabad, Deccan, India.
 Woods, Grace M., Madras, India.

BOMBAY

Abbott, Anna A., 47 Mazagon Road, Bombay, India.
 Allen, Belle J. (M.D.), Baroda Camp, India.
 Austin, Laura F., Baroda Camp, India.
 Crouse, Margaret D., Godhra, India.
 Eddy, Mrs. S. W., 228 W. Friendship St., Medina, Ohio.
 Grove, Mrs. Harriet L. R., Room 701, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Holmes, Ada, Nadiad, Gujarat, India.
 Lawson, Christina H., Talegaon, Dabhada, India.
 Morgan, Cora L., Leon, Kans.
 Nelson, Dora L., Baroda Camp, India.
 Nicholls, Elizabeth W., 47 Mazagon Road, Bombay, India.
 Robinson, Helen E., Baroda Camp, India.
 Ross, Elsie, Godhra, India.

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 Elicker, Anna R., Khandwa, C. P., India.
 Harvey, Emily L., Raipur, India.
 Holland, Mrs. Alma H., Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Lauck, Ada J., Sironcha, India.
 Liers, Josephine, Jubbulpore, C. P., India.
 Reynolds, Elsie, Basim, Berar, C. P., India.
 Shaw, Alice F., Basim, Berar, C. P., India.
 Stephens, Vida W., Khandwa, C. P., India.

BENGAL

Bennett, Fannie A., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Blair, Katherine A., Tamluk, India.
 Carr, Rachel C., Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Creek, Bertha, Olney, Ill.
 Grandstrand, Pauline, Pakur, E. I. R. Loop Line, India.
 Henkle, Nainette, 1200 Pleasant St., Des Moines, Iowa.
 Hunt, Ava F., Darjeeling, India.

Knowles, Emma L., Darjeeling, India.
 Maxey, Elizabeth, 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Moyer, Jennie, Pakur, E. I. R. Loop Line, India.
 Norberg, Eugenia, Asansol, E. I. Railway, India.
 Perrill, Mary L., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Peters, Jessie I., 2900 Walnut St., Chicago, Ill.
 Stahl, C. Josephine, 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.
 Swan, Hilda, Muzaffarpur, India.
 Voigt, Mary S., Muzaffarpur, India.
 Wisner, Julia E., Darjeeling, India.
 Wood, Daisy D., 152 Dharamtala St., Calcutta, India.

BURMA

Davis, Joan, 25 Creek St., East, Rangoon, Burma.
 Files, Estelle M., Thandaung, Burma.
 Illingworth, Charlotte J., Thandaung, Burma.
 James, Phoebe, 25 Creek St., East, Rangoon, Burma.
 Perkins, Fannie A., Thandaung, Burma.
 Robinson, Alvina, Rangoon, Burma.
 Secor, Valeria, 25 Creek St., East, Rangoon, Burma.
 Shannon, Mary E., 25 Creek St., East, Rangoon, Burma.
 Stockwell, Grace L., Pegu, Burma.
 Whittaker, M. Lotte, Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

MALAYSIA

Anderson, Luella R., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.
 Blackmore, Sophia, Deaconess Home, Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Brooks, Jessie, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Bunce, Thirza E., Taipeng, Federated Malay States.
 Holland, Ary J., Room 710, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 Jackson, C. Ethel, Taipeng, Federated Malay States.
 Lilly, May B., Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Martin, Clara, Penang, Straits Settlements.
 Marsh, Mabel, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.
 Olson, Mary E., Singapore, Straits Settlements.
 Pugh, Ada, Malacca, Straits Settlements.
 Rank, Minnie L., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States.
 Sutton, Marianne, Singapore, Straits Settlements.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Crabtree, Margaret M., 342 Calle Cervantes, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Decker, Marguerite M., 342 Calle Cervantes, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Dreisbach, Gertrude I., Alba, Jasper Co., Mo.
 Dudley, Rosa E., 35 Calle Quesada, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Erbst, Wilhelmina, Malolos, Bulacan, Philippine Islands.
 Parish, Rebecca (M.D.), Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Parkes, Elizabeth, Dagupan, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.
 Salmon, Lena L., Mary J. Johnston Hospital, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Spaulding, Winifred, 342 Calle Cervantes, Manila, Philippine Islands.
 Stixrud, Louise, Lingayen, Pangasinan, Philippine Islands.

AFRICA

Coffin, Sophia J., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
 Collins, Susan, Quessua, Malange, Angola.
 Drummer, Martha A., Quessua, Malange, Angola.

Graf, Hedwig, Missao Americano, St. Paul de
Loanda, Angola.
Nourse, Emma D., Old Umtali, Rhodesia.
Smith, Emily, 68 Rue Rovigo, Algiers, Africa.
Welch, Dora, 68 Rue Rovigo, Algiers, Africa.

SOUTH AMERICA

Geiser, Helen, Callao, Peru.
Hewett, Elizabeth, 226 Soriano, Montevideo,
Uruguay.
Hilts, Abbie M., 226 Soriano, Montevideo, Uru-
guay.
Hilts, Carrie M., 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos
Ayres, Argentina.
Le Huray, Eleanor, 282 Camacua, Flores, Buenos
Ayres, Argentina.
Marsh, Jessie L., 226 Soriano, Montevideo, Uru-
guay.
McKinney, Alice, Callao, Peru.
Swaney, Mary F., 1352 Avenida Pellegrini,
Rosario, Argentina.

Walker, Susie A., 2754 W St., Lincoln, Neb.
Wood, Elsie, Inquisition Plaza 521, Lima, Peru.

MEXICO

Ayres, Harriet L., Gante 5, Mexico City, Mexico.
Betz, Blanche, Apartado 26, Pachuca, Mexico.
Dunmore, Effie M., Guanajuato, Mexico.
Hewitt, Helen M., Apartado 26, Pachuca, Mexico.
City, Mexico.
Hollister, Grace A., 2A Industria 476, Mexico
City, Mexico.
Payne, Ella E., 536 Nichol St., Clearfield, Pa.
Purdy, Carrie M., Puebla, Mexico.
Salmans, Edith, Pueblo, Mexico.
Temple, Laura, Apartado 1340, Mexico City,
Mexico.

EUROPE

Blackburn, Kate B., Lovetch, Bulgaria.
Burt, Edith, Via Veneto, Rome, Italy.
Davis, Dora, Lovetch, Bulgaria.
Swift, Edith T., Via Veneto, Rome, Italy.

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Smith, J. C., D.D.
 Smith, Rev. Joseph E.
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 Ward, P. G. W.
 Waters, Mrs. Matilda
 Weatherby, Rev. Sam. S.
 Weeks, W. H.
 Welch, William
 Westerfield, William
 Whitaker, James
 White, Miss Helen M.
 Whitney, D. D.
 Wilson, S. P.
 Winfield, H. B.
 Woods, Frederic, D.D.
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 Worne, Edward H.
 Wright, John W.
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 Ayres, Samuel L. P., U. S. N.
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 Baker, Mrs. Minnie C.
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 Barndollar, Amy S.
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 Barnes, Rev. John W. F.
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 Barnes, Mrs. W. W.

Barnice, John J.
 Barrick, Mrs. Nancy
 Bartlett, Miss Martha M.
 Barton, James
 Bates, Miss Sarah
 Bates, Samuel D.
 Battie, Richard R.
 Baynon, Eugene F. (2)
 Beacham, Mrs. H.
 Beadenkopf, George
 Beattie, John
 Beattie, Mrs. John
 Beatty, Miss Mary E.
 Beaver, Peter
 Beek, Samuel
 Beers, Miss Elizabeth W.
 Belt, Washington
 Benedict, Charles A.
 Bennett, Mrs. Eliza
 Bennynworth, John
 Bentley, Charles
 Bentley, Charles W.
 Bentley, Georgia
 Bernsee, C. Dollner
 Bernsee, Frederick
 Berry, Eliza
 Bettleheim, Bernard J. G.
 Beyea, J. L.
 Bicknell, Becker
 Blackledge, Rev. James
 Blackledge, Mrs. Kittie T.
 Blackmar, C. P.
 Blyth, Elijah K.
 Boardman, Hannah E.
 Bolton, John
 Bond, Charles W.

Bonnell, Charles F.
 Bonnell, Nathaniel
 Bonnett, Miss Mary June
 Bonney, Nathaniel
 Boorman, Hon. A. J.
 Booth, Ezra
 Boston, John E. H.
 Botsford, J. K.
 Bourne, C. Clayton
 Bowdish, Jennie C.
 Bowdish, W. W., D.D.
 Bowles, Mary
 Boyce, James
 Boyd, David
 Boyd, Rev. R. K.
 Boyd, Samuel, Jr.
 Boynton, Anthony
 Bradford, Henry E.
 Bradley, Frank
 Bradner, William B.
 Bradon, Frank
 Bradstreet, Henry
 Brainerd, B. C.
 Brakeley, H. W.
 Brandon, James
 Brands, James
 Breon, Jacob
 Bresee, Rev. P. F.
 Brewer, Nixon
 Bross, Joseph
 Brown, Mrs. Harriet
 Brown, Mrs. J. D.
 Brown, R. O.
 Browne, Henry B.
 Brownfield, John
 Browning, Rev. W. G.
 Bruner, Henry F.
 Bryan, James R., D.D.
 Bryant, Charles E.
 Buckley, Sarah
 Buell, L. H.
 Bulley, Mrs. Anna M.
 Bulley, George F.
 Burnham, W. R.
 Burrows, Lemuel
 Butler, Charles
 Butterfield, Frederic
 Buttrick, George M.
 Byrne, William W.
 Cable, H. B.
 Caine, Anna E.
 Caldwell, Samuel C.
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 Cameron, Cornelius
 Campbell, Celinda
 Carey, Isaac
 Carey, Mrs. P. E.
 Carlton, Henry
 Carmichel, A., Jr.
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 Carpenter, Nathan
 Carr, J. M., D.D.
 Carr, Lizzie
 Carr, Mary E.
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 Carson, Mrs. D.
 Carson, William
 Carter, Duras
 Cartwright, William M.
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 Cary, Mrs.
 Case, Rev. Watson
 Cassard, Howard
 Cassidy, James
 Chadwick, Jas. S., D.D.
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 Champion, Hiram J.
 Chapman, Myra H.

Charlier, Elie
 Chesnut, John A.
 Choate, Warren
 Chumar, John A.
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 Clark, Mary S.
 Clark, Miles Hebee
 Clark, Richard B.
 Clark, William D.
 Clark, Mrs. W. W.
 Clements, S., Jr.
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 Cobb, Mrs. Helen W.
 Cobb, J. H.
 Cobb, Mrs. Mary A.
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 Cochrane, Charles
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 Coffin, William J.
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 Collins, T. D.
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 Conklin, J. L.
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 Corkran, William
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 Cornell, Miss M. L.
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 Cox, Charles
 Cox, Charles
 Cox, J. C. W., D.D.
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 Craske, Harry
 Crawford, Hanford
 Crawford, J. G. L.
 Crawford, Dr. J. S.
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 Custer, I. S.
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 Daniels, Sabin A.
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 Davis, Calvin

Davis, Edgar
 Davis, Ira
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 Day, John H.
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 Gibson, Josiah
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 Greenfield, Aquila
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 Gregory, Miss Elma C.
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 Johnson, William B.
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 Jones, Miss Ida
 Jones, Joseph
 Jones, Raymond (2)
 Jones, Rev. Thomas L.
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 Keyes, Mrs. John
 Keyser, Abraham
 Keyser, John
 Kiger, Col. James S.
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 Kinsey, Isaac P.
 Kirkland, Alexander
 Kitching, William
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 Kneil, Thomas
 Knight, Edward
 Knight, Henry
 Knight, Theodore B.
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 Knox, William F.
 Kodama, J. C. J. P.
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Kurtz, Clara H.
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 Lambden, Mrs. Annie
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 Langstroth, Miss Belle
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 Laughlin, Jennie E.
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 Lavery, John Young
 Lawrence, Henry
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 Leavitt, Samuel R.
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 Leech, Abner Y.
 Legg, John
 Leidy, Rev. George
 Lenhart, Miss Lulla
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 Liebe, Mary A.
 Lincoln, Hon. C. Z.
 Lindsay, J. W., D.D.
 Lippincott, B. C., D.D.
 Little, Henry J.
 Little, William Mayo
 Lloyd, John R.
 Loane, T. Albert
 Lockwood, Henry
 Lockwood, Henry T.
 Logan, Charles W.
 Logan, Miss Emma G.
 Logan, Henry
 Long, Mrs. Jane
 Longacre, Orleans
 Longfellow, A. J., M.D.
 Longhurst, James S.
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 Loomis, Rev. W. E.
 Lowden, Mrs. Elizabeth
 Lowden, George W.
 Lowe, William E.
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 Ludlam, E. Ferdinand
 Ludlum, George B.
 Ludlum, Jacob W., M.D.
 Lynch, Rev. William
 Lyon, Stephen
 Lyons, James D.
 Lytle, W. H.
 MacKenzie, Joseph
 Maclay, R. V.
 Macniff, Lothian
 Macubbin, Samuel
 Magee, John
 Main, Mrs. O. Louise
 Manierre, A. L.
 Mann, L. M.
 Mapes, Mrs. S. S.
 Margerum, Mrs. E. A.
 Mark, George, Sr.
 Marrinor, George
 Marshall, Thomas W.
 Marshall, William B.
 Marston, Hannah
 Martin, Ann H.
 Martin, George C.
 Martin, Nathan C.
 Martinnas, Susie
 Mason, John S.
 Mason, R. W.
 Mason, Miss Venie
 Mason, William Henry
 Matthews, Edward N.
 McCabe, Mrs. Charles C.
 McCalmont, A. B.

McCalmont, Mrs.
 McCauley, George E.
 McClain, Damon R.
 McCormick, J. M.
 McCormick, R. S.
 McCown, William B.
 McCubbin, Miss Maggie
 McCullough, James
 McCurdy, R. K.
 McDaniel, James L.
 McDermond, Jennie
 McFarlane, George
 McGee, Robert
 McGregor, David L.
 McKissock, Miss J. A.
 McKown, Mrs. M. E.
 McLean, Rev. Alexander
 McLean, Ann
 McLean, John S.
 McLorrian, Miss Maggie
 McMillan, John
 McMurray, Miss Charlotte
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 McNamara, Mary
 McNicholl, Rev. R. T.
 McNichols, H. M.
 McRoberts, William
 Mead, Fanny E.
 Mead, Melville E.
 Menson, L. W.
 Merrick, E. G.
 Merrill, Jacob S.
 Merritt, David F.
 Merritt, Rev. Stephen
 Miller, A. B.
 Miller, G. M.
 Miller, Gordon
 Miller, John
 Miller, John P.
 Miller, R. T.
 Milligan, W. C.
 Mills, John H.
 Mintram, Alfred C.
 Mitchell, J. H.
 Mittan, Erastus
 Monroe, Eliza
 Montrose, Newman E.
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 Moore, F. D.
 Moore, Laura A.
 Moore, Samuel J.
 Morgan, Frank R.
 Morris, Mrs. D.
 Morse, Rev. Charles W.
 Morton, J. D.
 Morton, J. E.
 Moses, William J.
 Mudge, James, D.D.
 Mulford, Miss Emma
 Mulford, Furman
 Mullenneaux, Mrs. M. H.
 Mumford, Anna L.
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 Nelson, Mrs. Louise
 Nelson, Rev. W. C.
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 Norris, Mrs. Sarah M.
 North, Rev. C. J.
 North, Mrs. C. J.
 North, James
 Nostrand, Mrs. Sarah E.

Oakley, Rev. J. G.
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 Osborn, E. S., D.D.
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 Osborn, Mrs. Alice
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 Ostrander, Amanda B.
 Owen, D. R.
 Owen, Edward
 Owen, John
 Oxtoby, Henry
 Palmer, Rachel C.
 Palmer, William H.
 Palmer, William S.
 Pardoe, Rev. H. C.
 Pardoe, Hunter, Jr.
 Parish, Ambrose
 Parker, Lindsay, D.D.
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 Payne, Mrs. Mary Eleanor
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 Peck, Rev. George C.
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 Peirce, John
 Pelter, Frank S.
 Pepper, H. J.
 Perkins, M. W.
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 Perry, John B.
 Phelps, Willis
 Phillips, Daniel B.
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 Pilcher, Lewis S., M.D.
 Place, Barker
 Platt, C. H.
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 Poole, Achish H.
 Porter, Mrs. Jane T.
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 Powell, William
 Pratt, Henry
 Pray, Matilda
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 Price, Rev. J. E.
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 Prickett, Edward
 Prosser, William H.
 Pugh, Mrs. Daniel W.
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 Purdy, A. E. M., M.D.
 Pusey, William B.
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 Raymond, L. Loder
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 Reynolds, Frank

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 Rothwell, James
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 Wilson, Prof. W. C.
 Wiltberger, D. S.

Winegardner, A. A.
 Winne, Walter
 Winter, W. P.
 Wood, C. R.
 Wood, Mrs. Charlotte
 Wood, Mrs. D. M.
 Wood, Maria H.
 Wood, S. S.
 Woodin, Mary
 Woodruff, Mary E.
 Woolen, George W.
 Woolton, Jonah, Jr.
 Worme, Edward H.
 Worth, Mrs. William
 Wray, Henry

Wright, Archibald
 Wright, A. A., D.D.
 Wright, James S.
 Wright, Mary E.
 Wright, Samuel
 Wright, W. S.
 Wyckoff, Mrs. Ruth
 Wymen, Abraham
 Yei, Miss Matsumoto
 Yerrington, Miss Mary
 Young, Rev. J. W.
 Youngman, Rev. T. H.
 Youngs, Joshua
 Youngs, Mrs. Caroline A.
 Zurnehly, Peter

NOTE.—Any person may hereafter be constituted a Patron or Honorary Life Manager more than once. The number of times will be indicated by a figure opposite the name.

LIFE MEMBERS

Constituted in 1910 by the payment of twenty dollars at one time

Fowler, Miss Rose
 Gillespie, T. D.
 Montray, Edna

Nelson, Alton
 Orr, Miss Dorothy
 Orr, Miss Margaret

Richardson, J. G.
 Saunders, Mrs. Alice E.
 Wicks, Mrs. Esther

CHARTER OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Charter of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as amended April 4, 1873.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Act entitled "An Act to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine; also the Act entitled "An Act to Consolidate the several Acts relating to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church into one Act, and to amend the same," passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine; and the Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," passed April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, and the several Acts amendatory thereof, and relating to the said Society, are respectively hereby amended and consolidated into one Act; and the several provisions thereof, as thus amended and consolidated, are comprised in the following sections:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named are constituted a body corporate, by the name and style of "The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of said Act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such Corporation is and shall be capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of the said corporation shall require; but the annual income of the estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions throughout the United States and Territories, and also in foreign countries.

SEC. 4. The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the said Corporation shall be vested in a Board of Managers, composed of thirty-two laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church and thirty-two traveling ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, appointed by the General Conference of said Church at its quadrennial sessions, and of the Bishops of said Church, who shall be *ex officio* members of said Board. Such Managers as were appointed by said General Conference at its last session shall be entitled to act as such from and after the passage of this Act, until they or others appointed by the ensuing General Conference shall assume their duties. Any such Board of Managers may fill any vacancy happening therein until the term shall commence of the Managers appointed by an ensuing General Conference; said Board of Managers shall have such power

as may be necessary for the management and disposition of the affairs and property of said Corporation, in conformity with the Constitution of said Society as it now exists, or as it may be from time to time amended by the General Conference, and to elect the officers of the Society, except as herein otherwise provided; and such Board of Managers shall be subordinate to any directions or regulations made, or to be made, by said General Conference.

SEC. 5. Thirteen members of the said Board of Managers, at any meeting thereof, shall be a sufficient number for the transaction of business. The Corresponding Secretaries, the Treasurer, and the Assistant Treasurer of said Society shall be elected by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and shall hold their office for four years, and until their successors are elected; and in case of a vacancy by resignation, death, or otherwise, the Bishops of the said Methodist Episcopal Church shall fill any vacancy in the office till the ensuing General Conference. And until the next session of the General Conference said Board of Managers may appoint and remove at pleasure the Treasurer and the Assistant Treasurer of said Corporation; and the latter officer may exercise his duties, as the Board may direct, in any State.

SEC. 6. The said Corporation shall be capable of taking, receiving, or holding any real estate, by virtue of any devise contained in any last will and testament of any person whomsoever; subject, however, to the limitation expressed in the second section of this Act as to the aggregate amount of such real estate, and also to the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act Relating to Wills," passed April thirteen, eighteen hundred and sixty; and the said Corporation shall be also competent to act as a Trustee in respect to any devise or bequest pertaining to the objects of said Corporation, and devises and bequests of real or personal property may be made directly to said Corporation, or in trust, for any of the purposes comprehended in the general objects of said Society; and such trusts may continue for such time as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes for which they may be created.

SEC. 7. The said Corporation shall also possess the general powers specified in and by the Third Title of Chapter Eighteen of the First Part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately.

II

AN ACT to Amend the Charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Became a law April 6, 1906, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Sections two and three of chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled,

"An act to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church," are hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

SEC. 2. All persons associated, or who may become associated, together in the Society above named, are constituted a body corporate by the name and style of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church," and are hereby declared to have been such body corporate since the passage of such act of April ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty-nine; and such corporation is, and shall be, capable of purchasing, holding, and conveying such real estate as the purposes of such corporation shall require; but the annual income of the real estate held by it at any one time, within the State of New York, shall not exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. The objects of the said Corporation are charitable and religious; designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of education and Christianity, and to promote and support missionary schools and Christian Missions, in foreign countries, and also in such other places, subject to the sovereignty of the United States, which are not on the continent of North America, or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said Corporation by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January, in the year nineteen hundred and seven.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

Adopted by the General Conference in 1908

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OBJECT

The name of this organization shall be the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Its objects are religious and philanthropic, designed to diffuse more generally the blessings of Christianity, by the promotion and support of Christian Missions and educational institutions in foreign countries, and also in other places subject to the sovereignty of the United States which are not on the continent of North America or the islands adjacent thereto, as may be committed to the care of said organization by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, under such rules and regulations as said General Conference may from time to time prescribe.

ARTICLE II

LIFE MEMBERS, HONORARY MEMBERS, AND PATRONS

All members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, contributing to the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions, shall be nominally members of said Board. Any person contributing \$20 at one time shall be a Life Member. Any person giving \$200 at one time shall be an Honorary Life Member. Any person giving \$500 at one time shall be an Honorary Manager for life, and any person giving \$1,000 at one time shall be a Patron for life; and such Manager or Patron shall be entitled to a seat and the right of speaking, but not of voting, in the meetings of the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE III

GENERAL COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

There shall be a General Committee of Foreign Missions, composed of the General Superintendents, the Missionary Bishops, the Corresponding Secretary, the First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary, the Treasurer, the Assistant Treasurer, two representatives, one lay and one ministerial, from each General Conference District, and as many representatives from the Board of Managers as there are General Conference Districts.

The representatives of the Board of Managers shall be elected by the Board from its own members, and shall include as nearly as may be an equal number of Ministers and Laymen.

The representatives of the General Conference Districts shall be elected by the General Conference, on the nominations of the delegates within said districts, respectively, for a term of four years.

The Board of Bishops shall fill any vacancy that may occur among members appointed by the General Conference, so that each General Conference District may be fully represented at each annual meeting.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall meet annually at such place in the United States as the General Committee, from year to year, may determine, and at such time in the month of November as shall be determined by the Corresponding Secretaries and Treasurers, of which due notice shall be given to each member; and the Bishops shall preside over the deliberations of the General Committee. But the annual meeting of the said Committee shall not be held in the same General Conference District more frequently than once in four years.

Said General Committee of Foreign Missions shall determine what fields shall be occupied as Foreign Missions, and the amount necessary for the support of each, and shall make appropriations for the same, including an Emergency Fund of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000); provided, the General Committee of Foreign Missions shall not appropriate for a given year, including the emergency appropriation of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), more than the total income for the year immediately preceding. In the intervals between the meetings of the General Committee of Foreign Missions the Board of Managers may provide, from the Emergency Fund, for any unforeseen emergency that may arise in any of our Foreign Missions.

The General Committee of Foreign Missions shall be amenable to the General Conference, to which it shall make a full report of its doings. Any expense incurred in the discharge of its duties shall be paid from the treasury of the Board of Foreign Missions.

ARTICLE IV

BOARD OF MANAGERS

The management and disposition of the affairs and property of the Board of Foreign Missions and the administration of the appropriations and all other funds shall be vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of the General Superintendents and the Missionary Bishops, who shall be ex-officio members of said Board, thirty-two Laymen, and thirty-two Traveling Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, elected by the General Conference, according to the requirements of the existing Charter of said Board of Foreign Missions. Vacancies in the Board shall be filled as the Charter provides; and the absence, without reasonable excuse, of any member from six consecutive meetings of the Board, shall create a vacancy. The Board shall also have authority to make By-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution or the Charter, to print books, periodicals, and tracts for Foreign Missions; to elect a President, Vice-Presidents, and a Recording Secretary, also such additional Assistant Secretaries as may be necessary; to fill vacancies that may occur among the officers elective of its own body; and shall present a statement of its transactions and funds to the

Church in its annual report, and shall also lay before the General Conference a report of its transactions for the preceding four years, and the state of its funds.

The Board of Foreign Missions shall have power to suspend a Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or any elected member of the Board of Managers, for cause to them sufficient; and a time and place shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, at as early a day as practicable, for the investigation of the official conduct of the person against whom complaint has been made. Due notice shall be given by the Board to the Bishops, who shall select one of their number to preside at the investigation, which shall be before a committee of twelve persons, six Ministers and six Laymen, none of whom shall be members of the Board of Managers. Said Committee shall be appointed by the Bishop selected to preside at the investigation. Two thirds of said Committee shall have power of removal from office, in the interval of General Conference, of the official against whom complaint has been made.

In case a vacancy shall occur in the office of Corresponding Secretary, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, or Assistant Treasurer, the Bishops shall have power to fill the vacancy; and, until they do so, the Board of Managers shall provide for the duties of the office.

Thirteen members present at any meeting of the Board of Managers shall be a quorum.

The Board shall have authority to solicit and receive funds for the publication and distribution of tracts.

ARTICLE V

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES

There shall be one Corresponding Secretary, who shall be the executive officer of the Board of Foreign Missions, and a First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, both of whom shall be elected by the General Conference quadrennially.

They shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and their salaries, which shall be fixed by the Board of Managers, shall be paid out of the treasury. They shall be employed exclusively in conducting the correspondence of the Board, in furnishing the Church with missionary intelligence, in supervising the Foreign Missionary work of the Church, and by correspondence, traveling, and otherwise in promoting the general interests of the cause.

ARTICLE VI

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The officers to be elected by the Board shall be chosen and hold their office for the term of one year, or until their successors shall be elected; or, if a vacancy occurs during the year by death, resignation, or otherwise, it may be filled at any regular meeting of the Board.

The first election of each quadrennium shall be held at the regular meeting of the Board next succeeding the General Conference.

ARTICLE VII

PRESIDING OFFICER

At all meetings of the Board the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, and in the absence of the President and all of the Vice-Presidents, a member appointed by the meeting for the purpose shall preside. The minutes of each meeting shall be signed by the Chairman of the meeting at which the same are read and approved, and by the Recording Secretary.

ARTICLE VIII

SPECIAL GIFTS

Credit shall be given for special gifts from any Charge when said Charge, including the Sunday School, shall have raised its full apportionment for the Board of Foreign Missions, and such special donations shall be received by the Board for the specified purpose. Special donations shall be applied in full to the purposes designated by the donors, but shall be included in estimating the cost of collection and administration.

Nevertheless, whenever a charge or an individual or group of individuals in any Charge shall support entirely one of our Missionaries in the foreign field, who is a regularly appointed Missionary of the Board, and assigned to the Charge, the entire amount may be credited, irrespective of apportionments.

ARTICLE IX

SUPPORT OF SUPERANNUATED AND OTHER MISSIONARIES

The Board may provide for the support of Superannuated Missionaries, widows and orphans of Missionaries, who may not be provided for by their Annual Conferences, respectively; provided, they shall not receive more than is usually allowed Superannuated Ministers, their widows and orphans, in home Conferences.

No one shall be acknowledged a Missionary or receive support as such from the funds of the Board of Foreign Missions who has not been approved by the Board of Managers, and been assigned to some definite field, except as above provided. Ministerial Missionaries shall be constituted by the joint action of a General Superintendent and the Board. Lay Missionaries shall be appointed by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

This Constitution shall be subject to amendment or alteration only by the General Conference.

BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

1. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

The President or one of the Vice-Presidents shall preside at all meetings of the Board, and they shall hold their respective offices during the year for which they have been elected, unless the Board of Managers otherwise determine. If the President and all of the Vice-Presidents be absent, the Board may elect a President *pro tem*.

2. CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The Corresponding Secretary, under the direction of the Board of Managers, shall have charge of the correspondence of the Board with its missions and shall be exclusively employed in promoting its general interests. He shall advocate the cause of foreign missions at such Annual Conferences and in such churches and conventions as his judgment may dictate and the Board approve. He shall keep a vigilant eye upon all the affairs of the Board and especially upon all its missions, and promptly convey to the Bishops in charge of the missions respectively, to the Board, or to the standing committees, all such communications from and all information concerning our foreign missions as the circumstances of the case may require.

He shall give to such missionaries as may be sent out by the Board a copy of the Manual of Instructions authorized by the Board, with such other instructions and explanations as the case may call for; and he shall explicitly inform all missionaries that they are in no case to depart from such instructions. The accounts of outgoing and returning missionaries shall also be audited by the Corresponding Secretary before final settlement of the same; and all bills for office and incidental expenses before they are presented to the Treasurer for payment. He shall also superintend all the property interests of the Board exclusive of its current receipts, permanent or special funds and fixed property, subject to instructions from the Board of Managers.

3. FIRST ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

The First Assistant Corresponding Secretary shall assist in the work of the Corresponding Secretary, under the direction of the Board of Managers. In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary he shall assume the full responsibility of the executive office.

4. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES

Assistant Secretaries shall be chosen and assigned to their respective duties by the Board of Managers.

Such Assistant Secretaries as are chosen for field work shall devote their time exclusively to promoting the interests of foreign missions among the churches, at Annual Conferences, and at conventions under the direction of the Board and of the Corresponding Secretary, to whom they shall make monthly reports of the service rendered.

5. TREASURER

The Treasurer shall keep proper books of accounts, showing the receipts and disbursements and all other financial transactions connected with the treasury of the Board, except such transactions as are committed to the care of the Corresponding Secretary. He shall, under advice of the Finance Committee, keep all uninvested moneys of the Board on deposit in some safe bank or banks in the name of the Board of Foreign Missions, subject to the order of its Treasurer. He shall honor all orders of the Board upon the treasury and within the several appropriations made by the General Committee and the Board, shall pay all drafts and furnish the Corresponding Secretary with bills of exchange or drafts for the support of foreign missions; and he shall, on the warrant of the Corresponding Secretary, pay the outgoing and return expenses of missionaries; and shall pay all bills for office and incidental expenses when properly audited. He shall be subject to the direction of the Finance Committee and of the Board in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board. He shall report the state of the funds and whenever required shall exhibit his books, vouchers, and securities at meetings of the Finance Committee and of the Auditing Committee; and shall report monthly to the Board the state of the treasury. He shall keep an account of all receipts by Conferences and all expenditures by missions and particular appropriations.

The Treasurer is authorized to receive and give receipts for all moneys due and payable to the Board from any source whatever and to endorse checks and warrants in its name and on its behalf to give full discharge for the same.

He shall keep the seal of the Board of Foreign Missions and affix the same to such documents, contracts, and conveyances of real estate as may be ordered by the Board, and shall execute conveyances of real estate whenever ordered by the Board.

6. ASSISTANT TREASURER

The Assistant Treasurer shall reside at Cincinnati, Ohio, and shall be subject to the direction of the Board of Managers and of the Treasurer. He shall forward to the Treasurer a monthly statement of his accounts to the first of each month, in order that the same may be presented to the Board at its regular meetings. He shall exhibit his books and accounts, vouchers and securities to such auditors as may be appointed by the Board.

7. RECORDING SECRETARY

The Recording Secretary shall hold his office during the year for which he may have been elected, unless the Board shall otherwise determine.

It shall be his duty to give notice of all meetings of the Board and to record the minutes of their proceedings; also to give notice of all meetings of committees, as ordered, and to record the proceedings of the several standing committees in separate books. He shall notify the Treasurer or the Auditing Committee, as the case may require, of all grants or expenditures authorized by action of the Board of Managers.

He shall, under the direction of the Corresponding Secretary, make appropriate record of all wills under which the Board of Foreign Missions may be interested and of all actions of the Board and any other information relating thereto.

He shall under like direction record a statement of all the property of the Society and of any conveyances thereof, or other proceedings touching the same.

He shall supervise the preparation of the Annual Report of the Board of Foreign Missions; and shall keep the roll of the officers and managers and of the members of the several standing committees in the proper order according to seniority of their consecutive service, respectively, except that the chairman of each committee shall be first named, and shall see that such lists are printed in such order in the Annual Reports.

He shall facilitate the outgoing and homecoming of missionaries and their families, by securing transportation and by supervising the shipment of their effects, and such supplies as may be purchased in America for personal or family use.

II

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS

Appropriations made by the General Committee of Foreign Missions for the payment of salaries of missionaries, where a schedule of salaries has been fixed by the Board of Managers for any foreign mission or by the Board for the expenses of outgoing and returning missionaries and all special appropriations of the Board or of the General Committee, except for the purchase or improvement of property shall be paid by the Treasurer upon the requisition of the Corresponding Secretary without further action of the Board. Except when otherwise ordered by the Board, payments made in foreign countries are to be by drafts on the Treasurer to the order of the superintendent or treasurer of the mission; and payments made in this country on account of foreign missions may be made by draft of the Corresponding Secretary upon the Treasurer, payable to the order

of the person entitled to receive the same, and the Treasurer shall not be authorized to pay any other.

But where the appropriation is general and for a mission not yet occupied, and where the Bishop in charge shall have appointed a missionary, the Board has power to determine what portion of such appropriation shall be applied to particular objects and what amount may be placed at the discretion of the superintendent or the Finance Committee (where such committee exists) for general purposes; and when the Board has so determined the Corresponding Secretary may make requisition for payment of such sums in manner and form as above stated.

Office and incidental expenses shall be audited by the Corresponding Secretary and paid on his order on the face of the original bills. No missionary or person other than the Corresponding Secretary shall be allowed to make drafts on the Treasurer for foreign missions, except on letters of credit duly issued.

Real estate may be purchased for the Board and improvements made on real estate by the erection of buildings or otherwise only by direction of the Board of Managers and by persons specifically authorized and appointed to make such purchases or improvements.

Where the General Committee makes a special appropriation for the purchase or improvement of real estate in any foreign mission, as the administration of the appropriation and the management of property of the Board rest with the Board of Managers, the Board shall determine the time and manner of payment and designate the person by whom such appropriation shall be expended, before the Corresponding Secretary is authorized to make requisition therefor.

Appropriations and balances of appropriations of any mission unexpended at the close of the calendar year, whether in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board or any of its agents, shall lapse into the treasury and may not be thereafter used for the purpose for which they were appropriated, except to discharge preëxisting obligations.

III

STANDING COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES

At the regular meeting of the Board in June of each year the following standing committees shall be appointed:

1. *Africa*: It shall be the duty of the Committee on Africa to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in Africa which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

2. *South America and Mexico*. It shall be the duty of the Committee on South America and Mexico to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in South America and Mexico, which may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretary.

3. *China.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in China which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

4. *Japan and Korea.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in Japan and Korea which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

5. *Europe.* It shall be the duty of this Committee to consider and report on all matters relating to Missions in Europe which shall be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

6. *Southern Asia.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters relating to missions in Southern Asia, including the Philippine Islands, which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

7. *Field Work.* It shall be the duty of this committee to plan for the holding of conventions, together with missionary exhibits, and in every way possible to disseminate missionary information among the churches; and to consider and report upon all matters relating to the assignment of assistant secretaries to field work referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

8. *Station Plan and Special Gifts.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on such matters concerning the Station Plan and Special Gifts as may be referred to it by the Board, or laid before it by the Corresponding Secretary.

9. *Finance.* It shall be the duty of this committee to aid the Treasurer to provide ways and means. Said committee shall have power to advise the Treasurer as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the Board and in the intervals between the sessions of the Board to direct him in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial transactions of the Board. It shall also have the management, care, and supervision of the interests of the Board in the building known as the Methodist Episcopal Publishing and Mission Building, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York city, subject to the orders of the Board.

10. *Lands and Legacies.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all bequests made to the Board and all questions arising under wills, or concerning lands temporarily held by the Board, which may be referred to it by the Board or the Corresponding Secretary.

11. *Publications and Young People's Work.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on such matters concerning Young People's Work or Publications as may be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretary.

12. *Woman's Mission Work.* It shall be the duty of this committee to consider and report on all matters relating to the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretary.

13. *Estimates.* It shall be the duty of this committee to make estimates of the salaries to be paid to any persons engaged in the immediate service of the Board, except missionaries on the field, and also to estimate such incidental expenses as may have no relation to any particular mission and which may be referred to it by the Treasurer or by the Corresponding Secretary.

14. *Nominations and General Reference.* This committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several standing committees, and its duty shall be to nominate members of the standing committees and suitable persons to fill any vacancies that may occur in the Board of Managers, or in the list of officers during the year. The vote of the Board on all such nominations shall be by ballot. This committee shall also consider and report on all matters which may from time to time be referred to it by the Board or by the Corresponding Secretary.

15. *Examination of Candidates.* This committee shall consist of the chairmen of the several standing committees and five other members of the Board, including the Treasurer, and its duties shall be to examine candidates for foreign missionary work.

16. *Apportionments.* This committee shall consist of eight members appointed by the Board, the Corresponding Secretary, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer. Its duties shall be to make apportionments of moneys to be raised under the appropriations of the General Committee to Annual Conferences, districts, and pastoral charges, in accordance with such rules as may be adopted by the Board.

17. *Audits.* There shall be two Committees on Audits—one in New York and one in Cincinnati, Ohio. The former shall audit the accounts of the Treasurer and the latter the accounts of the Assistant Treasurer annually, or oftener, if deemed necessary and ordered by the Board. They shall also audit such other accounts as may be referred to them by the Board.

IV

GENERAL RULES

1. Each Standing Committee shall, at its first meeting after election, select its own chairman, who, however, shall not be chairman of any other Standing Committee, except that he may be chairman of the Committee on Nominations and General Reference; and if he be absent at any meeting, it shall choose a chairman *pro tem*. Each committee shall cause to be recorded a correct minute of all its proceedings in regard to business brought before it and deposit the same in a book for that purpose; and said committee may hold a regular meeting once a month or meet at the call of the chairman, the Corresponding Secretary, or the Treasurer.

2. The Corresponding Secretary, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary, the Recording Secretary, and the Treasurer shall constitute a committee to carefully consider the estimates prepared by the

Finance Committees of the missions and report recommendations on the same to the General Committee at its annual meeting, for its guidance in making its appropriations for the ensuing year.

3. The Treasurer shall be ex-officio a member and the Corresponding Secretary and First Assistant Corresponding Secretary advisory members, without a vote, of each of the standing committees except the Committees on Estimates and Audits, and the Bishop having charge of a foreign mission shall be ex-officio a member of the respective committees having charge of the same.

4. When any matter is referred to a committee with power, it shall be the duty of that committee to report to the Board its final action in the case for record in the Minutes of its proceedings.

V

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, ORDER OF BUSINESS, AND RULES OF DEBATE

I. MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

1. The Board shall hold its regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month, at three o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms of the Society, but the meeting for August may be omitted at the discretion of the Corresponding Secretary.

2. The presiding officer shall preserve order, keep the speaker to the point under consideration, and appoint committees not otherwise provided for. He shall not take part in debate, nor propose any new measure, unless he first leave the chair, but he may vote as any other member.

3. All meetings of the Board shall open with reading the Scriptures and prayer, and close with prayer or the benediction, under the direction of the chairman.

4. The Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer, or any five managers may call a special meeting of the Board.

II. ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Reading the Scriptures and prayer.

2. The minutes of the previous meeting shall be read, and, when approved, signed by the presiding officer and the Recording Secretary.

3. The Treasurer's monthly statement and that of the Assistant Treasurer.

4. Report of the Corresponding Secretary and First Assistant Corresponding Secretary.

5. Reports from the standing committees, in the following order: Finance; Lands and Legacies; Field Work; Station Plan and Special Gifts; Nominations and General Reference; Examination of Candidates; Africa; South America and Mexico; China; Japan and Korea; Europe; Southern Asia; Publications and Young People's Work;

Woman's Mission Work; Estimates; Apportionments; Audits; provided, however, that the order of the reports from the standing committees on the mission fields shall be varied so that in each successive month the call shall begin with the field which was called second, and end with that called first in the preceding month. The report of each committee to be made by simply reading the minutes of its proceedings, upon which the Board shall take such action as the case may require. When any one of the standing committees may be called in the regular proceedings of the Board it shall be in order to present any miscellaneous business pertaining to the particular matters of which that committee has charge, as well as to receive and consider any reports from the committee.

6. Reports of special committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. Miscellaneous business.

The Board shall appoint in the month of October in each year the members of the General Committee of Foreign Missions to which it is entitled, according to the provision of Article III of the Constitution of the Board of Foreign Missions.

III. RULES FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS

1. A motion having been made, seconded, and stated from the Chair shall be considered in possession of the Board, but may be withdrawn by the mover before any action is taken on it. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the presiding officer, or any other member, require it; and, when the question contains several distinct propositions, any member may have the same divided.

2. A motion to amend shall be considered first in order, and shall be decided before the original motion; and a substitute for any pending motion or amendment may be offered, and shall, if it prevail, supersede the original motion or proposed amendment, and may itself be amended.

3. Every member wishing to speak shall arise and address the Chair, and no one shall speak more than once on one question, until every member desiring to speak shall have spoken; and no member shall speak over ten minutes without the permission of the Board.

4. Motions to lay on the table and motions that the previous question be put shall be taken without debate.

5. When a report is presented by a committee it shall be considered in possession of the Board, and may be adopted, amended, recommitted, laid on the table, or otherwise disposed of, as the Board may judge proper.

6. It shall be deemed out of order to use personal reflections in debate, or to interrupt a speaker, except to explain or call him to order.

7. It shall be deemed out of order for any member to leave the meeting without permission of the Chair or the Board.

8. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered in order, and shall be taken without debate.

9. A call of the ayes and noes shall be ordered on the demand of any five members present.

10. Any decision of the presiding officer shall be subject to an appeal to the Board, and such appeal shall be decided without debate, but the presiding officer may assign his reasons for his decision.

11. When a question has been once put and decided it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof, but no motion for reconsideration shall be taken more than once.

VI

PUBLICATION AND AMENDMENT OF BY-LAWS

1. The Charter, the Constitution of the Board, and the By-laws shall be published with each Annual Report.

2. The Board of Managers shall not make, alter, or amend any By-law, except at the regular monthly meeting thereof, nor at the same meeting at which such By-law, alteration, or amendment may be proposed.

METHODS OF PROCEDURE OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE

(Adopted in November, 1907, and Amended November, 1909)

Before making appropriations the General Committee shall hear, 1, the report of the treasurer; 2, the reports of the corresponding secretaries.

I. GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

1. The total appropriation for all purposes, except the liquidation of the debt, shall be first determined. At the close of all other appropriations, an appropriation for the liquidation of debt may be added.

2. Appropriations shall next be made for supplementary purposes, and for collection, administration, and miscellaneous expenses, and the remainder shall be available for division among the several missions.

3. The General Committee may next set aside a sum for property, to be divided among the missions after appropriations for the work have been made.

II. ORDER OF APPROPRIATIONS

1. The missions shall be classified in six divisions, as follows:

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (1) Eastern Asia. | (3) Africa. | (5) Mexico. |
| (2) Southern Asia. | (4) South America. | (6) Europe. |

2. The chair shall appoint a committee to nominate, for confirmation by the General Committee, the following special committees: (1) A committee to distribute among the six divisions the amount available for the work and for property for the consideration of the General Committee; (2) A committee for each division who shall divide the sum assigned to that division to the several missions belonging thereto. The committee for each division shall consist of two bishops, two ministers and two laymen from the district representatives, two board representatives, and a representative from the office to be designated by the corresponding secretaries; (3) a committee of general reference.

3. In making appropriations the several divisions shall be taken up consecutively in the order named, in 1907, and thereafter the consideration shall begin with the division immediately succeeding that with which the consideration began the previous year. Reconsideration of appropriations shall not be in order until the entire list has been completed.

4. The corresponding secretaries shall present the recommendations of the committees of the board of managers relating to appropriations.

III. RULES, AMENDMENTS, ETC.

1. The rules of the General Conference, so far as they apply, shall be the rules of the General Committee, but the time allowed to any speaker shall not exceed ten minutes unless it shall be extended by action of the General Committee.

2. Any of these rules may be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AT THE MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

1. Reading the Scriptures and Prayer.
2. Reading the Minutes of previous meeting.
3. Treasurer's Monthly Statement.
4. Report of Corresponding Secretaries.
5. Reports of Standing Committees:
 1. Finance.
 2. Lands and Legacies.
 3. Field Work.
 4. Station Plan and Special Gifts.
 5. Nominations and General Reference.
 6. Examination of Candidates.
 7. Africa.
 8. South America and Mexico.
 9. China.
 10. Japan and Korea.
 11. Europe.
 12. Southern Asia.
 13. Publications and Young People's Work.
 14. Woman's Mission Work.
 15. Estimates.
 16. Apportionments.
 17. Audits.
6. Reports of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished Business.
8. Miscellaneous Business.
9. Adjournment and Benediction.

Note:—The order of the committees numbered 7 to 12 changes each month, so as to begin with that which was called second and to end with that which was called first in the preceding month.

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Methodist Episcopal Church. Board of
Foreign Missions.

Annual report of the Board of Foreign
Missions of the Methodist Episcopal
Church. 89th- ; 1907- New York,
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